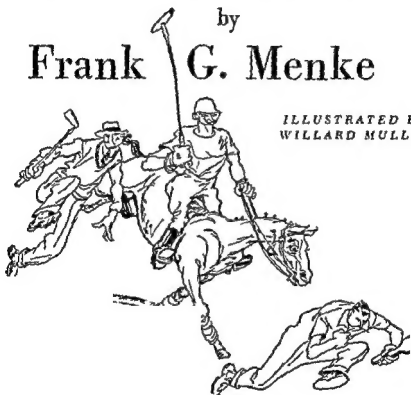


ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
SPORTS

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SPORTS

by
Frank G. Menke

ILLUSTRATED BY
WILLARD MULLIN



Revised and Enlarged

NEW YORK

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DEDICATED TO

JOHN T O'NEIL

San Antonio Texas

AND

LOUIS B O'NEIL

Missoula Montana

SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN

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FOREWORD

new data

The reasons why this book exists, follow.

In 1912, when I became a reporter for International News Service, one of the requirements was that I write each day about 200 to 300 words about sports, for distribution over to the wires to the client newspapers. It will bring some amusement to the sports editors of this era, when I state that it often was rather difficult to find enough sports activities to justify those 200 or 300 words.

Baseball was a major game then—as now. But golf and tennis were rated as “club,” or “society,” games. Boxing was in the doldrums. There was thoroughbred racing only in Maryland and Kentucky. Harness horse racing was popular only in a few major cities. Swimming was more a form of outdoor bathing than a sport. Track and field events were news only when the national championships were staged. Basketball was just outgrowing its infancy. Football, beyond Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania, and the Western Conference, generally was regarded as “minor league.”

Winter sports began and ended with skating.

that the wire report concerning sports be increased. In time, there was a call for feature stories, especially something about the origin of each.

I went to a library, sought a book on the subject, made notes from it, returned, and wrote a story. But those began to attract challenges, some

contradicted each other. They generally agreed on the central theme, but after that proceeded to branch out on different explorations, and returned with “historic facts,” which conflicted with other “historic facts.”

Only one group could be right. Which was that group?

During the last 25 years I have read, or consulted, something like 2,000 books dealing with sports and games, most of them printed in English, others which I had translated from foreign languages. Although 75 to 100 books have been written on one subject, by men regarded as equally able as historians, I never found two that were in concert. Some hewed fairly close to the line drawn by the pioneer writer on the subject, deviating only

enough to give a touch of originality to their work, others differed sharply.

It is discovered, in tracing through histories that deal with sports and

was nothing new about a new game, that it merely was a revival of some

traced to them, their connection with sports was extremely limited

Tennis, in the opinion of some historians, was played in the time of Homer. The conclusion is based upon a work of art which shows ladies standing near what seems to be a net, and one of them appears to be throwing something over that net. Both conclusions were guesswork, but historians date the game as far back as that, without another shred of evidence.

Some writers gave credit to the Dutch for creating golf, because of a picture of a man standing braced on a club, presumed to be a golf club, but which was nothing but a mace, in common use in those years.

Polo is supposed to be a game of antiquity. This is a conclusion arrived at because there is a plaque in the British Museum, showing the Persians

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Although the game of ice hockey was originated in Canada probably within the lifetime of some men still alive, the place and date of its beginning has been in dispute for the last 15 years.

Because there were so many conflicts in the history of the various sports, I determined, in 1938, to take the essence of my findings in each, and present them in a book. That resulted in the 1939 "Encyclopedia of Sports." Since then, continued search has disclosed some new, and rather important, data relative to some of the sports.

So the material was revised, changes and additions were made, and the book is presented herewith for whatever it might be worth to those who seek to know when certain games were invented, how they were developed, and how they have progressed since their beginning, according to my findings as a reporter.

FRANK G. MENKE

AMATEUR ATHLETE



THE word amateur is one of the most vital and frequently used in the world of sport. But in its application it can have—and does have—some distinctly different meanings.

It is used to describe a novice, or a beginner, whether in sport, or some other activity. It also is applied usually sarcastically, to anyone engaged in any endeavor whose performance is indifferent, crude or far below standard.

Fundamentally, the word is used to designate any person who participates in a game, or teaches a game, without monetary compensation—one who plays, or teaches, just because of the love for the game, and the pleasure derived in playing it, or tutoring it.

Amateur is derived from the Latin, *amator*, which means lover. Quite likely it first was used soon after the dawn of the Christian era, to distinguish between the Olympic Games champions who refused to capitalize on their fame and those who went on tours and displayed their prowess—for a price.

After the Olympiads were abandoned in 392 A.D., due to jealousies and bickerings, which led to many acts of violence between the Greek and Roman athletes, and their followers, the word, so far as sport was concerned, perhaps was in disuse for about 1400 years. It probably was revived along in 1788, in England and given its present Anglo-Saxon spelling to split out "Gentleman Jack" Jackson, aristocrat, collegian, and boxer from the heavyweight bare knuckle fighters of his time.

The others fought for side bets for small purses put up by somebody in funds who wanted to see a battle, and the fighters usually divided the money donated by spectators. Jackson would not make any side bets, nor would he share in any of the collected money.

It was pointed out by Jackson's legion of admirers, which included the Prince of Wales and Lord Byron, the man of letters who named Jackson the "Emperor of Pugilism" that Jackson was an *amator* (amateur) of boxing, that he battled professionals only because they had taunted him and belittled the boxing skill he had acquired during college years.

Jackson had enough boxing ability to batter one of England's great heavyweights into submission and, later, in 1795, he won the championship of the world—the first and only amateur to hold that title—by knocking out Dave Mendoza, a professional of renown

Long years before the birth of Jackson there was horse racing in England, and there were amateur and professional riders. It is probable that the word "professional," as applied to participation in sports, was originated in those early years. Some men made it a practice to ride the horses of other men for a fee, and riding became known as their profession, and thus, they were classified as "professionals."

Other men rode their own horses, never made side bets and would not accept money for prizes. Thus, naturally, made them amateurs. But they were not called such. Then, as in horse racing of today, the amateur rider is not referred to as an "amateur rider." Rather, he is called a "Gentleman Rider" (or jockey).

In all other forms of sport, an amateur is an amateur and a professional is a professional. But different rules define them. In some sports—golf is an instance—an amateur loses status only if he competes, or teaches, for money. In others—tennis is an instance—the line is so sharply drawn that an amateur endangers his standing, or may lose it altogether, if he engages in a tournament contest with a professional. Some sports bar an amateur from capitalizing on his fame by endorsing some commercial article, or

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

THE most potent factor in the development of sports throughout the world has been the Amateur Athletic Union, of the United States.

It has spread the gospel of organized amateurism into all civilizations, it furnished the pattern for the program when the Olympic Games were revived in 1896, through its 56 years, it not only has been the mighty power in the upsurge of the amateur, but, indirectly, its existence has helped the professional game. For it has brought about, within its ranks, the advancement of many athletes to such high degree that there were no more amateur fields for them to conquer, and they graduated into such professional sports as basketball, boxing, wrestling, ice hockey, figure skating and swimming.

The A A U was formed in the tragic hours of 1888 when amateur athletics, beyond the colleges, were chiefly controlled by unscrupulous promoters. It was a case of redemption of the sport—speedy and thorough—by the new organization, or chaos, and perhaps extinction, for many amateur games.

Prior to the creation of the A A U, almost no lines separated the amateur from the professional in track and field athletics. In instances where an amateur continued to compete, he was not allowed to continue to receive prize money, or the same, or the

order. They announced prizes of substantial kind, to attract the starriest athletes, but when the games were done, the winners discovered that the promoter had departed—and so had the prizes.

Other promoters, advertising a "strictly amateur" meet, would donate a trophy to the winner in full view of the audience, after which promoter and victorious athlete would meet in some sheltered spot. The winner would give back the trophy, and get cash, and the promoter would start shuning up the trophy to award to some other "amateur" at a later promotion.

Those meets were almost the only outlets for the college athletes after

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tially, to physical education, recreational and athletic activities, and also sports bodies of Canada, and other countries

These include

Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain	National Amateur Wrestling Association of Great Britain
Amateur Athletic Union of Canada	National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs
Amateur Bicycle League of America	National Athletic Commission of the International Workers Order, Inc
Amateur Billiard Association of America	National Ski Association of America
Amateur Fencers League of America	National Youth Committee for the Association of Lithuanian Workers, Inc
Amateur Softball Association	New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Amateur Swimming Association of Great Britain	Pennsylvania Railroad System Athletic Association
American Canoe Association	Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation
American Gymnastic Union	Polish Falcons of America
American Snow Shoe Union	Polish National Alliance
American Sokol Union	Slovak Catholic Sokol
Canadian Amateur Swimming Association	Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol
Conference of Catholic Youth Organizations	Union Athletica de Amateurs de Cuba
German American Athletic Union	United States Amateur Base Ball Congress
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America	United States Football Association
International Railroad Athletic League	United States Junior Chamber of Commerce
Jewish Welfare Board	
Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association	
Military Athletic League	

The A A U also is allied with the International Amateur Federations which have supervision over the following sports Basketball, Bobsledding, Boxing, Gymnastics, Handball, Ice Hockey, Swimming, Tobogganning, Track and Field, Volley Ball, Weight Lifting, Wrestling

The A A U starting off with a membership which, through its Associations, included only 2500 or 3000 athletes, and supervising chiefly those sports which make up a track and field program, now supervises the activities of several million amateur athletes, and has jurisdiction over the following sports Basketball, Handball, Horseshoe, Track and Field, Tug of War, Polo (Soft Ball), Wrestling, Roman

of Greece and Rome. And so it has been through all the Olympiads ever since—the A A U furnishing the pattern

The immortal figure in A A U history is James E. Sullivan, of New

served until his death in 1914. During the years Sullivan was identified with the A A U, his was the brain which conceived so many of its progressive policies, and his was the will that carried them through to magnificent completion.

Sullivan had few equals as an organizer and promoter. He spread the doctrine of amateurism to every city and hamlet in the land, and then journeyed to far distant climes to make converts wherever his voice could be heard. The A A U had a healthy growth in the time before Sullivan became its chief executive, but he piloted it to ethereal places during his busy years as president, and gave it the momentum which it has known since his untimely passing.

In December, 1943, Lawrence Di Benedetto, of New Orleans, was elected president of the A A U for the fifth successive term.

Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary and Treasurer of the A A U, who perhaps is the best known of all the A A U officials of today, joined the organization in 1906 as secretary to Sullivan. The newspaper men who have so often come in contact with him at one time or another through those 38 years, and who have found Ferris an unexhaustible mine of information concerning the amateur athlete and the Amateur Athletic Union, say "If Dan Ferris does not know the answer, there just isn't an answer."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

THE American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation had its beginning in Brooklyn in 1885 with Dr. William G. Anderson of Yale, generally honored as its founder.

The organization then was known as the American Physical Education Association and had a pioneer membership of 49.

Near the end of 1929, the membership had increased to approximately 3,000, and it was decided to reorganize so as to give representation on the governing bodies to State and District Associations and also to Sections,

with the Department of School
National Education Association

and since then the organization has been known as American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and is a department of the National Education Association.

The Association had a membership of 10,231 in 1940, which since then has decreased somewhat, due to the war. It represents approximately

50,000 directors, supervisors, teachers and interested individuals, of which about 10,000 are actively engaged in the affairs of the Association

The Association
unit in the District
into six national c

Central (8) Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

Eastern (12) Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Midwest (6) Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia Wisconsin

Northwest (5) Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

Southern (13) Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia

Southwest (5) Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah.

The state associations hold annual elections and elect District Presidents, who serve as members of the Representative Assembly

The Board of Directors of the national organization is made up of the President, the President Elect, the immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents, one for each of the three fields of activity—Health, Physical Education and Recreation—one elected representative from each of the six District Associations, and a Secretary-Treasurer

The 1943-44 officers of the national body were

President August H Pritzlaff, Board of Education, Chicago

President-Elect William L. Hughes, Columbia U, New York

Past President Jay B Nash, New York U, New York

Vice President Harold H Walker, (Health Education), U of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn

Vice President Ruth Evans, (Physical Education), Board of Education Springfield, Mass

Vice President Louis R. Burnett, (Recreation), Board of Education Baltimore, Md

Executive Secretary Ben W Miller, 1201 16th Street, N W, Washington 6, D C

District Representatives

Central Willard N Greim, Board of Education, Denver

Eastern William F Meredith, U of Penn, Philadelphia

Midwest W K Stettin, U of Ill, Chicago

Northwest " " " " " "

Southern " " " " " "

Southwest " " " " " " University, Ala

San Francisco Montgomery St, San

Secretary Treasurer Ben W Miller explained the objects, activities and affiliations of the organization, as follows

Objectives

- 1 To awaken and promote a wide and intelligent interest
- 2 To acquire and disseminate accurate information
- 3 To work toward the establishment of more adequate programs

"In 1941 the President stated that the purposes of a national profession were to

- 1 Promote professional growth and perspective,
- 2 Give unity to the professional group,
- 3 Enhance prestige among other organized professional groups,
- 4 Lend dignity to membership and activities of the profession,
- 5 Supply united support of worthy projects,
- 6 Give competition within the profession a spirit of cooperation,
- 7 Sponsor valuable research projects which would prove too expensive for a small group to undertake,
- 8 Provide a wider field of authority to serve in the solution of problems

chairman who serves as Vice-President of the Association

"The Health Education Division includes

"Dental Health Section, First Aid and Safety Education Section, Health Instruction Section, Mental Health Section, School Nutrition Section, School Nursing Section, School Physicians' Section and the Therapeutics Section

"The Physical Education Division includes

"College and University Physical Education for Men Section College and University Physical Education for Women, Dance Section, Intramural Athletics Section Men's Athletics Section, Private School Physical Education Section, Public School Physical Education Section, Women's Athletics Section

"The Recreation Division includes

"Camping and Outing Section, College Recreation, Industrial Recreation, Institutional Recreation, Municipal Recreation, Park Recreation, Private Recreation, School Recreation Section

"The General Sections include

"Administration and Supervision, Measurement and Evaluation, Professional and Public Relations, Professional Education, Research Student

"The following 14 organizations have affiliated with the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

"American Academy of Physical Education American Physiotherapy Association, American School Health Association, Boys' Clubs of America Inc., Canadian Physical Education Association, College Physical Educa

AMERICA'S SPORTS BILL

THE war has wrought dramatic changes in the American sports scene

With almost twice as much money in circulation as ever before, and with those people remaining on these shores eager to spend it, there is little opportunity for them to do so, because of shortages, restrictions, rationings, and bans

In 1938, the American people spent **FOUR BILLION** dollars in pursuit of their favorite sports, and approximately the same ratio was maintained through 1939, 1940 and 1941 Then came Pearl Harbor, and the picture proceeded to change It was gradual at first, through the early part of 1942, then with increasing acceleration, as enlistments and drafts took millions of sports enthusiasts out of civilian life, and transported man to lands of warfare Others became absentees from former fields of competitive action, or from the stands and stadiums which once rumbled with their cheers, to take jobs in war factories, where the stepped-up working hours left them little, or no, time for games

Cessation in the manufacture of so many things once used as instru-

Others are passing up vacations to build ships and planes and tanks and guns Those exempt are handicapped in ambitions for extensive fishing trips, as in the other years They cannot motor to Florida, to Canada, to the Far West, to fish the waters—because they lack the gas They cannot travel by train unless they want to be subjected to over crowding, usually in day coaches

If they live close to the banks of the oceans, or the lakes, or on some rivers where once they trolled, it is a case with them of row a boat, or stay ashore, for the reason that there is no more gasoline for the hungry engines of the pleasure motorboats

The firearms group—the hunters, the rifle shooters, trapshooters, skeet shooters, pistol and revolver shooters spent \$650,000,000 annually in devious w some for it for amn

All is changed for them No new guns are available they were told over a year ago they could explode the shells they had, as they chose, but no more would be manufactured for their purchase The folks who might of the war.

Of all the groups that spent huge money for their fun in other years, the motor boat folks have had the severest setback. They depended upon gasoline. And there is no gasoline for the "pleasure driving" of motor boats. So many of the big craft have gone into government service, the

y began to feel

reduced their

time, were unable to get to the courses

Many clubs, shorn of greens keepers, caddies and other help, staggered through 1942, and announced suspension early in 1943, others never were able to finish 1942, and closed after midsummer. Some of the major tournaments scheduled for 1942 were cancelled, and with the dawn of 1943,

in uniform, others were working overtime in factories while travel conditions made it impossible for those available to enter competition

\$150,000 000 per year,

2, then came the end

s were closed for the

others found it quite

difficult to get to their favorite hills and valleys. In 1943-44 it was even more difficult for skiers to get to the snow clad hills because of difficult travel conditions

All major ski tournaments for 1943-1944 were cancelled

The attendance group which had been spending \$260,000,000 up to the end of 1941, spent less in 1942, and spent far less than that in 1943. The attendance in the large cities, where arenas are located close to the street car, bus, subway, or elevated arteries, held up fairly well through 1942 and 1943. But in the smaller cities, where the sports were arranged at places where it was necessary to use an automobile, the decrease was considerable

Baseball was not hurt much in the majors in 1942, but suffered in 1943. The minors were hard hit in 1942, 16 leagues ceased operations before the beginning of 1943. City basketball attendance increased during the 1942-43 season. Six day bicycle racing

College football attendance

to an almost
r in the year
ously in 1943
totals were

with figures
- 11, 1943

000,000, as compared with \$1,000,000,000 in 1938, and that in 1943, the expenditure was no more than \$2,000,000,000, since the heavy spending groups—anglers, firearms, motor boaters, golfers, bowlers and skiers—were able to pursue their favorite sports only in a limited, and an increasingly limited, fashion

The chart showing the expenditures for the different sports in the last available year—1937 or 1938—which were carried in the original edition of the 'Encyclopedia of Sports,' published in early 1939, is herewith repeated, so that an idea can be gained how Americans spent that \$4,000,000,000 annually in the peace years

AMERICA'S SPORTS BILL IN 1938

(Reprint from Encyclopedia of Sports, 1939)

Americans spend about **FOUR BILLION** dollars annually in pursuit of their favorite sports

ANGLING	\$1,200 000 000
FIREARMS	650 000 000
MOTOR BOAT	600 000 000
GOLF	500 000 000
BOWLING	450 000 000
SKIING	150 000 000
ATTENDANCE GROUP	260 000 000
(Includes admission fee and all normal cost for attending all forms of athletic contests)	
MISCELLANEOUS	\$190 000 000
(Includes cost for equipment and expenses involved in play at such sports as billiards tennis table tennis rowing yachting, court tennis racquets, squash handball badminton, fencing etc)	

TOTAL	\$4 000 000 000
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This averages around \$30 for every man, woman and child in the nation. But when infants and near infants are deducted, when a further decrease is made for those who partake in no sport whatsoever, and allowance is

and (2) those who just sit and watch the performers, and get their exercise from crunching peanuts and putting numerals on score cards. This latter group is most publicized, this army is exploited elaborately because of the expenditures required to take it into ball parks, football stadia, boxing arenas, and so on.

These observers of sport pay out about \$260 000 000 yearly for the sights they see, which sounds like spectacular money until one proceeds to turn the spotlight upon the fishermen and the fisher lassies.

There are about 12,000,000 fisher folks in the nation, of which 8 000 000 are licensed. They must buy lines, hooks, rods, reels—perhaps bait. Fishing grounds usually are not in one's backyard. The fisherman must travel to remote places for his chance to angle. That requires money. Rental of boats costs him something further. If a fisherman wishes a guide that entails additional expense. The ardent fisherman devotes from two days to two weeks to his favorite sport, during which he cultivates bills for food and lodging at camps or hotels.

The most economical fisherman cannot pursue his sport with faithfulness and enthusiasm for less than \$5 per year; the cost to others who go in luxuriously for angling moves as high as \$2,000 annually, with traveling costs included. Florida, for instance, reports that 2 000 000 of its yearly visitors arrive there from all parts of the nation merely to fish, and that the average stay is two weeks. The round trip bill for these anglers reaches tremendous size.

However, going to the conservative side, and reckoning only \$100 as the average cost per year per fisherman, and considering the 12 000 000 anglers, means that this group spends ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED MILLION every 12 months.

Second on the list of spenders is that other army which goes along on its way, unassuming, unshouting and unshouted—the firearms group. Foremost is the hunting division. More than 3 000 000 take out licenses each year. Each hunter has one or more guns, ranging in cost from \$10 or \$15 for the cheapest, up into the hundreds of dollars. The money which each hunter spends yearly for ammunition usually is higher than the total the most rabid baseball fan hands into his favorite ball park.

Hunters must travel to the far places for birds and game. That is costly. Many use guides—an added expense. They generally encounter camp or hotel bills, in addition to incidental expenses. The huntsman who can get by on less than \$50 per year is a rarity. The cost to some scales higher than \$2500. But strike \$150 as the average for gun replacements, ammunition,

hunting equipment, travel costs, etc., and that makes it \$450,000,000 annually for the 3,000,000 hunters

But this firearms group has another division, men who use guns but do not hunt, the rifle shooters, skeet shooters, trapshooters, pistol shooters and revolver shooters. There are at least 2,000,000 in this class. They spend about \$100 per year on the average, which counts up to \$200,000,000 for the lot, and when that is added to the \$450,000,000 outlay by the hunters, it makes a grand total of \$650,000,000.

These two armies—the anglers and the gunners—who rarely are mentioned on the sports pages, spend more money each year than would be needed to buy all the race tracks in America, and all the race horses, all the football stadia, all the baseball parks and all the professional ball games and their would

be enough left to buy handsome postoffices in wholesale quantities.

As an illustration

Horse racing is supposed to be the costliest of professional sports—at least, the investment is presumed to be greater. There are no more than 25 major tracks, some of them costing around \$4,000,000, others scaling down to \$500,000. There are 175 more, ranging from the "leaky roof" circuits up to those which cost \$400,000. This total embracing the harness horse tracks as well as those for the running horses.

If an ultra high valuation of \$500,000 were put on all of these 200 tracks, it means that for \$100,000,000 you can purchase all the race tracks in the land.

About 10,000 thoroughbreds are campaigned annually, and about 7,500 harness horses. Approximately 75 per cent of these horses are worth \$1,000—or less. About 15 per cent are valued at between \$1,250 and \$5,000. The other 10 per cent are worth from \$6,000 up to \$150,000, or \$200,000, which is the price fixed for horses like War Admiral and Seabiscuit because of

the breeding establishments of the nation are infinitely fewer in number, but much costlier. However, \$24,000,000 would put them all in your pasture.

So all the tracks would cost you \$100,000,000, and all the horses \$50,000,000, making a grand total of \$150,000,000, which is less than ONE TENTH what anglers and shooters spend every 12 months.

Shifting to baseball for a comparison

There are 16 major league clubs, but only 14 parks. These are worth from \$2,500,000 down and if you average \$1,000,000, it means you can have all the parks for \$14,000,000.

There are about 400 major league players of assorted worth, some \$5,000, some \$7,500, a few as high as \$150,000 or \$200,000. Taken as a group they

might average \$15,000 — \$5,000,000 — plus \$14,000,000
 as a checkup, the
 York Giants are
 thus big money-
 making club

All the parks and players in all the other organized Minors, right down to Class E, could be picked up for \$15,000,000. Add the three groups together, and it means that for around \$45,000,000 you'd own professional baseball in America.

Anglers and firearms devotees spend almost that much weekly.

Third position in the spending army appears to belong to another lot of comparative unknowns—the motor boaters—after a rather snug tussle with the golfers, who rate fourth, and the bowlers who step into fifth position, with the rest of the field entirely distanced.

Approximately SIX BILLION dollars is invested in motor boats which ply the waters of the United States. This means replacement of thousands of craft each year, repairs, new equipment, registration fees, gas and oil. Reckoning the annual upkeep and operation as 10 per cent of the investment, means that the motor boat group pays out \$600,000,000 yearly, or an average of about \$80 per year for each of the 750,000 pleasure motor boats, with the commercial boats ignored.

There are about 3,500,000 golfers in the U.S.A. Almost half of these belong to clubs, and must pay dues. They must meet transportation costs to the links. They need divots, balls, an occasional new club. The annual caddy bill, exclusive of tips, is \$70,000,000—more money than is paid to all the college professors in the nation. With every cost reckoned in and with realization that perhaps 1,500,000 of those 3,500,000 golfers play only occasionally throughout the year, the average cost to the group is a trifle better than \$140, or \$500,000,000 for golf.

The bowlers number about 5,000,000. Some play the year 'round. Most indulge only during the season which begins late in September and ends about April—a matter of 30 weeks. Some men bowl every night, others twice a week, once a week, once every two weeks. The night after-night

the bowlers in the land

There are about 1,500,000 who go in for skiing. They spend at least \$100 per year in pursuit of their sport.

Beyond the six armies above mentioned, there is no sports group that spends beyond \$35,000,000—that's for tennis—scaling from there down to \$15,000 or \$20,000.

ATTENDANCE COSTS

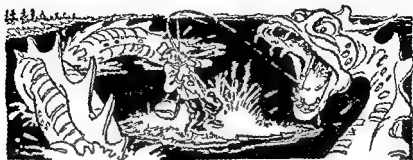
The totals shown below for attendance in 1937 or 1938, were painstakingly gathered from the most reliable sources and checked against all available agencies

Those dealing with the expenditure do not involve admission fees alone. They include the average fee at the gate for major and minor games plus additional miscellaneous expenses such as transportation to the park and cost of program. This was done so that there would be figures involving the total cost to the fan from the time he left his home until his return, the possible pay-out for peanuts, pop corn, hot dogs and liquid refreshments, of course, being ignored.

	PAID ATTENDANCE	TOTAL EXPENSE
Auto Racing	2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Baseball	60,000,000	36,000,000
Basketball	90,000,000	45,000,000
Bike Racing	4 000,000	5,400,000
Boxing	22,500,000	13,650,000
Dog Racing	8,500,000	3,400,000
Dog Shows	1,250,000	750,000
Football	45,000,000	67,000,000
Hockey (Ice)	7,000,000	7,500,000
Harness Horse Racing	9,000,000	18,000,000
Horse Racing	15,000,000	30,000,000
Horse Shows	1,750,000	6,000,000
Motorcycling	4 000,000	1,950,000
Polo	750,000	1,500,000
Rodeo	4,000,000	3,400,000
Softball	72,000,000	2,500,000
Swimming	1,500,000	750,000
Tennis	600,000	1,800 000
Track and Field	2 500,000	2,500 000
Wrestling	4,000,000	3,500,000
Miscellaneous	10 000,000	6,400,000
(Aviation, badminton, billiard and bowling (championship tournaments) court tennis, fencing, foreign style football—Gaelic, rugby, soccer—golf, gymnastics, handball, hockey (field), hurling lacrosse, polo (water), racquets, roller skating, squash tennis and squash racquets, table tennis, volleyball, weight lifting, etc.)		
TOTAL		<u>\$260,000,000</u>

(End of reprint from Encyclopedia of Sports, 1939)

ANGLING



No historian is positive as to the identity of the first fisherman. But it is established that fish first were caught with bare hands, and that Persia was the first nation to add fish to the national diet.

In the dim ages, floods swept over the earth, as they sometimes do now. When the waters receded, fish were left stranded on beaches, or in holes in the land. The "fishermen" of those years needed merely to make a snatch. Apparently those capturing an elusive creature "fished" merely for the fun of it.

The next method was "tickling"—a rare sport, indeed. "Tickling" involved leaning over a pool in a stream, where fish swam lazily. The "fisherman" slipped his hand under the belly of the fish, proceeded to tickle it. While the fish was enjoying such attention, the sly human carefully would open his fingers, spread them around the fish, make a sudden grab, and the fish and the aqua pura parted company.

The "tickling" way of acquiring fish, still is used in many countries of the world. In the Rocky Mountain region of the U.S.A. it is quite popular. Especially during drouths. When the streams almost dry up, and the only water of consequence is in the pools, all the trout loiter there, in sluggish condition. They won't dart away at the intrusion of a hand, because there is nowhere to dart. Thus the trout fall easy victims to the "ticklers."

The third form of fishing brought the spear into action. That was in a time long before the Christian era. Inasmuch as harpooning fish involves possible loss of the spear by poor marksmen, it would seem that the spearing wasn't for the sport of the thing; that men caught fish for use as food. Spears were to be treasured, not to be lost fishing.

And so the spearmen may be regarded as the first to learn that fish was food for humans.

The next method was a crude form of modern line fishing, originated by the Egyptians. They used a stout vine, to which a burr was attached. The burr was swished around in the waters, to attract the fish, the fish struck, and swallowed the burr. The smaller fish then were hauled in, the larger

one, which might disgorge the burr, or break the vine, was pulled in as close to shore as possible, and then dispatched with a sharp blow of a club

held the fish, but the burrs did not function satisfactorily with big fish,

ks—made of bone,—with one end of other nations, and in succeeding centuries, substituted ivory for bone, then bronze hooks, iron hooks and steel hooks. The reverse barb on fishhooks is of rather modern creation.

The Persians started eating fish in about 3000 B C. The food value of fish was their secret for hundreds of years, until the Assyrians learned about the edibility of fish, and, in time fish became one of the principal food items of ancient nations.

India learned about fish as food in about 500 B C, and, in the beginning used lines and spears.

The Jews started fishing in about 500 B C and introduced the woven net, which was the start of wholesale fishing and the beginning of a new enterprise. Until the Jews perfected their nets, and were able to capture vast quantities of fish in a very short time, fish were caught singly.

For many centuries it was assumed that the Egyptians used a fishing rod with a reel attached. This belief was created by Plaque 141, found in the tomb of King Pi which showed a man with a plain fish pole in one hand, and, to quote a historian, "with another pole in the other hand, to which pole, it appears a reel like device was attached."

This idea existed until a curious and sharp eyed gentleman made a very careful study of the Plaque, and discovered that while one pole undeniably was a fish pole, the other was much stouter and that it had a knob on its end—a club, probably used by Egyptian fishermen to subdue the larger, stronger fish.

Dispute exists as to who was first to write on the subject of fly casting. Aelian, an Italian (170-230 A D) generally is credited with penning the first book—or series of books—on the subject. They were known as "Natural History" (sometimes as "Natural History Recording"). He made frequent mention of the art of catching fish without a live lure, which, in other words, is fly casting, trolling, etc.

fly-casting between 10 B.C. and 20 A.D. He quotes this Latin sentence from Martial

"Namque quis nescit avidum varata decipiscarum musca"

Translated, it means

Radcliffe made another surprising statement when he declared that "The Booke of St. Albans," regarded for many centuries as the first volume on fishing ever printed in western Europe, was preceded many centuries by a book, which had 26 short chapters published in Antwerp. Despite Radcliffe's apparently indisputable proof, "The Booke of St. Albans" continues to be regarded as the first book on fishing, perhaps because it

Angling," and not is book a drawing of a reel, which drawing had been made in 1647. Barker referred to the reel as a "wind," and stated that it was created "about 1496 A.D." But he supplied no further data. Other historians agree that a crude reel existed in the 15th century.

Izaak Walton, patron saint of anglers, doesn't promenade into the angling picture until 1653, when he was acclaimed as an author on the art of fishing. But that was two years after Barker had handled the subject rather painstakingly. Perhaps Walton lives so heroically in memory, and Barker practically is forgotten because Walton was tremendously popu-

or another man's rights. Walton was an exact opposite.

Barker usually fished alone, ignoring the rights of others to fishing waters. Walton, on the other hand, always observed the laws. He was a born organizer, and was happiest when conducting parties of friends to the best possible fishing spots. He was an angling missionary and made many converts to the rod and reel.

Walton in his days this was

had gained so much popularity that fly casting contests were put on in various parts of England to settle disputes as to which man was the champion in his own district. Informal angling clubs soon resulted and going into the 19th century, real English sportsmen spurned every method, other than fly-casting to catch fish.

In 1732 the first fishing club on the North American continent was formed. It was called the Schuylkill Fishing Company with headquarters at Philadelphia. The organization still functions, and, thus, is probably the

oldest sports body—of any type—on the continent in the matter of continuous existence

The American Rod & Reel Association was created in the U S A over 100 years ago, with all members pledged to fish only by fly-casting. The activities of this organization were quite limited, and no national impetus was given the sport until formation, in 1893, of the Chicago Fly Casting Club, which seized upon the World's Fair as a medium to exploit the sport.

The events were accuracy, and long distance fly. The
■ made on ■ lawn not into

water, because methods for measuring casts on water had not been perfected.

In 1897, the Chicago Fly Casting Club held the second National Tournament. The third was in 1903 and the fourth in 1905. At the fifth tournament

it now ranks as the first under the auspices of the N A S A C. eight pioneer clubs—Chicago, Kansas City, Racine
have become part of the National which always has remained strictly amateur, and governs the fly casting sport today.

FLY CASTING

In fly casting contests, rubber circles, usually bicycle tires, are used as targets. These are painted different colors, the color designating just how far the tire is from the point of cast. The tire is moved farther and farther away from the caster, if he makes a successful cast within its circle, until

each, with
an average of 403 1/3 feet

FAMOUS FLY CASTERS

Among the American fly casters who have been champions, or record

Johnson, G. G. Chatt, W. C.
N. Peet, W. P. Arend, Walter
Willman, A. C. Accetta, W. Stanley, E. F. Sutter, D. F. Beatty, Fred
Peters,
Fogle,

F S Leach, C Marshall, H Hittenberger, Clarence Anthese, Richard G Miller, W J Lovely, Harold H Smedley, C Marshall, George Hess, Richard Wilkey, Jack Sparks

Among the very skillful women fly casters are

Mrs Jack Lewis, Indianapolis, Mrs Ernest Liotta, Cleveland, Mrs Otto Reisman, Kansas City, Mo, Mrs H McDonald, Chicago, Mrs U J Bauer, Akron, Ohio, Miss A Crusey, Sidney, Ohio, Mrs Clarence Anthese, Waukesha, Wis

SURF CASTING

Surf casting is a form of sport which calls for a somewhat different technique than fly casting. Whereas in the latter, the cast is made at a fixed target in a calm pool, the surf casters make theirs from shore into the booming surf of the oceans. They use much heavier equipment than the

of fly casting

August F Livenois, of San Francisco, holds the distance surf casting record—623 feet, 10 inches

8,004,034 LICENSED ANGLERS

The most recent annual report of the Fish and Wildlife Service, of the U S Department of the Interior—July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941—shows that the various states in the Union issued 8,004,034 fishing licenses during that period, of which 7,171,754 went to residents of the U S A and the balance to foreigners

The gross collection for the licenses was \$11,617,841.37

Ohio led in the issuance of licenses with 703,776, followed by Minnesota, 599,948, Michigan, 557,272, Indiana, 485,144, and New York, fifth, with 445,566

Inasmuch as licenses are not required for ocean fishing, and because

entrance into the war

ARCHERY



ARCHERY is the most astonishing sport in the world because this gentle diversion, indulged in chiefly by college girls, or middle aged and elderly men and women of the fashionable set of this era, was the method man employed to kill more humans than have been slain by all the shot and shell ever exploded

Arrows now are shot away from bows—by civilized people—only at a target with a variety of circles, the one driving closest to the inner circle with a specific number of darts, being acclaimed the champion on the point system. It was this principle of shooting—but with humans as targets—that devastated the world for 30 centuries—until gunfire became the more effective weapon about 300 years ago

None of the historians ever has been able to establish exactly which people were first to use the bow and arrow. Inasmuch as archer's equipment of ancient kind has been found on all the continents the conclusion is that the principle of archery was hit upon by the different nations, or tribes, without foreign prompting

Most writers on archery held that Australia was the one continent where the bow and arrow were unknown in more ancient times. This is disputed

Dr Elmer's search caused him to offer the thought that perhaps the Aunignacians, a race which existed about 25 000 years ago, might have been first to use the bow and arrow. The bow and arrow next are discovered in Egypt, and the time is fixed by Dr Elmer as about 70 centuries ago

Inasmuch as the slingshot had a shooting range of only 140 feet, and the

javelin a maximum throwing range around 175 feet, the Egyptians secretly equipped their troops with bows and arrows, and caused them to practice marksmanship with the arrow, which could be shot up to 300 feet

they were safe from the ja

Persia in that war, and immediately made successful war on other nations before any of them could train troops in archery. The bow and arrow made Egypt a victorious nation after years of being Persia's puppet.

Very quickly thereafter other warring nations discarded the slingshot and javelin, and developed their own archers, and the bow and arrow was the major weapon in warfare for centuries before the dawn of the Christian era and for approximately 1600 years thereafter.

If an arrow did not immediately kill its victim through those 8000 odd years of countless battles, it usually meant death if the warrior were struck in the upper body or head. Surgery was practically unknown and even if it had been developed to the high science of today the life of the stricken man hardly could have been saved because modern surgeons now regard the extraction of an arrow from a human body as an almost fatal operation.

It was the custom when an army had been victorious, for the able warriors to move over the battlefield and—as an act of mercy—to slit the throats of comrades whose bodies had been pierced by an arrow. The stricken soldiers of the defeated army usually were left where they fell to die slowly from loss of blood, from thirst, or from gangrene poisoning.

The original Egyptian bow was from 4½ to 5 feet tall, and the arrows were from 24 to 32 inches in length, tipped with bronze. In countries where bronze was not available, stone or flint was used, while in others the wooden tip was sharpened to a fine point. The Greeks used a bow made of a composition of wood, horn and sinew. When unstrung, it took the form of a letter "C". It was a bow of this type that Ulysses, the jealous one, used to shoot down his wife's admirers.

Experiments developed that the longer the bow, the greater the firing range, and as time went on, the standard bow became 6 feet in height. The cross bow, a devastating weapon, followed, and its greatest success was in the various wars that rent Europe for hundreds of years.

in dispute. The Genoese are known to have been experts with the bow since shortly after the dawn of the Christian era. Drawings uncovered recently in caverns in Southwestern France, and in Spain, which are regarded as at least 2000 years old, show archers with bows in their hands,

and stricken animals with arrows in their bodies. Archery equipment, with age estimated at between 1500 and 2000 years, has been uncovered in Northern Europe.

So far as can be established, the English, up to about 1200 years ago, used a bow of from 4½ to 5 feet. Soon afterward, this nation, destined to become most expert and successful in all Europe in the use of the bow, was using one about 6 feet tall. The change is said to have been influenced by the successes of the Norsemen with a 6 foot bow, who invaded England, won many victories and, from 850 A.D. until almost 1050 A.D., controlled more of England than did England itself.

Early in the 14th century, the English Army, which had used the bow only in limited fashion up to that time, depending mainly on mounted lancers, decided that archery was something really worth while in warfare, and its succeeding kings made practice at archery compulsory. As a consequence, England developed the best bowmen in Europe. The entire history of Europe might have been radically different if England had not gone in for expertness at archery exactly when she did. Otherwise she might have been conquered—and perhaps absorbed—by France during the war which started in 1340 and lasted for 100 years.

France had its crack archers massed for attack on English troops. Its warriors outnumbered those of England. But the English had been drilled in marksmanship and it was because of this that they won important victories at Crecy, Portiers, and Agincourt.

In 1360, the English leaders, who previously had kept bowmen on the ground mounted on a saddle with their bows, was an increase in shooting from 100 to 150 paces, or 150 to 200 feet. In the next battle, the English fought against the French and the result was catastrophe for France, which lost 11 Princes, 1200 Knights and about 15,000 soldiers, whereas the English loss was less than 50.

England had a great advantage at the battle of Crecy. Then the

..

as a weapon of first importance. The Spanish, as usual, called on the bow and arrow. The English equipped 10,000 of their troops with firearms as an experiment and the success with them against the Spaniards relegated archery into a secondary position as a weapon of warfare.

In 1644, the Royalists used the bow in Scotland against the Covenanters and the final appearance of the bow for warfare in the British Isles was in 1888, during the brief clash between the clans of MacDonald and MacIntosh. France discarded the bow after some internal conflicts in 1630. The last time the bow was used in major battle was by the Chinese in 1860 at Taku, although of course American Indians used them for many years later, and savage tribes in Africa and elsewhere still fight with bow and poison tipped arrow.

Japan, during the 16th and 17th centuries, used the most gigantic bows known to history. They were from 7 feet 6 inches to beyond 8 feet in height. Spasmodic tournaments were staged in the royal halls of Kioto and Tokyo, where the marked off shooting range was 384 feet. It is recorded that Wada Daihachu in the 17th century, shot 8133 arrows down the hall in a 24 hour endurance contest—a rate of 5 arrow shots per minute.

In England, in 1673, a small group of archers in the Yorkshire district created the "Ancient Scorton Arrow" contest, and awarded a small silver bow to the winner. This organization still functions, and the "Arrow" is the oldest continuous archery tournament.

Archery was fostered as a sport in 1676 by King Charles II of England. Queen Catherine, of Braganza, an archery enthusiast, advocated the formation of clubs, and awarded a silver shield, on which was inscribed "Marshall of the Fraternity of Archery," to those who won championships. Other European nations followed suit, and the sport flourished.

The "Society Royal Toxophilite" for the purpose of advancing archery as a sport. In 1844 the "Grand National" was held, and the sport flourished.

but made little progress during the next 150 years. In 1828 a group formed itself into the "United Bowmen of Philadelphia," and then discovered that it had no archery equipment. In this emergency, a committee was named to visit a museum in Philadelphia where sketches were made of bows and arrows there, and the bowmen then fashioned their own equipment, which served them until the following year, when they imported standard bows and arrows from England.

The club disbanded in 1859.

A revival in archery interest came about in 1878, and this led to the formation in 1879 of the National Association of Archers, later renamed National Archery Association, now the governing body of the sport, which has its headquarters in Boston.

The first archery tournament was staged in 1879, in Chicago, and there has been a championship tournament each year since then, with the exception of the war years of 1917 and 1918 and in 1942 and 1943 when the tournament was cancelled for the duration.

RULES AND EQUIPMENT

Archery, as practised in the U.S.A., differs from that of Great Britain in that the Americans have four different "shoots" whereas the Britons cling to the traditional "three" (the "three" being the "three" for men, the "three" for women, and the "three" for children). The "three" for men is at a 100 yard (men) call, the "three" for women is at a 75 yard (women) call, and the "three" for children is at a 50 yard (children) call.

for 48 shots at 60 yards, and 24 at 50. The American round for men (added by the U S A) calls for 30 shots at 60 yards, 30 at 50 yards, and 30 at 40 yards. The Columbia for women (an event individual with the U S A) allows 24 shots at 50 yards, 24 at 40, and 24 at 30.

The outside of a bow is called the back, the inside is the belly. The bows are made of lemon wood, or yew, depending upon the climate. Lemon wood is preferred in the United States. A bow made of one piece of wood is called a "self bow." If made of two pieces, glued together, it is called a "backed bow."

Men usually use a 6 foot bow, women 5 1-2. The bows are of different strength. The average man's bow requires a pull of about 45 pounds to take the string back the length of the arrow, the required pull for a lady's bow is about 30 pounds. In technical language, the pull is called "the weight of the bow."

Arrows are made of cedar, pine, and yew wood. They are feathered in the middle with half feathers and balloon feathers. The arrows for men

are made of material, over which is a series of concentric rings. The inner ring, or the bullseye, has a diameter of 9 1/8 inches, the four other circles, each are a trifle less than 5 inches in diameter.

The center target is painted gold. Receding from it, in succession, are red, blue, black and white. The archer scores 9 points for hitting the gold target, 7 for red, 5 for blue, 3 for black, and 1 for white.

The targets are placed on an easel, with the exact center of it being 48 inches from the ground.

FLIGHT SHOOTING

In addition to shooting at fixed targets, the archers also indulge in variations of archery, called "flight shooting" and "free flight shooting" both being for distance, and not accuracy.

In "flight shooting" the archer stands erect, holding the arrow in one hand, the bow in the other—the same position as when shooting at a target. But in "free flight shooting" the archer lies on his back on the ground with the bow strapped to his feet, and draws the bowstring with both hands. The pull on the bow in regular flight shooting scales from 25 to 45 pounds but in free flight shooting, the pull is in the neighborhood of 150 pounds.

At the most recent archery tournament (1941) Curtis L. Hill, of Dayton Ohio, set a record of 1,100 yards for men, and 1,000 yards for women. The free flight shooting record for women—423 yards—made in 1941, and also

FAMOUS AMERICAN ARCHERS

Among the other great bowmen of earlier years were R Williams, Jr, W A Clark, G P Bryant, W H Palmer, Jr, P W Crouch. Included among the moderns, who have gained a great measure of fame, are Gilman Keasey, Carl Oelschleger, Larry Hughes, Curtis L Hill, Carl J Weese, Homer Prouty, Pat Chambers, Gene Warnich, Bruce Robertson, and also Hoogerhyde, whose exploits with the bow and arrow make him one of the great stars of all time.

FAMOUS WOMEN ARCHERS

Among
Hill, Miss
Miss Ann
Dillinger, Miss Madeline Taylor, Miss Belvia Carter, and of course, Miss
Glendolene Vinyard

ATHLETIC AGES

ATHLETES, as a group, are at their superlative best between the ages of 27 and 29 inclusive, according to Prof Harvey C Lehman, of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, who devoted years to research.

Prof Lehman, who specialized in establishing the exact years when persons in the different arts and professions are at their peak, arrived at his conclusions concerning athletes by getting the birth dates of almost 10 000 sports performers and then checking laboriously through their records to find when they were at "tops."

In his article, "The Most Proficient Years at Sports and Games," in the October, 1938, issue of "Research Quarterly," Professor Lehman gives some very interesting details about athletes and how they move along gradually to their peak year, hold that form for a short span, and then are forced into decline.

Dealing with ball players, Prof Lehman split them into two groups—pitchers and non-pitchers. He compared the birthdates of 1666 major league pitchers past and present, with their best years, and found that the thrower is keenest at 27, that he then can count on 4.39 good years after which he slips. Studying 3126 major leaguers, other than pitchers, Prof Lehman found them at tops at 28, with a peak spread of 4.04 years.

Prof Lehman compared both men and women duck pin bowlers, and found that whereas women reach championship crest at 25 and carry on until 29, men do not achieve titles until 30, continuing until 34.

Here are Prof Lehman's findings:

SPORT	PEAK AGE	SPAN	GEN AV
AUTO RACING (Pro)	27-30	4.50	28.81
BASEBALL			
Non pitchers	28	4.04	29.07
Pitchers	27	4.39	29.50
Batting Champions	26-29	4.46	29.16
Pitching Champions	28-31	3.72	28.18
Base Stealing Champions	25-29	3.46	27.96
BILLIARDS			
Record Makers	30-34	5.83	35.67
Champions	25-29	8.73	34.35
BOWLING			
Individuals	30-34	7.56	32.78
As Teams	27-37	7.83	33.38
Duck Pin—Men	30-34	4.36	32.19
Duck Pin—Women	25-29	3.47	28.13
BOXERS	25-28	3.98	26.98
Bantams	—	—	24.83
Heavyweights	—	—	29.29
CORNHUSKING	26-30	6.20	30.39
FOOTBALL (Pro)	24	2.33	25.72

SPORT	PEAK AGE	SPAN	GEN AV
GOLF (U S A and English)			
Amateur Champions	25-29	7 66	29 88
Open Champions	25-34	6 37	31 01
Pro Champions	30-34	6 49	32 33
HOCKEY (Pro)	24-25	4 00	27 56
RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING	27	8 18	32 05
TENNIS (U S A , English, French)	25-27	5 25	27 63

The generally accepted idea is that when age proceeds to manifest itself in an athlete, the attack is upon the legs. But this is disputed by a member of the Coroner's staff in New York City, who stated

"In performing more than 4500 autopsies, I never found a body beyond

pears to be wrong

"Their lungs do not function, as they did in youth. Therefore, after muscular effort, which calls for a high turn of speed, their lungs falter, they cannot get the full amount of oxygen they need, and it is this which

and in some rare instances until they are beyond the 40 year mark, thus disproving the theory that legs fail an athlete after 30

ATTENDANCE TOTALS



Almost all spectator sports were dealt a heavy blow in 1942, the first full year of war. Some were struck even harder through 1943, but others not merely regressed what had been lost, but swung back almost to the 1941 levels.

Many sports events which drew big crowds in earlier years, functioned only in a limited way in 1942, while others were completely abandoned either in 1942 or 1943.

All major automobile races have been called off for the duration so have the motorcycle races and the motor boat regattas due to restrictions on gasoline. Six day bicycle races ended with 1939 because it was impossible to import foreign riders.

Major league baseball which showed only a slight decrease in 1942 attendance as compared with 1941 fell off sharply through 1943. The total for both big leagues which was 11 410 575 in 1942 dipped to around 7 729 250 in 1943.

game

The college football attendance total for 1943 was far below that of 1942, due to the fact that almost 200 colleges abandoned football for the duration. A poll of the major colleges which continued to play the game in 1943 showed a decrease of 18.4 as compared with 1942.

In contrast, the per game attendance at 1943 professional football games throughout the National League was about 37 per cent above that of 1942.

as compared with the banner years there was a great increase in the sizes of crowds from the beginning of the 1943-44 season.

Basketball which once held top honors in attracting crowds fell off sharply in 1942-43 due to gas rationing and that many former students who made it a practice to see all the games played by their teams had joined the Armed Forces. However the early attendance figures for the 1943-44 indicated that while the game would not regain its former leadership in attendance totals it was showing considerable improvement.

However the war year of 1943 marked the crowning of the new and undisputed king of spectator sports—Soft Ball.

Here is a letter from Raymond Johnson, sports editor of the Nashville *Tennessean* and President of the Amateur Soft Ball Association which tells its astonishing story.

"I got to digging into the Soft Ball attendance figures in our Detroit office a couple of weeks ago and they were so staggering that I decided to do some further investigating before sending them to you.

"We have a great program in the army camps and naval bases and have approximately 50 000 teams (not players) taking part. The Coca Cola Company is backing us and furnishing the trophies and medals for the service men. We have anywhere from eight teams at some of the small flying fields to 2 000 at the Great Lakes Naval Training station. More than 500 camps and bases are taking part in this program.

"As for the civilian teams they have dropped since last year due chiefly

to the war We had approximately 340,000 teams a year in organized leagues, this year (1943) about 280,000 This does not include the high school teams We had in our spring and summer program nearly 3,000 schools and they averaged eight teams each That's 24,000 high school teams (boys and girls)

"Now for the attendance. Let's say 50 soldiers see each game on the posts and at the naval bases. It takes two teams for a game, so we would multiply 50 times 25,000 which would give us 1,250,000 that see the games each time every team plays. They average two games per week and average 12 weeks of play. That's 30,000,000 spectators for service games alone. Chances are that the attendance will average over 150 per game."

"For the civilian teams There are 280,000 and they average playing twice per week. That's 280,000 games per week. Say they have only 50 spectators at each game. That's 14,000,000 spectators. The average season is 16 weeks (May through August). That is 98,000,000 spectators for the year of 1943.

There are 24 000 high school teams. This means 12,000 games. If only 30 spectators are present, that's 360,000. They play a six weeks season. Allow only one game a week, and that's 2 160,000 at the high school games.

"So you have 30,000,000, plus 98 000 000 plus 2,160 000 plus the turn
it all adds up to about 131

taken from our files. The attendance is strictly an estimate based on calculations by M J Pauley, our executive secretary, Jim Hart, our public relations man, and myself. As for the actual paid attendance, I believe you would be safe in saying it was 30 000 000. More than 50 new lighted parks have sprung up in Indiana and Illinois alone in the last two years."

When the "Encyclopedia of Sports" originally was issued in 1939 all available attendance figures were given. Those were from either the official records of organizations, or were estimates by reliable authorities on other sports—such as basketball, football etc.—where there is no central clearing house for exact totals.

sources, in others they are estimated

AUTO RACING

2 000 000 for 1938 A A A official figures 1,500 000 (Indianapolis, 1938)

On April 2 1943, T. E. Allen, of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, wrote the following concerning auto racing

"1942 was a complete blank, since we announced cancellation of Indianapolis on January 1st and the complete racing schedule was cancelled on or about February 1st

"During the preceding three years of automobile racing totals were about the same, with very little fluctuation. The Roosevelt Speedway passed out after 1937, but the rest of the picture went along about the same. Comparative figures probably increased somewhat during 1941. From 1938 up to and including 1941 there was a very substantial increase in the midget racing category. We sanctioned about 500 midget races per year, and there were hundreds of others through the midwest and southwest that we never got around to."

BASEBALL

60,000,000 paid admissions in 1938. Both major leagues, 10,268,000, all organized minors 18,500,000. C. U. - 2,000,000. U. S. L. - 1,000,000. American Legion, semi pro and sandlot (SA)

84,555 Decoration Day 1938

between Yankees and Red Sox. Of this grand total 511 patrons, unable to see game from their standing positions got refund left park, reducing total to 84,044 of which 81,691 paid. Receipts, \$91,610.75. Yankees' share, \$57,451.82, Red Sox \$23,248.80.

1941—American League, 5,220,519, National, 5,029,689. Total, 10,250,208.

1942—American League, 4,685,614. National, 4,724,961. Total, 9,410,575.

1943—American League 3,745,978, National, 3,983,272. Total 7,739,250.

In the Class A A minor leagues, while the attendance total in 1943 was smaller than in 1942 due to a shortened schedule the per game attendance was higher. Only 9 minor leagues operated in 1943, compared with the peak of 26, in 1942, and naturally, the grand total attendance was much lower in 1943.

BASKETBALL

90,000,000 in 1937-1938 season. About 700 colleges in U. S. A. have one to six teams each. Total 2,100. Y. M. C. A. Y. M. H. A., and similar organizations, one to ten squads according to size of branch. Total, perhaps, 5,000. High and prep schools of U. S. A., perhaps 12,000 teams. Grammar school total must be around 30,000. There are at least 5,000 girl teams at grammar schools, high schools, colleges. A vast number of industrial

and result is 2,500,000 contests average only 60 paid admissions to each and result is around 90,000,000. Record single game crowd (U. S. A.), esti

mated at 18,000 for several double headers in Garden through 1936-37 and 1937-38 seasons World's record crowd, 23,000 per game at Tournament 1931 at Peiping, China

1940-41—Attendance estimated at 90,000,000

1941-42—Attendance reported at about 1940 41 figures

1942-43—While attendance at stellar games in larger cities established

reported by Daniel Ferris, was 10 000,000, for 1941-42 it was 9 750 000, but for 1942-43 it slumped to 7,000,000

1943-44—Reported slightly less than 1942 43

BICYCLE RACING

1938—Attendance estimated at 4 000 000 by Harry Mandell, National promoter of 6 day racing

1939—Attendance about 1,500,000 at 6 day races

1940—Races abandoned

BOXING

22 500,000 in 1938 Attendance at professional bouts was about 4 000 000 Amateur (A A U), 15 000,000 Other amateur contests 3 500 000 Single Crowd Record—Dempsey Tunney, 120,757 (118,736 paid), Philadelphia, September 23, 1926

1942—Reports indicate that while 1941 attendance at professional bouts was only about 10 per cent off the 1938 estimate, there was a sharp decline in 1942 for two reasons (1) No outdoor fights of consequence, (2) Attendance in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and Los Angeles heretofore prosperous boxing centers, was about 50 per cent under 1938 figures In late 1943, there was a revival of interest concerning professional bouts and the total for the year was about 2 500 000

Dan Ferris, Secretary of A A U reports 14 000 000 attendance at A A U bouts for 1941, a decline to 13 000 000 in 1942, and a decline to 8 000,000 in 1943 The Golden Glove bout attendance has held up especially well considering the circumstances

CORN HUSKING

Record attendance—no admission fee—130,000 at National Championship Nov 8, 1935, Newton, Kansas

The 1941 championship, Tonca, Ill , attracted 115 000

No contest 1942 or 1943 and none until after end of war

CRICKET

World's Record one day attendance, 87,798, receipts, about \$37,000, January 4, 1937 Test Match Australia and England, at Melbourne Cricket Grounds (Australia) World's Record for complete match—8 days—350 534, receipts, about \$46,000, Australia versus England, at Melbourne Cricket Grounds, 1937

DOG RACING

About 8,500 000 in 1938 of which about 1,000,000 paid, others used passes Total attendance 1943 including paid and passes, estimated at 5,000,000, decrease due chiefly to transportation difficulties

DOG SHOWS

1,250,000 paid in 1937-38 season

1941-42—Decrease about 10 per cent under 1937 38

1942 43—Due to "pleasure driving" restrictions, some shows along Atlantic Seaboard were cancelled, and others were abbreviated because of the difficulty of shipping dogs around the country Shows which carried on in 1943, especially those in East, showed decreases as high as 60 per cent compared with 1937 38 At some, the "crowd" was limited mainly to owners, handlers and a list of judges However, the 1944 outlook was much brighter

FOOTBALL (U S A)

15,000,000

1938

1937

1936

averages 9 games so it is 3150 for the group Great emphasis always placed on games which draw 70,000 to 85,000, but these are in almost hopeless minority Many contests among smaller colleges draw no more than 1500

games Football totals somewhat treacherous If, for instance, Army and Notre Dame play to 80 000 that is the total admission However, when each tabulates attendance figures for year, Army credits itself with 80 000 for that game, so does Notre Dame, and exact total of 80 000 becomes doubled Biggest single game crowd 112,912 in Soldier Field, Chicago, November 16, 1929 Notre Dame vs Southern California

1941—Attendance about same as 1938

1942—Press Association reports on attendance at major games, and reports from key points around country, indicate decrease 12 to 15 per cent compared with 1938

1943—Associated Press reported a drop of 18.4 in attendance in 1943, as compared with 1942. Polling 57 major colleges, of about 450 which

attendance in 1943 was about 10,000,000

In 1943, the National Football League (professional) averaged a game attendance of about 27,000, compared with 19,620 in 1942—a per game increase of about 37 per cent. The total attendance was in the neighborhood of 1,250,000

FOOTBALL AUSTRALIAN RULES

Record attendance (paid) 96,834 receipts about \$33,000, for Grand Final, Melbourne Cricket Grounds, between Carlton (winner) and Collingwood, 1938. Former record 75,574 made in 1933

FOOTBALL SOCCER

Record attendance 136,259, Final for Championship, April 1, 1933, at Hampden Park, Scotland—England versus Scotland

GOLF

1938 attendance at major championships, 200,000, estimated by Herb Graffis, editor of *Golfdom*, who estimated 350,000 for 1941 and 150,000 for 1942, and a slightly further drop in 1943, the decreases being due to (a) cancellation of many major tournaments and (b) transportation difficulties

HARNESS HORSE RACING

1938 attendance estimated at 9,000,000 by Will Gahagan, of Trotting Horse Club, at the 800 different meetings. Attendance in 1941 put at 10,000,000, that of 1942 at 8,000,000 because of gas rationing while estimate for 1943 was around 7,000,000

HOCKEY (ICE)

Perhaps 150,000 in 1938, for 1942 it was about 75,000

HOCKEY (FIELD)

7,000 000 pro and amateur combined for 1937 38 season Major league attendance, 1,500,000, minor pro hockey, 1,500,000, amateur and college 4 000 000 1942-43 attendance decreased about 20 per cent, but moved upward again in 1943 44 to approximately its old level The official paid attendance at all National League Hockey games for the 1942 43 season was 1 446 827, according to James C Hendy, editor of the Official Hockey Guide

HORSE RACING (U S A)

15 000 000 in 1938 About 200 racing days in U S A each year Total racing days arrived at by totaling all racing days at all tracks Some days during height of summer, 10 or 12 tracks operating on same day, meaning 10 or 12 racing days for that one day Average attendance at all tracks about 7500 Largest single day attendance, May 4, 1941, at Churchill Downs, Louisville Ky, for Kentucky Derby, estimated at close to 100,000 paid admissions

1941—Peak year—17,000,000

1942—Although New York attendance broke records, and new tracks were operating these gains were offset by fact that there was almost no racing in California The estimated national attendance for the year, 16,000 000

1943—Attendance decreased about 15 per cent, compared with 1942 because of ban on "pleasure driving" and because there was no racing at Santa Anita Calif and an abbreviated schedule in Maryland and elsewhere

HORSE RACING (AUSTRALIA)

Single day paid admission record 120,000 for Melbourne Cup, Flemington Race Track, Melbourne, Australia, 1935

HORSE RACING (ENGLAND)

English Derby, held annually at Epsom Downs, credited with attracting from 400 000 to 500 0000, but this includes not only those inside track, but all those outside who see the race from hills, housetops, and all vantage points Paid admissions perhaps did not exceed 100 000 With outbreak

of war, many of the smaller tracks closed, larger ones opened only spasmodically, and attendance was, in some instances, only 75 or 90 per cent under peace years, due to travel difficulties

HORSE SHOWS

1,750,000 for 1937-38 season

About 1,900,000 for 1941

Many shows not staged in 1942, because of difficulty in transporting horses. New York's 1942 was abbreviated, and events chiefly for children.

No New York Show in 1943, almost all other important shows, except that in Kentucky, were cancelled.

ICE SKATING

Paid attendance during 1937-38 season, perhaps 3,000,000, as compared with about 750,000 in 1935, because of tremendous growth in population.

MISCELLANEOUS

3,000,000 combined for 1938 paid attendance for such sports (where crowds are comparatively small) as badminton, bowling, chess, court tennis, fencing, handball, lacrosse, racquets, rugby, squash tennis, table tennis, etc. In 1943 it was about 2,000,000.

MOTOR BOATING

Paid attendance negligible, but crowds lining courses of various regattas totalled into millions in peace years. Almost all major regattas cancelled in 1942.

MOTOR CYCLING

3,843,500 paid 1938 (official). War caused cancellation of championship races,—gasoline shortage.

POLO

750,000 paid in 1938. Decreased to about 200,000 in 1942, and there was comparatively little polo play in 1943.

RODEO

Reported attendance in 1941 it was 2,000,000, 1942 it was 1,800,000
 * " of America, who
 " 1942 "

ROWING

No paid attendance, except for seat on observation train, or boats. Prior cancellation, due to war, of Poughkeepsie (NY) Intercollegiate regatta, about 100,000 lined banks of Hudson while about 50,000 usually saw Yale Harvard race on Thames River. In England, where Oxford and Cambridge staged their historic races on River Thames, crowds estimated as high as 500,000 saw some of the pre war races.

RUGBY (GREAT BRITAIN)

Championship finals draw average crowds of 70,000 in 1938. On May 15, in war year of 1943, Final Match for Championship, at Stamford Bridge, London, drew over 55,000 paid admissions.

SKIING

No charge to witness annual outdoor championships, but sking recently added to winter sports programs at indoor carnivals, or in enclosed arena, such as Soldier Field, Chicago. Ski Carnival at Soldier Field drew 57,000 paid admissions in 1938.

SOCCER (U S A)

About 500,000 annually up to 1938, due to American teams meeting European invaders. Since such matches no longer are played, due to war, and gas rationing, etc., the 1943 attendance was about 60 per cent under normal peace time average.

SOCCER (FOREIGN)

Record attendance—136,253 (paid) April 1, 1933, in Glasgow, Scotland, for England vs Scotland final, 126,047 (paid) April 28, 1923, Wembley, England, Bolton Wanderers vs West Hampden. No accurate annual figures, estimates placed yearly total for British Isles at "over 20,000,000," prior to the war.

Soccer, in the U S A, was rather on the minor side for many years, but the spectator interest in the game in 1943-44 was greater than in 1938-39.

SOFT BALL

Paid admissions in 1938 about 7,000,000, ranging from 10 cents up to \$1.00. In 1941, 1942, and 1943, the figures were about 10,000,000, 12,000,000, and 15,000,000, respectively.

Johnson)

SWIMMING

contests, reports on colleges and schools indicate decreases since 1941. So the grand total for 1943 was about 1,000,000.

TENNIS

600,000 in 1938, of which 300,000 for amateur tournaments, 250,000 for professionals. For 1941 amateur attendance 325,000, no figures on professional. In 1942, United States Lawn Tennis Association (Amateur) reported about 30,000 for all national tournaments. U. S. L. T. A. announced in 1943 cancellation of all but six major tournaments, and the paid attendance at them was about 20,000.

TRACK AND FIELD

2,500,000 for 1938. Dan Ferris, of the A. A. U., estimated 1,500,000 for all A. A. U. meets, College authorities estimated 500,000 for College meets, while prep and high schools accounted for balance.

The Ferris estimate for 1941 was 1,600,000, for 1942 it was 1,750,000, and the same for 1943. All other meets up about 15 per cent over 1938. So 1942 paid attendance was about 3,000,000. The increase in 1943 in Track and Field due chiefly to exhibition tour of Gundar Hagg.

WRESTLING

About 4,000,000 in 1938-39 season. A. A. U. reported 200,000, College bouts drew about 800,000, professionals about 3,000,000. The professional sport started to slump in 1940, due to condemnation of many bouts as "faked," and the war hurt the game still further. The totals for 1941, 1942 and 1943 were 700,000, 600,000, 500,000. However, A. A. U. and college wrestling held close to 1938-39 lines.

RODEO

4,000,000 paid in 1938 In 1941 it was 2,000,000, 1942 it was 1,800,000 All figures supplied by Fred S Karger, Rodeo Association of America, who reported that "attendance in 1943 actually increased over 1942."

ROWING

No paid attendance, except for seat on observation train, or boats Prior cancellation, due to war, of Poughkeepsie (N Y) Intercollegiate regatta, about 100,000 lined banks of Hudson, while about 50,000 usually saw Yale-Harvard race on Thames River In England, where Oxford and Cambridge staged their historic races on River Thames, crowds estimated as high as 500,000 saw some of the pre war races

RUGBY (GREAT BRITAIN)

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"Morphetville (Adelaide)—1 mile 3 furlongs 144 yards, stretch, 1 furlong 165 yards

"Perth (West Australia)—1½ miles, stretch, 1¼ furlongs

"Eagle Farm (Brisbane)—1½ miles 15 yards 2½ feet, stretch, 2 furlongs 33 yards

"The major tracks in New Zealand are

"Ellerslie, in Auckland, Trentham, in Wellington, Riccarton, in Christ church, Forebury, in Dunedin, Waunganui, in Waunganui

"The major races for 2 year olds are

"At Sydney—Australian Jockey Club's Sires' Produce Stakes, Champagne stakes, Gimcrack Stakes, Kirkham Stakes, Breeders' Plate, December Stakes

"At Melbourne—Victorian Racing Club's Sires' Produce Stakes, Debutante Stakes, Rawdon Stakes, Mimosa Stakes, Ascot Vale Stakes, Byron Moore Stakes, Manbyrnong Plate, Manbyrnong Trial Stakes

"All 3 year old stake races run in Australia are over the one and a half mile route, and the important ones are

fillies

"In New Zealand they have the New Zealand Derby and the Great Northern Derby, for which Australian horses are eligible and in which many have competed

"Two miles is considered the regulation cup distance in Australasia, but some are at a mile and a half The important stakes races for horses of 3 year olds and older are

"At 2 miles—Melbourne Cup Sydney Cup, Perth Cup, Brisbane Cup, New Zealand Cup, Auckland Cup

"1½ miles—Caulfield Cup, Manawatu Cup, Dunedin Cup, Wellington Cup

"1¼ miles—Adelaide Cup

"The only important short race on the flat for older horses is the V R C New Market Handicap, at 6 furlongs

3

"Phar Lap, Amounis, Gloaming, Limerick Heroic, Eurythmic, Wind bag Peter Pan Night March, David Ajax, Mollison Carbine, Manfred, Hallmark

"Phar Lap was rated as the greatest He won 37 races and \$332,250 in 51 starts He died in North America after winning the Agua Caliente Handicap in 1932 and while at the peak of his career Amounis was the next big money earner with close to \$250,000, when the Australian pound of his day is translated into American money Gloaming, which won 57 races, and was second 9 other times in 67 races, won about \$215,000 in

American money, while Limerick and Heroic each won a little more than \$190,000. Ajax was 27 times first, and 4 times second, in his 32 starts.

"The richest race in Australian history was the Melbourne Cup, of 1923, with a gross value of 13,288 Australian pounds. The owner of the . . . n American

paid admis . . . is recalled that, at the time, Melbourne had a population a trifle over 1,000,000, the hold which this race had on public fancy can well be realized.

"Bookmaking in Australia is an honored profession. Most of the bookmakers are members of a Club, and each deposits a large sum into the treasury of the Club. In the event that any bookmaker welves on a bet, the fund in the treasury is used to pay the obligation.

"Australians invented the totalizer. They were first to use a web for a barrier at the post. They devised the skull cap for jockeys, and are responsible for many other helpful innovations in the sport.

"The famous jockeys, who rode in Australia and New Zealand, some becoming famous trainers in later years, were

"Tommy Hales, Bob Lewis, Tommy Corrigan, Jim Pike, Frank Wotton, Frank Bullock, W. Duncan, J. Gough, K. Voitre, H. Badger, F. Dempsey, H. Cairns, M. McCarten, D. Munro, L. H. Hewitt.

"Football, especially the Australian Rules game, is next in popularity. The Grand Final of 1938, played in Melbourne between the Carltons, and the Collingwoods, drew 96,834 paid admissions. While Rugby and Soccer have their appeal, and do draw nice crowds, they are not to be compared with the magnetic power of the Australian Rules game, which is Australia's very own.

"Cricket, of course, is immensely popular, too. Cricket fields dot the island Continent. The matches with England, of course, always outdrew all other contests before the war. The attendance on Jan. 4, 1937, for the England-Australia match that day, at Melbourne, was 87,793—a world's record—while the 11 days of matches that year drew 350,534—another record—which exceeds any World Series Baseball totals in the States.

"Boxing has moved in cycles. When we have some great fighters, then the sport booms. If not, it goes along in a rather minor way until some stars are developed. It may be recalled that Australia developed Bob Fitzsimmons, Joe Goddard, Peter Jackson, Frank Slavin, Jim Hall, Young Griffo, Les Darcy and many others.

"In 1908 Hugh . . . Bay to stage the . . .

ts . . . 1 years ago. It was slow in gaining popularity. But, about 20 years ago, it began to attract an increasing following, especially in Melbourne and Sydney. While it has

not yet gained the status of a major sport, it is being headed in that direction because of the presence of the U. S. Armed Forces in Australia.

"These boys in their leisure play at baseball and the softball. I heard of

championship between America and Australia.

"The population of Australia is centered mainly on the rim of the Continent, with over 1,300,000 in Sidney and over 1,000,000 now in the Melbourne district. Australia's interior is pierced chiefly by exploring parties.

"The northern tip of the island Continent is closer to the Equator than the Fiji Islands, whereas the southern is in the shadow of the Antarctic Circle, yet snow rarely is seen. Most parts of Australia have a climate which permits all year indulgence in sport.

"Swimming is an almost continental sport. Australia has many magnificent beaches. The present day crawl stroke was developed in Australia. As a result, Australia long was in the forefront in swimming. The first women's Olympic swimming champion was Fanny Durack, of Australia. That was in 1912. And along about that time, Annette Kellerman, of Australia, shed the conventional women's swimming garb of the time, and revolutionized things by wearing a one piece suit.

"Australia is quite a place—one where they devise and improvise very well, indeed."

AUTOMOBILE RACING



VIOLENT controversy long has existed as to who was first to conceive the automobile, who built the first car, who created the first that was practical, and who was pioneer in operating a car with an engine driven by liquid fuel.

Europeans claim that France was the birthplace of the automobile, and that the first car was built in France. Americans claim that the first car was built in America.

accepted situation until about in 1936 or 1937, when Charles E. Duryea, of the New York Times, was taking a picture of an N.Y. under which

However, before presenting Duryea's facts, it might be well to offer the European version as to the origin of the automobile—one that had been generally accepted for so many years. Here it is:

M Cugnat, a Frenchman, created the original automobile in 1769—a steam driven vehicle—but it was not practical. Credit for building the first motor car which could be operated goes to Richard Trevethick, an Englishman, in 1802. Trevethick improved his steam model to such extent that in 1824 several of his steam motors were in actual service between Gloucester and Cheltenham, England. Each hauled 3 or 4 cars and developed a speed of 14 miles an hour.

Italy took note of Treverthick's success, and General Bordio, an engineer, constructed a car in 1837. It was not much of a success, but it now is housed in the Industrial Museum, Torino, Italy, and is the oldest automobile in existence—107 years old in 1944.

Spasmodically through the years, men of different nations, constructed automobiles, all of them steam driven. But those "motor cars" were more of a novelty than a creation of commercial value until 1885, when Gottlieb Daimler perfected internal combustion, using petroleum spirits. This was a revolutionary discovery. In 1887 Levassor, of France, improved upon Daimler's findings and, by 1896 had his engine driven by petroleum spirits (gasoline) working in such fashion that there was definite promise that the world had come upon a new and wonderful means of locomotion.

Daimler fitted his first motor to a bicycle—thus the first motorcycle—in 1885, and put it on a rowboat in the River Seine in 1887—and that was the birth of the motorboat. Levassor, on the other hand, pioneered the modern auto by placing his motor onto a carriage putting the engine in front, whereas Daimler's motor was in the rear. Levassor, to get his motor to operate from the front, devised a crude form of transmission, such as is in use today.

Other inventors followed Daimler and Levassor, and their contributions to the science of gasoline driven engine resulted finally in the motor car of this modern era.

Duryea, who with his brother Frank, is credited by Arthur Pound, in his book "The Turning Wheel," with building in 1892, in Springfield, Mass., the "first successfully operated American automobile," wrote to the *New York Times* relative to its picture of the Selden car, as the "first automobile."

The Selden picture is not truthful. The vehicle shown was Selden's first but it was not made until 1905-6. It was to prove that the famous Selden patent, issued in November, 1895, described an operative thing. Many at

tempts to run it were made before court witnesses and the longest run of all was about one-fourth of a mile. The court ruled that to say Selden solved a great problem and is entitled to the status of a pioneer is without foundation.

"The automobile idea was well described by Homer in the Iliad Book XVIII. F. Verbiest, a Belgian missionary in China, built the first known self-propeller in 1665 and ran it. Oliver Evans seems to have been the first to sell his product. He ran it on Philadelphia streets in 1805. Samuel Morey of

1876 to use them on road vehicles. That year Selden saw Brayton's engines at the Centennial and doubtless talked with Brayton. He tried to improve but failed. He applied for a patent in 1879 and kept it alive until late in 1895. A Duryea patent was issued nearly five months earlier and America's first automobile race was won by a Duryea vehicle in 1895.

printed a letter from
reproduced Duryea's

he
Bo
former place. I was a lad of 9 years, yet I distinctly remember his arrival, his
from the back

no horse. The shafts had been removed and there did not seem to be much mechanism. No doubt there was a tank for water with the addition of what was needed in automotive mechanism. I however recall the whip socket—no whip but in its place a bunch of flowers!

Every one familiar with the history of the automobile knows that horseless carriages were developed as far back as 1760 or 80. One American named James produced a workable one with a tubular boiler for steam propulsion, all of which helps to confirm my contention that Selden was far from being the first to drive a horseless carriage.

"Dudgeon's Steam Wagon," better known as the "Red Devil" because it frightened horses and sketches of which are generally distributed throughout the U. S. A. is another contraption which enters into the situa-

roads. Wood was used to provide the fires that created the steam. In

appearance, the car looked much like a tractor of today—except it had a sizeable smokestack. It could seat 12 persons. It had a publicized speed of 30 miles an hour, but when tested in 1903 it could do only 10, which might have been its maximum in the 60s.

The reader now is permitted to create his own conclusions as to who was first to build the pioneer automobile.

The first automobile race ever run was on June 22nd, 1894, from Paris to Rouen, France. The distance was 78 miles but the time was not recorded. On July 13, 1895, a "reliability run" was made from Paris to Bordeaux and

... of each race according to their own

race from Paris to Vienna. E. F. Edge was the first winner but other details are lacking. The experiment was a success and the contest became an annual affair thereafter.

The pioneer race in the U. S. A. was a "reliability run" in Chicago, under the auspices of the *Chicago Times Herald*, a newspaper—since defunct. The date was Nov. 28, 1895. The distance was 54.36 miles, from the heart of Chicago into the suburbs and return. It was won by J. F. Duryea in a Duryea automobile. The speed average was 7½ miles per hour.

As the number of cars increased, and the speed of them became greater, there were more races, each of greater distance. Also there were "tours," or "runs," to test the durability of cars over routes. The most famous "run" was the "Glidden Tour" originated in 1905 by Charles J. Glidden, a Cleveland millionaire.

In 1905 and 1906 the drivers in the Glidden Tour competed as individuals. In 1907 entries from the same city, or same section, were grouped as a team. In that year—1907—the mapped out tour was 1270 miles, and there were 49 starters. The "race" lasted from July 9 to July 23—a matter of 15 days. The event was won by the Buffalo team, and its daily average was 85 miles—regarded as "excellent speed." Undoubtedly it was, because that was an era of atrocious roads, low powered engines, and faithless tires.

The Vanderbilt Cup race was the most famous of the early day speed contests. At the turn of the 20th century, all races were over open road ways which, for the occasion, were closed to regular traffic. There were many wicked turns and frequent accidents. Drivers were killed, so were many spectators who lined the route, and were victims of the accidents.

William K. Vanderbilt, the multi-millionaire, who donated the cup, was one of the greatest amateur road racers of that era. Barney Oldfield was among the most famous of the professionals. Henry Ford was a road racer of great skill and daring, and made many national, as well as a world's record.

By 1908 road races had become far too dangerous for both drivers and onlookers and it was determined to build a speedway for future contests of national or international kind as a safety precaution for drivers and crowds. The first of these was the Indianapolis Speedway—still the major course. Success there led to the construction of speedways in other parts of the country, but many since have been abandoned.

The Indianapolis Speedway was started in 1909 and completed in 1910. The project was financed by Carl G. Fisher, A. G. Newby, James A. Allison and Frank H. Wheeler. The first International Speedway 500 mile race was run in 1911, and continued to be an annual affair until 1917 and 1918 when war caused cancellation. It was resumed in 1919 and continued until after the race of 1941 when it was postponed for the duration.

While speedway racing has been a tremendous success at Indianapolis at Syracuse, N. Y., Altoona, Pa., Oakland, Calif., and some smaller centers it never has been popular in the Greater New York area. The Harkness Speedway and the Roosevelt Speedway, both magnificent projects on Long Island, were failures.

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY WINNERS

(500 miles except 1928 when reduced to 400)

1911—Ray Harroun	1928—Louis Meyer
1912—Joe Dawson	1929—Ray Keech
1913—Jules Goux	1930—Billy Arnold
1914—Rene Thomas	1931—Louis Schneider
1915—Ralph De Palma	1932—Fred Frame
1916—Dario Resta	1933—Louis Meyer
1917—No Race	1934—Bill Cummings
1918—No Race	1935—Kelly Petillo
1919—“Howdy” Wilcox	1936—Louis Meyer
1920—Gaston Chevrolet	1937—Wilbur Shaw
1921—Tommy Milton	1938—Floyd Roberts
1922—Jimmy Murphy	1939—Wilbur Shaw
1923—Tommy Milton	1940—Wilbur Shaw
1924—{ L. L. Corum	1941—{ Floyd Davis
{ Joe Boyer	{ Mauri Rose
1925—Peter De Paolo	1942—No Race
1926—Frank Lockhart	1943—No Race
1927—George Souders	

Highest speed average negotiating one lap—130.757 M. P. H. by Jimmy Snyder.

Record for average speed entire 500 mile race—117.2 M. P. H. by Floyd Roberts, 1938.

Eddie Rickenbacker, while never a winner at Indianapolis, was one of the most famous drivers in his day, later becoming an “ace” among American aviators in World War No. 1.

Oldfield was another, who was a racing whirlwind, but never won at Indianapolis.

SPEEDING UP THE MILE

The first official world's record for automobile travel over the one mile route was 39.24 miles per hour, established in 1898 by Chasseloup Laubat, a Frenchman. In 1899 Jenatz moved it to 65.79. Henry Ford took it to 91.37 in 1903 and Willie K. Vanderbilt notched it at 92.30 early in 1904. A few weeks later, Rigolly made it 93.20, and about a month later, Rigolly smashed his own record, and became the first man to travel faster than 100 miles an hour in an automobile, when he moved the mark to 103.56. But before 1905 that record was bettered by Baras, with 104.53.

The first American to better 100 M.P.H. was A. MacDonald, with 104.65 in 1905. Barney Oldfield moved it to 131.724 in 1910, and a year later, Bob Burman, another great American driver, made it 141.732, which stood as the American record until Ralph DePalma scored with 149.875 in 1920.

About 20 years ago it was discovered that hard sands on the beach at Daytona, Florida, lent themselves admirably to high speed auto travel, and it became the official track for the world's records.

better for high speed.

The best average mile ever made at Daytona was 276.816 on March 7, 1935 by Sir Malcolm Campbell, of England. The same driver, making his first run, turned 1013,

an astounding feat at the time, Captain George Eyston, of England, and John R. Cobb took turns at notching it higher and still higher, and Cobb now holds the record, made at Bonneville, Utah, in 1936. Cobb runs, with an average of 3

The procedures in automobile courses, were

At Daytona there is a 10 mile main track, 1/4 mile strip posts.

Drivers use earlier miles to get up speed, the latter ones to slow down.

At posts No. 4 and 5 at Daytona, and 6 and 7 at Bonneville, are steel timing wires, set a few inches above the ground. The apparatus for timing registers as the car passes over both wires and thus the officials arrive at the exact time elapsed between posts.

To prevent drivers from taking advantage of a favoring wind no recognition is paid a record made in only one direction. They must drive in both directions within an hour, and the average time for both runs becomes the official mark.

WORLD'S AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

The following world's records were made at Bonneville, Utah Cobb drove his "Hailton Red Lion," Jenkins his "Mormon Meteor"

Distance	M P H Average	Driver	Date
1 Kilo	369 7	John R Cobb	■ 23 39
1 Mile	368 9	John R Cobb	8 23 39
5 Kilos	326 7	John R Cobb	8 26-39
5 Miles	302 2	John R Cobb	8 26-39
10 Kilos	283 0	John R Cobb	■ 26-39
10 Miles	270 4	John R Cobb	■ 26 39
100 Miles	180 657	A B Jenkins	7 22 40
200 Miles	182 649	A B Jenkins	7 22-40
500 Miles	177 229	Jenkins & Bergere	7 22 40
1 Hour	182 513	A B Jenkins	7 22 40
24 Hours	181 184	Jenkins & Bergere	7 22 23 40
48 Hours	148 63	Jenkins & Stapp	9 21 23 36

Cobb and Jenkins are American pilots, Bergere and Stapp were their relief drivers

* * * *

On Dec 31, 1941, there were 29 507,113 pleasure cars registered in the United States Car, tire, and gasoline rationing since then radically reduced the cars in operation and in February 1944 the estimate of passenger cars in operation was 22 000 000 with 15 per cent of these so old and "achy" that it was not expected they would survive the year

AVIATION

The chronological history of aviation apparently goes like this

- (1) Parachute jumps—from hillsides
- (2) Balloon ascensions first without passengers and then with them
- (3) Motorless airships, called gliders today
- (4) Airplanes
- (5) Zeppelins

Emperor Shun, of China who ruled about 2300 B.C. is credited with being the first "flier," but it would seem that he really was the first parachute jumper—not a flier. The royal gentleman so far as search can reveal created a crude form of parachute, jumped into ether, and landed alive.

In seasons long after the demise of Shun Leonardo da Vinci (Italian painter, 1452-1519 A.D.) wrote

"If a man has a tent roof of calked linen, 12 yards broad and as many high he will be able to let himself fall from any great height without danger to himself"

Whether da Vinci had gliding or parachute jumping in mind is not clear. But, it wasn't until 1788 that man began to soar UP into the air, and not confine zephyr excursions merely to coming DOWN. A balloon was the medium.

The balloon idea was born in 1782 in the minds of Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier, brothers, who manufactured paper in Annonay, France. In that year they made experiments with small balloons called "aerostatic machines," and sent one made with paper and linen, and filled with hot air, to an altitude of over 600 feet, and for a distance of almost a mile. Very few persons witnessed this, and there was general skepticism. The Montgolfiers were denounced as having "hoaxed" a bit. Whereupon, they very firmly decided to ballyhoo their next experiment.

On June 5, 1783, they brought out a balloon. This, too, was made of paper sandwiched between linen. It had a content of 23,340 cubic feet.

It remained for the Montgolfiers to convince the incredulous peasants, thinking the visitor from the sky was an eerie spirit, cut the bag to shreds.

Joseph Montgolfier, on Sept. 19, 1783, sent up a bag which had a basket attached. In the basket were a sheep, a rooster and a duck—the first air travelers. When the balloon descended the animal and birds were alive and well. This happened in the presence of once doubting King Louis XVI, who rewarded the Montgolfiers by making each a Squire and, in addition, he granted Joseph an annual pension equal to \$200 in present day American money.

The first human to make a balloon ascent was Jean Francois Pilatre de Rozier, a native of Metz, who sailed into the clouds on Oct. 15, 1783. He was alone in a bag, 70 feet high, built for him by the Montgolfier brothers. He kept the craft aloft because he had placed a brazier in the basket with him, and smoke from this saved the balloon from quick collapse. He was in the air 5 minutes and ascended 60 feet.

The first woman ever to make a balloon ascension was Mrs. Francois Blanchard, wife of a famous Frenchman. She made her pioneer flight in January, 1798, crossing the English Channel from Dover to Calais, with Dr. Jeffries, an American, as passenger. After Blanchard died, in 1808, Mrs. Blanchard continued making flights until 1819, when her balloon was destroyed by fire.

Gliders came into existence in 1884. (See Gliding Section in this book.) In the 90s Prof. Samuel P. Langley, astronomer in the Smithsonian Institute, built a glider. On May 6, 1903, he made a trip over the Potomac River, about 3,000 feet.

concern
conquered

it aloft

At the height of the controversy, Langley was invited to tell his story to Government officials. They were sufficiently impressed to commission him to go on with his experiments, and he was provided with an appropriation of \$100,000.

On Dec. 8, 1903, with his new machine completed, Prof. Langley was prepared to convince the world that a heavier than air machine could be sailed through the skies. The attention of the world was focused upon Langley that day. Charles M. Manley, his assistant, was to be the passenger, and the route was a newer crossing of the Potomac.

But this time, with the spotlight upon him, fate ruled against Langley. The huge machine capsized as it was being launched and was completely wrecked. The flight, of course, could not be attempted and there was sly talk that perhaps the smashing of the machine was not so much of an accident as was reported.

While this new jeering of Langley was at its peak, it was announced that Orville and Wilbur Wright, two Dayton, O. youths, were in Kitty Hawk, N. C. and were preparing to make a flight with a machine they had invented.

On Dec. 17, 1903—nine days after the Langley failure and of course, before Langley could start construction of a new machine—the Wright brothers made four officially authenticated flights. Orville made the first ascent and was up 12 seconds. Wilbur then flew and increased the time in the air by a few seconds. Orville, flying for the second time, kept the machine aloft about 20 seconds and in the fourth flight Wilbur flew for 59 seconds, and covered a distance of 852 feet.

The Wrights intended making more flights at Kitty Hawk, but a strong wind tipped over the machine while it was anchored to the ground and so

when he learned that George Maynard, former curator of the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, had labeled the Langley ship, built in 1903, as "the first machine capable of flight carrying a man" and had denied admission of the Wright machine to the Institute.

In recent years, the authorities changed attitude, and gave the Wrights full recognition for their achievement.

In the 40 years since the Wright experiment on the Carolina beach, miraculous advances have been made in the building of aircraft, with the major achievements having been accomplished under the whirlash of war needs for fast ships to carry men and supplies to all parts of the world.

Some planes now can average around 400 miles an hour for sustained distances, and it is a slow plane, indeed, which cannot sail at close to 300 miles an hour. Some bombers, ferrying between the United States and England, or Ireland, have made the round trip within 24 hours, and many one way journeys from North America to the British Isles have been made in less than 10 hours.

The greatest recorded speed for any aviator is an average of 840 miles per hour in a dive over Emden, Germany, by 2nd Lieut. Robert H. Knapp, of Norwich, N. Y. on Sept. 27, 1913, in a P-17 Thunderbolt. The previous record was

The fly- . . . enera
tions ago, -evolu
tionize life in a world at peace

BALLOONING

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, international balloon races had been staged through something close to 30 years, due to encouragement given to the sport by James Gordon Bennett, American publisher, while living in Paris. He donated a cup which became the famous James Gordon Bennett Trophy, and arranged the original race. Others since his day were conducted under the auspices of the Aero Club of France.

Bennett's stipulation was that the cup became property of the nation which won three annual races in succession. It was retired from competition in 1924 by the Belgians when, with two legs on the trophy, Lieut. Ernest de Muyter made the winning flight of 444 miles from Brussels to St. Abbs, Berwickshire, Scotland.

When Bennett died, and no individual offered a new trophy, the Belgium government put up a new one, after 1924, calling it by the same name as the original, and offered it for competition under identical rules of the first races.

The U. S. A. won the second cup, due to a victory by W. T. Van Orman, ranked as one of the greatest balloonists in the history of air travel, followed by successive triumphs by E. J. Hill and Major William J. Kepner, of the Army. The third cup, similarly named, also became U. S. A. property, because of two legs gained by Van Orman and the other by Lieut. T. G. W. Settle, of the Navy.

Poland won the fourth Cup, since which time there have not been any races, due to the war.

One of the most remarkable balloon flights ever made was that of A. R. Hawley and Augustus Post, of New York. In competition with 10 other balloons they soared away from St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17, 1910 and were unheard from for more than a week. It was assumed that they had been forced down perhaps to death. Two trappers in Canadian wilderness found them after they had been tramping aimlessly in the woods for more

than five days Hawley and Post negotiated 1,172.9 miles, still the American record

The race of 1933 was the most disastrous. The take off was from Belgium in September, and the ships hardly had gained altitude when a terrific electrical storm broke. Bolts ripped ten balloons to shreds. Five pilots were killed and five seriously injured. An American craft was struck by lightning over Holland and Lieut. Robert Olmstead and Lieut. John W. Shopstraw, U. S. Army pilots, were killed.

Balloon flights are made for distance, without any standard goal, the craft travelling farthest before descent being the winner. The great pilots are those which can keep the balloon travelling in a direct line away from the starting place, whereas amateurs are prone to lose considerable time sailing in vast circles.

The Germans improved upon the balloon idea by building a fleet of mighty Zeppelins, which were balloon shaped but power driven. The Zeps, during the years of peace, made regular trips to the United States. The speed record for any type of Zep, was made in 1936 when the Hindenburg sailed from Lakehurst, N. J. to Frankfurt, Germany, a distance

BACKGAMMON



all cases of doubt, pass the laurels to Egypt. In this instance, the scholars think backgammon started there because the tomb of King Tutankhamen disclosed a board—which might just as well have been a chess board—and something that looked like dice

The Kings of Ur may have played backgammon. The Greeks had a game called Abacus, similar to it. The Chaldees of 5,000 years ago were players of a game similar to modern backgammon. The ancient Romans and Greeks are reported to have played it, too. Everybody gets a definite vote—except the Japanese.

No mention of the game backgammon is made from the time of the Romans until along in the 10th century. Then it was revived in Europe. It was called "Tables" in medieval England, and "Trictac" in ancient France.

an
sanction and vogue
popular with the masses and was a gambling medium through the Middle Ages

The game, as played in the U S A, came from England. How it reached England is not known. But the ancient Welsh were backgammon specialists. It is said that the name comes from the Welsh of "bach" (little) "cammum" (game). It was Anglo Saxon in derivation—"baec" (back), "gamen" (game), meaning the men could be moved back. The Dutch say they named the game "Balke" (tray) "gammon" (game).

Backgammon moves in popularity cycles. Every new generation having tried all other forms of gambling and gone a bit apathetic about them discovers that once upon a time there was such a game as backgammon—and proceeds to revive it. At the moment, it is somewhat in eclipse after a revival from 1934 through 1938.

Backgammon is played on a specially marked board, divided into two parts, one for each player. It is a two handed game. Each player has a cup and two dice. Also each player has 15 "men" on his part of the board. The men of opposite color are dictated by the cast of the dice.

the later handicap of some unlucky casts

Variations of the basic backgammon game are played in the U S A. In Backgammon, Russian Back

players in the game

BADMINTON



"POONA" was the name given to the game now called Badminton when it was first played in India many years ago. Play appears to have been there who had the sport

The Duke of Beaufort became interested in the new game and formally introduced it to society in 1873, during a house party at his home, named "Badminton" in Gloucestershire, England. The game takes its present name from that of the Duke's domicile.

The original "poona" rules governed play in England in 1887, when the Bath Badminton Club was formed and its members changed many of the regulations.

In 1895 it was decided to form a national body, and this led to the creation of the Badminton Association, which became the governing body for the game throughout the world.

The first All England Championships for men were held in 1899 and in 1900 the first tournament for women was arranged. These, however,

in England, only about 500 in 1930, but over 7,000 in the British Isles before the war.

Badminton was exported to Canada in the 1890s and has been increasing after years. Bad-

minton clubs abound throughout the land.

Badminton is a spectacular game to watch because it provides terrific volleying, and calls for high speed and great agility, due to the eccentric flights of the shuttlecock, which may be moving in a nice arc only to halt on its way and plummet to earth.

FAMOUS BADMINTON PLAYERS

The great English badminton men players through the last 30 and 35 years, have been

F Chesterton, G A Sautter, H N Marrett, Sir G A Thomas, G D S Mack, J F Devlin, F Hodge, E Hawthorn, D C Hume, H G Uber, A K Jones, R F Nichols, R M White

The brilliant women players have included

Miss M Lucas, Mrs R C Tragett, Miss Gowenlock, Miss Cundall, Miss Hogarth, Miss Batemen, Miss E G Peterson, Miss Radeglia, Miss Kitty McKane, Mrs A D Stocks, Mrs M Barrett, Miss L M Kingsbury, Miss M McKane, Miss V Elton, Mrs H S Huber, Miss A. Woodruff, Miss M Kingsbury, Mrs Henderson

men, include
T Douglas, C W Aikmen,
Douglas Grant, Rod Phelan,
J G Muir, Noel Radford, Wm M Stewart, George Goodwin, Jr, J E Sibbald and D W R McKean

The women champions have included

Mrs C A Boone, Mrs M Brunet, Mrs E F Coke, among the great ones, Miss E George, Mrs John Porteous, Miss Ruth Robertson, Mrs Anna Kier Patrick, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss J Woodman, Miss M Barron, Mrs M De Lage, Mrs E W Whittington and Miss V Millener

The revived game in the U S A is still so young that there has not been time to develop players equal in lustre to the stars of England and Canada

BASIC RULES OF BADMINTON

long The racquet—or "bat"—can be any shape or size, but must not exceed 6 ounces in weight

The shuttlecock must be hit while in air. If it falls to the ground it counts as a point against you. You cannot hit a shuttlecock any definite distance if you hit the feathered side. You must strike the rounded side, else the shuttlecock will fail to clear the net, counting as a point against you. So the player actually must gauge the whirl of the ball striking at it for distance.

Hit solidly, on the rounded part, the shuttlecock clears the net. Having done so, however, there is no basis for anticipation of subsequent events. The "carry" may be reasonably far, on the other hand, the heavy part may descend to the bottom of the "carry" and, with momentum gone, the shuttlecock drops like a plummet.

The game is played on a court 17 x 44 feet for singles, and 20 x 34 for

doubles matches, the net being five feet high. The game scoring is 15 to 21 "aces" as may be decided, for men's contests, and 11 for women's singles. But in championships, the 15 "aces," or points, is the rule, and it's best 2 out of 3 games. When only a single game is to be played the game usually constitutes 21 points.

BASEBALL—MAJOR



A RATHER astonishing development in what is known as "America's National Game," is that the present ruling powers in the sport were misled relative to the origin and the development of baseball and seized upon the wrong date, the wrong place, and the wrong man, for bestowal of honors.

This came about because they have taken as accuracy itself a report made in 1907 by A. G. Mills, which report contradicts itself and falls apart when tested by any acid of fact or logic. Because of this document, baseball chieftains decreed that (1) baseball originated in 1839, (2) it first was played in Cooperstown, N. Y., and (3) Abner Doubleday was the creator.

The proven facts are these:

(1) Baseball was evolved from the English games of cricket and rounders and in a crude way, was played in Eastern United States many years before Doubleday was born.

(2) The game was played in a dozen—perhaps a score—of cities long before it ever was known in Cooperstown—and there is no conclusive evidence that it was played at all in Cooperstown so early as 1839.

(3) Alexander Cartwright, of New York City—not Doubleday—drew up the "baseball square," which now is the diamond, late in 1845, or early in 1846, and that "square" providing for 9 man teams, was used for the first time in Hoboken, N. J., June 19, 1846.

(4) Cartwright and his associates in the Knickerbocker Baseball Club, of New York, drafted the first definite rules for baseball during the winter of 1845-46. They were used for the first time June, 1846, in a game Knickerbockers vs New York Nine.

Coopertown-1839 treaty, without making an effort to check it for inaccuracies—or for accuracy

Soon after the turn of the 20th Century, when baseball's popularity was at flood tide, with two major and many minor leagues functioning profitably, there began a discussion as to how the sport originated—and who was responsible

The controversy perhaps was provoked by Henry Chadwick, because of an article he wrote for the "Baseball Guide," published by a firm of which A. G. Spalding was the head, and of which Chadwick was editor

Chadwick was born on October 5, 1824—five years after the birth of

adult lifetime, he was the fountain source of baseball news, he was the protector of the game, and its finest missionary

The Chadwick article, perhaps the first by anyone dealing in detail with the origin of baseball, was written in 1903 and which is among his papers in the A. G. Spalding Collection in the New York Public Library, stated

THE ORIGIN OF BASE BALL

Over seventy years ago, when I was a schoolboy in England, my favorite field sport was the old English game of Rounders. This was played with an ordinary ball and with stout round sticks as bats. After schooltime we boys would proceed to the nearest field, select a smooth portion of it, and lay out the ground for a contest. This was easily done by placing four stones or posts in position as base stations, and by digging a hole in the ground where the batsman had to stand. We then tossed up for sides and innings, and started the game. Custom made the rules of play, as there was no written code to govern the game.

The evolution of Base Ball from the early period of its old Rounders form of the Town Hall of New England which was played in the decade of the thirties to that of the Americanized form which marked the 'New York Game' of the '40s was a matter of slow progress. In fact, the game may be said to have grown by decades. For instance, it was in 1831 that the 'Town

post base stations and the putting out of base runners by throwing the ball at them

"The change made with the old Knickerbocker Club was a

when he touched the home base at the batsman's position

transformation from Town Ball to Base Ball

"The parent organization of what, in the olden time, was known as the 'New York Game' of Base Ball, was the Knickerbocker Club of New York, which

rs, prior to

where the

informal

gatherings for exercise on the field with a ball and bat partly under the Town

in every respect, and it never lost its strictly amateur character

"The club's first officers were President, Duncan C. Curry, vice president, William B. Wheaton, treasurer and secretary, William H. Tucker. The old

pany, Dr. James R. Purdy, Mr. H. F. Brotherton of the Union Bank, Messrs S. H. Kissam and I. C. Smith of the Bank of Commerce, with Mr. W. F. McCutcheon of the Mechanics' Bank, together with the late Alonzo Slate and H. L. Slate, James Whyte Davis, W. H. Grennell, W. H. Taylor, A. H. Drummond and F. C. Nerbuhr, all well known brokers in Wall Street. Then there was Councilman Clancy A. Vredenberg, W. H. Kirby, Lambert Suydam,

The Chadwick recital disagreed with the encyclopedias of the time, which credited the Knickerbocker Club, of New York, with creating the game in 1845. Perhaps if the Chadwick report had been written for any

other publication than Spalding's, there might not have been any controversy. But Spalding wrote an article in the *Guide* challenging the Chadwick statement that baseball was evolved from rounders. He stated he thought the game an original American invention.

Baseball enthusiasts became more and more curious as to where, when and how the game was created, and when the subject became white hot, Spalding declared:

"Let us appoint a Commission to search everywhere that is possible and thus learn the real facts concerning the origin and development of the game. I will abide by such a commission's findings regardless."

The Commission, named early in 1907, was:

A. G. Mills, New York, third president of the National League.

Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, first president of the National League, later governor, and then a United States Senator.

Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, a player in the 50s and 60s, later a United States Senator.

Nicholas E. Young, Washington, player in the early days, first secretary of the National League, and its fourth president.

Al Reach, Philadelphia, former player.

George Wright, Boston, former player.

James E. Sullivan, president Amateur Athletic Union.

The Commissioners accepted the honor, but it does not appear that any member except Mills, the chairman, accepted the responsibility. One month followed another and no report was made. There was pressure from those who sought an answer to the question. Spalding was most anxious because, in a way, his reputation as a historian of baseball was at stake. The Commissioners, as the report itself indicates, were going nowhere so far as the hunt was concerned. The gentlemen, it appears, were content to let Chairman Mills do the work.

After persistent demand, Mills put together his report, had all the members—except Gorman who had died meanwhile—sign it, dated it December 30, 1907, and submitted it.

That report, upon which baseball leaders of today base the hurrahing that Doubleday created baseball in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839, follows:

... that our National Game of Baseball
ganized in New York in 1845, and
rules in that year, but, in the inter-
-h we are indebted to Mr. A. G.
-nt by a reputable gentleman ac-
diamond indicating positions
lay in Cooperstown, N. Y., in

1839

"Abner Doubleday subsequently graduated from West Point and entered the regular army, where, as Captain of Artillery, he sighted the first gun fired on the Union side (at Fort Sumter) in the Civil War. Later still, as Major General, he was in command of the Union army at the close of the first day's

fight in the battle of Gettysburg, and he died full of honors at Mendham, N. J., in 1893.

"It happened that he and I were members of the same veteran military organization—the crack Grand Army Post (Lafayette)—and the duty devolved upon me as Commanding Officer."

prior to his interment in Arlington.

"In the days when Abner Doubleday attended school in Cooperstown, it was a common thing for two dozen or more of school boys to join in a game of ball. Doubtless, as in my later experience, collisions between players in attempting to catch the batted ball were frequent, and injury due to this cause, or to the practice of putting out the runner by hitting him with the ball, often occurred.

"I can well understand how the orderly mind of the embryo West Pointer would devise a scheme for limiting the contestants on each side and allotting them to field positions, each with a certain amount of territory, also substituting the existing method of putting out the base runner for the old one of plugging him with the ball."

have played, and doubtless other old players have repeatedly with eleven on

"I am also much interested in the statement made by Mr. Curry, of the pioneer Knickerbocker club, and confirmed by Mr. Tassie, of the famous old Atlantic club of Brooklyn, that a diagram, showing the ball field laid out

ago for certain data bearing on this point, but as it has not yet come to hand I have decided to delay no longer sending in the kind of paper your letter calls for, promising to furnish you the indicated data when I obtain it, whatever it may be.

A. G. MILLS."

The
the
gen
fantastic by two factors: First, this sentence

"—in the interesting and pertinent testimony for which we are indebted to Mr A G Spalding, appears a circumstantial statement by a reputable gentleman drawn by

Spalding, reputable gentleman" and declared that the first mention he ever knew about Doubleday, Cooperstown, and 1839, was in the Mills report

Secondly, Mills and Doubleday were boon companions for something like 30 years. Naturally, they must have discussed a thousand and one different things during the many, many hours they were together. But the origin of baseball could not have been one of these, because Mills had to wait until 14 years after Doubleday's death to learn by a "circumstantial statement" made by a gentleman who never was named, and which Spalding stated was non-existent, that Doubleday fathered the game.

After Doubleday was retired from the Army in 1873 he took to literature. From then until his passing in 1893, he wrote a great many articles for

"h baseball.

boy in Cooperstown"
"Doubleday worked

as a surveyor in 1836, 1837 and 1838. He entered West Point in 1838, and in the year when Mills has him playing a game with boys, and "an embryo West Pointer" he was a sophomore at the school, and was 20 years old, which was considered adulthood in those times.

It is noted in the Mills report that he states that Doubleday, in 1839, abolished the practice of "plugging" a player with the ball—that is hitting him with it to put him out. "Plugging" was barred for the first time by the revised Knickerbocker rules of 1848, but was permitted in the game throughout New England until after 1855.

Mills says Doubleday abolished the stakes and substituted bases in 1839. The stakes existed—everywhere—into 1840. When they were ruled out, flat stones first served as bases. These were succeeded by ricks, loaded with sand and eventually tied to a small peg. Players ceased saying "run to your stake." They said "run to your base." When they were asked the name of their game they replied "Base Ball" and that is how late in 1840, the game received its name since changed to "Baseball."

Mills credits Doubleday with designing the diagram and writing the rules. Nowhere on earth is there a reproduction of any diagram by Doubleday's name appear

who died September 9,

1915, started playing baseball in the early 1860's. He became one of the great stars of the game, he was one of the powers in National League affairs. He was a student of the sport, and, when the controversy was at its height, Spalding on his own searched for the beginning of baseball. He never found anything which linked Doubleday, Cooperstown, and 1839 with baseball's origin.

Privately, Spalding expressed disagreement with Mills, but having pledged that he would not take issue with it in the "National Game," published in 1910, was as follows:

"The one great thing that has been done in the history of the game is the invention of the bat."

its merits, were I ever again to enter upon details of that vexed controversy." Chadwick died April 20, 1908—at 83—and bequeathed all his books and

manuscripts to the National Game, published in 1910, was as follows:

And so, unto this day, Abner Doubleday is mentioned in connection with the history of the game.

It is a fact that the Mills report was to serve a wholly unintended purpose. While they were shuffling ideas, the Mills report was to serve a wholly unintended purpose. It is a fact that the Mills report was to serve a wholly unintended purpose.

A celebration in Cooperstown in 1939 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the invention of the game of baseball.

The Mills report was to serve a wholly unintended purpose. In 1938 however, there came a letter from Bruce Cartwright which, for a time, chilled the celebrants no little. Cartwright, then a resident of Honolulu, advised the baseball powers that it was his grandfather, Alexander Cartwright, of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, and not Doubleday, who drew the first baseball diamond diagram in 1845, and that this, with a few minor changes, was the one used in baseball of today. Cartwright took the position that his grandfather was the man who should be honored. But the baseball folks already had committed themselves to honoring Doubleday and much of the money appropriated for the "anniversary" in Cooperstown in 1939 already had been spent. And so Bruce Cartwright was advised that baseball would go ahead with the plan to honor Doubleday and hold its celebration in Cooperstown in 1939, but would designate one of the days as "Alexander Cartwright Day."

And so it was done. Anyone who searches laboriously through the years, finds that baseball, in crude form, was played at about the turn of the 19th Century, but then it was not governed by any definite rules. It was neither rounders, nor cricket, nor did it resemble very much the game which the Knickerbocker

Rules of 1845 standardized It was played by boys, with what little equipment they had, and because they loved to swing a club, and hit at an object, and then run, the rival leaders made up their own rules

Cricket was introduced into the U. S. A. in 1751, but there is nothing to decide when "rounders" was played by the English on American soil. In fact, while there is fairly frequent mention of cricket through the early part of the 19th Century, "rounders" was not named perhaps for the reason that in England, where it

is for youngsters

if some batsmen went into a hitting streak. Although there are reports of abbreviated cricket contests along about 1800, these were few in number because the English did not come here to play, they came to start a new life, in a new world, and they knew it meant work from sunup to sundown

Naturally, the boys pleaded for a chance to play at cricket—but were denied. The game was for the elders. But in time, the boys fell heir to castoff balls and castoff bats—but not the wickets. These do not perish easily, are costly, and there was no excess supply.

Having a ball and a bat, but no wickets, the boys started off with 2 men to a team, one man a thrower, the other a catcher, using stakes as substitutes for wickets. The batter hit the ball as far as he could and ran from what now is home plate to a stake fixed at a point equivalent to first base. A side was out when either batsman was hit, ("plugged,") by a thrown ball while en route between home plate and the stake.

The companions of the boys who were not lucky enough to own bats and balls noticed the play and asked to be made members of the teams. This was quite agreeable to the thrower who, in addition to pitching, grew weary chasing all balls hit beyond him. So a third player was added to a team, then a fourth and so on, until, shortly after the beginning of the 19th Century a team was made up of anywhere from 7 to 20 boys, depending upon how many wanted to get into the game.

With the increase in the number of players, there was an increase in the number of stakes, which later became bases. Going into the 1800s, and enduring until Cartwright devised the modern baseball diamond, the usual playing field had four bases in addition to home plate—a total of five. The distance between the bases varied. There was first base, second base, third base, and fourth base—which was the base where the runs were scored. The runner did not cross the plate at the batter's box as today. He scored by crossing fourth base which was on a line with what now is home plate, but anywhere from 20 to 45 feet to the left.

While there was only one base, a batter who hit a round trip—home to first and back—could continue batting until he hit for only one base, or was "plugged" out. If he made only a single, then his partner tried to bat him in. If the partner did drive him home with a single, then the first player resumed batting. But if the partner made a round trip hit, he con

tinued at bat until he merely singled, or was put out. All this is the basic principle of play at cricket.

This same rule applied when the stakes were increased to 2 and it remained in force during the early era of the four bases. But the boys found that it was very difficult to hit for a round trip of 4 bases, especially when the field was cluttered with enemy players. Therefore they altered the rules, one of which stated "one out, all out," and began tinkering more and more with the principle and the science of play.

So many boys were injured due to collision with the stakes that flat stones were substituted. These were almost immediately replaced with

eed on

-not in

feet. A pace was the distance of a normal step, something in the neighborhood of 3 feet.

After decision had been made as to how far apart the bases were to be, the guarding basemen took advantage of all opportunities to make things difficult for the runner. As soon as the ball was hit, and the runner was in motion, the baseman would push the base several paces farther from the runner. This soon brought about disputes and some hard feelings. The situation was remedied when it was ruled that the bases must be tied to a small peg.

Quite likely, during the formative period in the history of baseball, the fathers of the youngsters explained to them some of the basic rules of "rounders," which the boys adopted in part and added to those of crude cricket, and year by year they were creating a game that was hybrid—

llowing from

'To the Editor of 'The Tribune'

"Sir, I find this morning in 'The Tribune' an article on the 'Origin of Base Ball' quoted from another periodical. In this article it is said that Base Ball probably grew out of the English game of 'rounders'.

"I am in my eighty third year, and I know that seventy years ago, while a boy at school in a country school district in Erie County, Pa. I played Base Ball with my schoolmates, and I know it was a common game long before my time. It had just the same form as the Base Ball of today, and the rules of the game were nearly the same as they are now.

abolished, the ball is now thrown to the base before the runner reaches it, if possible, and this puts him out.

"I never heard of the game called 'rounders.' 'One old cat' or 'two old cat' was played then as now, but it was nothing like the Base Ball of my boy-

hood days Real Base Ball, with some slight variation of the rules, as it has come down to the present day must be at least a hundred years old
 "Erie, Pa., April 8, 1910
 Andrew H. Caughey"

The volume also quoted the following from a booklet entitled "Base Ball," published by John Montgomery Ward, an early day player, and later an attorney.

"Col. James Lee, elected an honorary member of the Knickerbocker Club in 1846, said that he had often played the game when a boy, and at that time he was a man of sixty or more years."

"Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said to the reporter of a Boston paper that Base Ball was one of the sports of his college days at Harvard, and Dr. Holmes

old Knickerbockers,
 was the same game

Through the 1820s and into the 1830s baseball was increasingly played in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and some of the cities of inland New York State. The balls used were the cast-off cricket balls, or those made out of yarn by the boys. The sticks either were discarded cricket bats, or ones fashioned by the boys, but shaped like the cricket bat.

and the team was winner which was first to score that many, each side having equal turns at bat.

Otherwise, there was no uniformity about the game. The size of the fields, the distance between bases, the number of players—all these were subject to the mutual decision of rival captains. However, going into the 30s it became a general custom to limit a team to 11 or 12 players, the batsmen contending that it was impossible to drive a ball through teams of 15 and 18 men.

There was no inter-city play through the 1830s nor even into the 1840s. But players in one city learned what players in other communities were doing, when travelers arrived, who were enthusiasts about the game. These visitors always explained the principle points in the development of baseball in their home cities, and by this means of communication the teams came to adopt the best features of the sport as it was developing elsewhere.

Boston started regulation play in 1830, Philadelphia in 1833. Their games differed after English
 "round
 Ball"
 1860... nly "Town
 banded in

In 1845 the Knickerbocker Baseball Club, of New York, was organized for social and athletic purposes. Included among the charter members were Alexander Cartwright, and a half dozen of his friends who had played ball in New York. The first meeting was held on September 13, 1845 and the following were elected as officers: President, D. F. Curry, Vice President, W. H. Wheaton, Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Tucker.

Cartwright, pointing out that baseball had been played for too long

Cartwright became chairman, to draw up new rules, and because Cartwright was a draftsman, it was suggested that he draw the baseball square and submit it later to his fellows for acceptance—or rejection.

Cartwright and his committee promptly went to work on the rules and, between whiles, Cartwright sketched out the "baseball square." He decided that a team should be limited to 9 men—two less than ever had comprised a team before. He fixed the positions of the players almost as they are today, and even plotted out a spot for an umpire and a scorer. Cartwright decided upon 90 feet as the distance between bases, allowed 12 feet in width for the pitcher's box, and made the pitching distance 46 feet in his

the shortstop now plays back of the baseline instead of in front of it, (3) the catcher now plays directly back of the batter instead of taking balls on the first bounce, (4) the positions of the umpire and scorer have been changed and (5) the home plate has been moved back into the edge of the triangle.

The rules drawn up by Cartwright and his associates and which governed the first game between recognized teams in 1846 were:

Section 1—The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces, from first to third base 42 paces—equidistant.

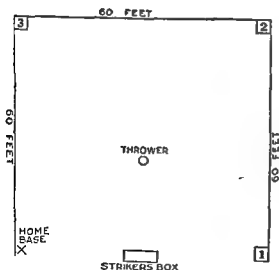
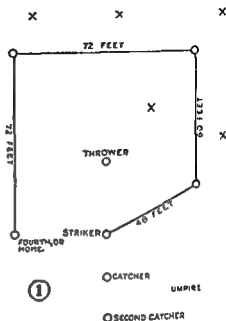
Section 2—The game to consist of 21 counts, or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

Section 3—The ball must be pitched, and not thrown for the bat.

Section 4—A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base is foul.

first bound is a hand out

No 1—This diagram of a baseball playing field made its appearance in and around New York City in 1842, two years after bases had replaced stakes and the game had gained its name of "Base Ball." It provided for 12 players, two catchers, one



No 2—Diagram showing playing field for game of "Town Ball." This seems to have appeared in 1845 in Boston, and continued to be the standard for "town ball" so long as the game existed, which was into the 1860s. One feature of this game was that it had no harsh rules limiting the number of players. Usually there were 11 or 12 on a side, but sometimes 15 and 16.

Section 9—If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck cannot make an ace if the striker is caught out

Section 10—Three hands out, all out

Section 11—Players must take their strike in regular turn

Section 12—No ace, or base, can be made on a foul strike

Section 13—A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk is made by the pitcher

Section 14—But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck

When the Knickerbockers, in the spring of 1846, announced they had organized for play at baseball, and were willing to meet any club under the "Knickerbocker Rules of Baseball," a challenge came from a group which called itself the "New York Team." When these men learned that under the new rules a team was limited to 9 players, they changed the name to the "New York Nine."

When the time came to select a field for play, none on Manhattan Island was found suitable. It was learned that there was an old cricket grounds in Elysian Fields, a summer resort in Hoboken, N. J., and this was found

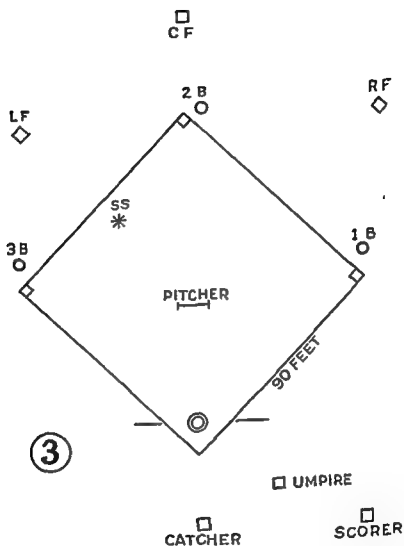
thony, H. Anthony, Tyron, Adams, A. Cartwright, Luckner, Birney, Lurney and Paulding, with Avery as the substitute. The New York Nine lineup was Davis, Winslow, Lalor, Thompson, Case, Trenchard, Murphy, Ransom, Johnson—and no substitute.

The New York Nine defeated the Knickerbockers 23 to 1, in four innings, immediately afterward disbanded and their individual exploits thereafter are lost in the mists.

There was no further inter club baseball by the Knickerbockers until

into use on a baseball field simply were those which the Knickerbockers had used in cricket matches. The color scheme was blue and white.

On March 7, 1846, the first inter club baseball game was played in Hoboken, N. J., between the New York Nine and the Knickerbockers. The game was a



No. 2 Decree made by Alexander Constant of New York City late in 1845 and

stam
assage
China

Cartwright became ill between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, as Hawaii then was known, and was put ashore at Honolulu, August 28, 1849. After recovering from his illness, he determined to make his home in Honolulu. In 1851 his family arrived—a wife and three children, one of them Kate Lee Cartwright, named for the wife of the then famous Colonel Charles Lee.

Cartwright died in Honolulu, July 13, 1892.

He left a diary dealing with his trans continental trip, and among the interesting items is this:

"1849—April 23—Monday—Independence, Mo. —During the past week we have passed the time in fixing wagon covers, stowing property, etc., varied by hunting and fishing and playing baseball. It is comical to see the mountain men and Indians playing the new game. I have the ball with me that we used back home (New York). Our party consists of 32 wagons and 119 men."

It was not until 1851—six years after the first game against organized opposition—that the Knickerbockers again took the field to meet a definite enemy. Then the battle was against the Washington Baseball Club of New York, and the Knickerbockers won that duel, 22 to 20, in ten hands (innings) at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, N. J., June 3, 1851.

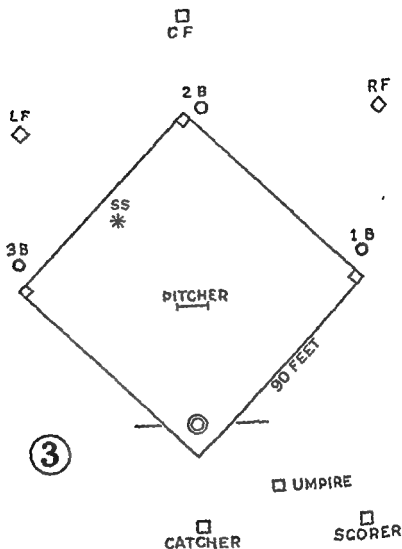
In 1852 the Washingtons changed their name to the "Gothams" and challenged the Knickerbockers. The result was the first game between regularly organized clubs ever played in New York City on July 16, 1853 and, for the first time, a box score was kept. Here it is:

GOETHAMS	OUTS	ACES	KNICKERBOCKERS	OUTS	ACES
Vail	1	3	Brotherton	0	4
W. H. Faucet	2	2	Dick	1	4
Thos. Faucet	2	2	Adams	2	3
Pickney	0	3	Niebuhr	3	2
Cudlip	2	1	Dupignac	4	1
Winslow, Jr.	4	0	Tyron	5	2
Winslow, Sr.	2	0	Parison	1	2
Lalor	2	1	Tucker	3	1
Wadsworth	3	0	Waller	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	12		18	21

The scene of that first game in New York City was at the old "Red House Grounds," at 106th Street and Second Avenue.

The game ended with the sixth hand (inning) the Knickerbockers, by that time, having scored the necessary 21 aces (runs). Adams, Tyron and Tucker, members of the 1853 Knickerbockers, were veterans of the first Knickerbockers team of 1846.

It will be noted that the positions of the players are not given, probably because that was not deemed as important. However, it does appear that



shifted, and plate has been moved back into the corner of the triangle

in 1843 and ball Club, New it, and playing to this diagram, 18, in Hoboken, in four innings now plays back and scorer have

New England club, the game was played under compromised rules. At its conclusion the rival captains proceeded to agitate for a meeting where rules would be made standard for all cities. However, the Knickerbocker Club continued to maintain the attitude that baseball was its game, and had to be played under its rules, which hardly had been changed since 1845.

When the Knickerbocker Club refused to call a meeting in late 1856 for proposed rule changes, the captains of outstanding teams resolved to hold one of their own, make new rules and create a new governing organization. The Knickerbockers, under this threat, agreed to call a meeting for May, 1857. But it packed the convention with its own delegates, rough-rode all reform movements, and conceded to only one change—that a game was to be 9 innings and not 21 aces (runs).

In late 1857, with new players wanting a modernization of the rules, and the Knickerbockers standing pat, the cry arose "unshackle baseball from Knickerbocker control" The independents called a meeting for March 10, 1858, "open to all baseball clubs" The Knickerbockers sent a large delegation, hoping it would be able to control the convention. But the Knickerbockers were told that each club was limited to exactly three delegates. The three finally selected to represent the Knickerbocker Baseball Club were shouted down every time they tried to speak, regardless of the subject.

There were 25 clubs represented at that revolutionary meeting. The game was taken completely from control of the Knickerbockers with the formation of the N.Y.C. Hockey Club. The N.Y.C. Hockey Club was the first to play the game in New York City.

background is shown by the fact that not one of its members was among the officers of the new association. The officials elected were Wm H Van Cott (Gothams), President, L D Jones (Excelsiors), 1st V P, Thos H Dakin (Putnams), 2nd V P, J R Postley (Metropolitans), Recording Secretary, Theodore F Jackson (Putnams), Corresponding Secretary, E H Brown (Metropolitans), Treasurer.

The clubs of importance which became immediately affiliated with the new Association, with the date of their formation in parentheses were the following

Atlantic (Aug 1855), Jamaica N Y
Harlem (Mar 1856) New York
Enterprise (June 1856), Williamsburg
N Y

All players were amateurs and, until July 20, 1858, no admission was charged to the games. On that date, however, a star team of New Yorkers played the first game of a best 2 out of 3 series against a star team of Brooklynites at the Fashion race track in Long Island "for the championship." Because a rental had to be paid for the track, and the promoters encountered other expenses, an admission fee of 50 cents was fixed. The paid attendance was 1500, and the gate was \$750, which meant a nice profit for the first professional promoters of baseball.

The New Yorkers won the first game (July 20, 1858) 22 to 18. The second

baseball gradually extended to the middle west, and baseball came into its own as a major sport in the United States.

In 1860 the Excelsiors (Brooklyn) made the pioneer baseball tour. They played their first game in Albany N. Y. June 30, 1860 and won, 24 to 11. They went to Troy, winning 13 to 7, after which they journeyed to Buffalo, defeating the Niagaras 50 to 19. Returning they beat the "Rochester Flour Cities," 21 to 1, the "Rochester Live Oaks," 27 to 9, and the Newburg's 59 to 14.

In July 1860 the Excelsiors started on a new tour, going to Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, repeating their successes. Upon returning to Brooklyn, they agreed to a game with their old rivals—the Athletics (Brooklyn). With James Creighton, a recruit who soon became one of baseball's immortals pitching for them, the Excelsiors defeated the Athletics, 23 to 4. Later the Athletics won, 15 to 14, breaking the great winning streak of a ball club which, in 1860, was rated as the most powerful in America. This provoked the third and deciding contest—with its strange finale.

The clubs met for the third game on Aug. 23, 1860 on the new grounds built by the Putnams before a crowd that was immense for that era, some estimates fixing it at 2500. There was bitter rivalry between the teams which was shared by the crowd and during the course of play, there were many free fights between opposing fans. At the end of the 6th inning the Excelsiors led 8 to 6. The toughs backing the Athletics then made things so difficult that play by the Excelsiors became impossible. J. B. Leggett, captain of the Excelsiors, ordered his team to quit the field there being nothing else to do. As the Excelsiors were climbing into a coach, Leggett tossed the ball to O'Brien, Captain of the Athletics and in acknowledgment of forfeiture of the game said "Your ball O'Brien. Keep it."

In those years, as in football today, the winning team was entitled to the ball as a trophy. O'Brien, who had tried vainly to halt the rowdiness of

The streak of the Cincinnati Red Stockings was halted on June 14, 1870 by the Brooklyn Atlantics in the 11th inning, after they had run it to 78 victories and 1 tie in 79 starts. And this is how defeat came to them.

The score at the end of the 9th was 4 to 4.

The Atlantics began picking up their bats indicating they were about to leave the field because the contest had ended in a draw. Harry Wright, of the Red Stockings, rushed to the Atlantics and pointed out that the new rules provided that a game tied in the 9th must be continued until a winner was determined.

Cincinnati went into the lead in the 11th, scoring two runs.

The Atlantics then went to bat.

7

The greatest winning streak in all baseball history was broken.

The tremendous success of the Red Stockings in 1870 ended the death knell of the league. The team was disbanded.

Even before the demise of the amateur organization, the players who had quit that league met on March 4, 1871 and formed the National Association of Professional Ball Players, with teams represented from the following cities: New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia in the East; Cleveland, Chicago, Fort Wayne (Ind.) and Rockford (Ill.) in the West. J. W. Kerns of Troy, N. Y. was elected president.

Ten clubs entered for play during the 1871 season, all players being salaried. The clubs were: Boston (Boston), White Stockings (New York), Forest City (New York), City (Rockford), Fort Wayne (Fort Wayne) and disbanded during the season.

The champion Athletics of 1871 were made up of the following McBride (pitcher), Malone (catcher), Fislser (1 B), Reach (2 B), Radcliffe (ss), Meyerle (3 B), Heubell (R F), Sensitivefer (C F), and Cuthbert (L F)

At the annual convention in Cleveland in March 1872 Bob Ferguson of the Brooklyn Atlantics was elected president. He was reelected in 1873 and is the only professional player who became a major league president.

There were 11 clubs in the 1872 circuit but the Washington Nationals quit before the season ended leaving 10 to finish. Nine clubs made up the 1873 race.

In 1874 a change in the rules provided for 10 men on a side with 10 innings as the official game. The extra player was stationed between first and second base. The 10th man and the 10 innings were ruled out the following year. In 1874 it was an 8 club league with Chicago being the only western entry. The others were Boston Mutuals (N Y) Athletics (Phila.), Philadelphias, Atlantics (Brooklyn) Hartfords (Conn.) and Marylands (Baltimore).

In 1875 there were 13 starting clubs and that was the final year for the National Association of Professional Baseball Players because the organization could not control the players' abuses resulted, scandals happened and baseball once again was in a sad plight.

The games had become the medium for huge gambling operations. The "sure thing" men of that era were present at most of the important contests offering wagers up to \$5 000. Home town fans usually backed their own clubs against the offerings of the big gamblers and were almost constant losers. As a consequence the rumors were rife throughout balldom that many players were on the payrolls of the gambling clique.

However it was for none of those reasons that the organization collapsed. The lack of control of the game was a highly dramatic

In June 1875 William A. Hulbert who had assumed the presidency of the Chicago club only a few months earlier decided to do some building for a great ball club in Chicago in 1876. Hulbert went to Boston and secretly signed up for play in Chicago beginning with the 1876 season. G. Spalding ("Deacon")

Those were years when players signed a contract for only one season and there was no reserve clause. The player was free to choose his own club for the next year, but there was a sort of unwritten agreement among the owners that none would try to influence the star of another team to jump to his club. Hulbert a newcomer to the game, wanted no part of that agreement.

The fact that Hulbert had secretly signed the "Big Four" to play for him in 1876, somehow or other leaked out. Then there was a terrific commotion.

in Boston, led by the truculent N T Apolonio, owner of the Bostons. Predictions were made throughout the circuit that Hulbert's Chicago club would be expelled from the National Association of Professional Baseball Players.

Hulbert talked matters over with Spalding and determined to form a league as a rival of the National Association. Hulbert called a secret meeting with St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville represented—in addition to Chicago, those four cities making up the western flank of the National Association. At the meeting were Hulbert, Spalding, John J. Joyce, Thomas Shiley, Charles E. Chase, Charles A. Fowle and W. N. Haldeman. They met in Louisville.

Hulbert pointed out that the National Association had lost control of the game. Secondly that if it excommunicated Chicago, that would demoralize the circuit. "The National Association," he said, "is a dead letter. The National League is the only one that counts."

agreed upon. The next move was to draft a constitution which, as it proved out, regulated baseball for almost four decades. Judge Orrick C. Bishop, St. Louis, drew it up. He also prepared the first standard contract for players.

With power of attorney to act for St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, Hulbert went to New York and extended an invitation to the four eastern magnates to meet with him in the Grand Central Hotel Feb. 2, 1876.

A hostile group faced Hulbert. It consisted of Apolonio, W H Cam
meyer, president of the Brooklyn Mutuals, M G Bulkeley, president of
the Ha
letics
favor

Baseball Players could flounder to its finish, and that the new ruling body to dominate play with the beginning of the 1876 season, was to be known as the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

Apolonio still smouldering over the loss of his "Big Four," made every effort to get them restored to him but failed. He had expected to get sympathy and help from his associate magnates in the East. But when they learned that Hulbert represented four clubs in the West and that resistance to him would provoke a rupture, they swung to Hulbert and Apolonio was left to comfort himself.

Hulbert nominated Bulkeley to become first president of the League. Bulkeley was elected, and Nicholas E. Young was made secretary. And

and ruled that the games were to be umpired only by one or another of that group.

The first official umpires of 1879 were G W Bredburg, T H Brunton,

J A Cross Charles Daniels J Dunn F W Feber E G Fountain W E Furlong W H Geer T Gilham A D Hodges W McLean George Seward C G Stambaugh James Summer Mike Walsh C E Wilbur J A Williams J Young

Until 1882 umpires uncertain as to how to decide a play were permitted to get testimony from the players or spectators. Beginning in 1882 the umpire was required to depend on his own judgment and in that year it was ruled that no player other than the captain could talk to an umpire.

Up to 1883 all umpires served without salary but in that year the National League put into effect the umpire system of today. It appointed four regular umpires who drew fixed salaries and operated in the cities where the National League games were played. The original staff was made up of S M Decker Bradford Pa A F Odlin Lancaster N H Fr

ser

The National League has weathered the storms of five baseball wars since its creation.

The first thrust made at it was in 1882 with the formation of the American Association. The Association signed up some of the Nationals surplus players, raided the minor Northwestern League and then lured some stars from the National. But there was little conflict in schedules enough new players were developed each year to fill the ranks of the clubs in both circuits and both leagues prospered until the Brotherhood war started in 1889 which two years later brought about the collapse and dissolution

ence had a desolate experience and cracked up at the end of the season without any real damage to the Nationals.

After the close of the 1889 season players felt they were not sharing sufficiently in the profits of baseball made demands for large salary increases and when these were denied formed the Players League better known as the Brotherhood for play in 1890.

There was schedule conflict in almost every city in the National Circuit. The Brotherhood teams were manned mainly by men who had quit the Nationals. This was disastrous for both the National and the Players League also affecting the American Association. The better entrenched Nationals however were able to survive the conflict. The Brotherhood folded at the end of 1890. The American Association deep in the red disbanded after 1891 leaving the National alone in the major field.

Through 1899 there were reports that some of the men identified with the old American Association would form a new major league for 1900. The astute Johnson

In October 1899, at the close of the season, he announced that his Western League had disbanded. In January 1900 he gathered around him practically all of the men who had owned franchises in the Western and formed the American League, after which he announced that the American was to be considered a major circuit, beginning with 1900 play.

of all, one of
 gamst the en
 wished to act
 wholly in concert with the Nationals, and on absolutely friendly terms

The American circuit of 1900 was Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Indianapolis, with Buffalo the only city in the East

The National League ignored Johnson and, in left handed fashion served notice that his league
 Nick Young wrote to
 continuation of the P

Johnson wrote to Young explaining that no fee was being sent because the American regarded itself as a major league. He also advised Young that the American expected to expand into eastern territory in 1901 and hoped that the two leagues would meet in the future.
 I
 s
 notice

"We will become a major league whether the Nationals wish it so or not. After the close of the 1900 season, Johnson, Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago club, and Charles Somers of Cleveland, constituting a "Circuit Committee," visited various cities in the East, to get backing for clubs, and to locate suitable grounds in cities of their choice.

Connie Mack secured capital for a club in Philadelphia, James Manning, who owned the 1900 Milwaukee franchise, agreed to finance a team in Washington. Wilbert Robinson and John McGraw, who had been allied with the American Association group, decided to cast their lot with Johnson in Baltimore. There was a delegation in Boston desirous of backing an American League team in 1901.

come to friendly arrangement with the Nationals. But they kept Johnson waiting outside the door for hours. When he stepped away for a while, the Nationals quickly adjourned their meeting.

The Nationals then announced to the press that they would operate a new minor league in the Middle West in 1901 and would include Kansas City and Minneapolis in the circuit—two cities where they would conflict with the American League. Johnson up to that time in a mood to compromise went white with anger when the news was imparted to him, and declared

"Well, if they want a real war they now can have it

Johnson jumped to Boston and made arrangements to place a team there for 1901 play which was financed by Charles Somers backer of the Cleveland Club

Not knowing whether the Nationals meant business or merely were bluffing about a new minor league Johnson took no chances for 1901 and abandoned both Kansas City and Minneapolis

So the 1901 makeup of the American League was Chicago Detroit Milwaukee and Cleveland in the West Boston Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia in the East

The American League decided to strengthen its clubs by the simple process of enticing stars of the National into their lineups with larger salary offerings In some instances they more than doubled the players wages and gave most of them long term contracts At the outset of the raiding, Al G Spalding asked for a truce and the American League granted it—for 30 days Spalding attempted to make the Nationals see the folly of war Some magnates agreed with Spalding the majority headed by Andrew Friedman of New York demanded to continue the battle those men not knowing how well the Americans were financed nor how well prepared for a prolonged battle

The truce ended in the middle of 1901 and the real cannonading started The beneficiaries were the players The Nationals bid up to try to hold the men to their contracts but most of the time they did not bid high enough Johnson was topping the Nationals almost every time he started angling for a player of skill and reputation

In the winter of 1901-02 Spalding made newer efforts to bring about some compromise The group of Nationals headed by Friedman insisted the fight must be to the finish Johnson and his men resumed signing more and still more players from the National League and switched the Milwaukee franchise to St Louis—the only change in the circuit of 1902 as compared with 1901

When players Lajoie Bernhard and Fraser "jumped" their reserve clause contracts with the Philadelphia Nationals in 1901 the Nationals went to court to test the validity of the reserve clause A lower court ruled that the reserve clause was not legal The Nationals went to the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania which reversed the ruling That was a victory for the Nationals but it was short lived because a Missouri court ruled that the reserve clause was not legal and a New York court arrived at a similar decision

Lajoie an infielder and Bernhard and Fraser pitchers were ordered to the Philadelphia Nationals by the court in 1901 Fraser did return and Lajoie and Bernhard could not reach terms with their old club and signed with the Cleveland Americans for 1902 violating the court order For some years thereafter neither entered the state of Pennsylvania fearing arrest

On July 8, 1902, John McGraw, manager of the Baltimores, who had exchanged his interest in a Baltimore saloon for the stock owned by Wilbert Robinson, resigned as manager, and jumped to the New York Nationals. McGraw sold his stock to John J. Mahon, then president of the Baltimores, and a partner of Mahon's, named Kelly. About a week later, Mahon sold that stock, together with his own holdings, to John T. Brush, chairman of the National League Executive Committee for \$15,000, each club being assessed pro rata—and then Johnson was faced with the extraordinary situation of having the National League as majority owners in one of the franchises in his league.

Strangely enough, the Nationals themselves rescued the Americans from this predicament by a weird blunder. The Nationals, as owners of the Baltimore Americans, immediately notified players McGinnity, Cronin, Bresnahan and McGann that they were released and should report to the Giants. They sent Seymour and Kelley to Cincinnati. Because of injuries to a few other players incapacitating them for play, the Baltimore club could not summon enough able men to take the field as a team against St. Louis on July 17th, thus forfeiting the game.

In accordance with American League rules, the Baltimore franchise automatically was cancelled by failure to put a team on the field, and it again became the property of the American League—with Brush holding \$15,000 worth of stock that meant nothing at all. The American at once reorganized the Baltimore club, other teams loaning needed players, and finished the season.

Early in December 1902 the Nationals in session, in New York, ap-
 pearing, 2, in
 Chicago agreed to a meeting and named Johnson, Somers and John F.
 Mulfoyle, of Cleveland.

The American refused and that ended the conference, the Americans walk-
 ing out.

The Nationals asked for another meeting. That took place in the Grand
 Hotel, New York, Jan. 9, 1903. The Nationals asked if the Americans
 would attend that

more in 1903.)

The Nationals then declared in favor of two separate leagues as the
 Americans had demanded. Territory rights were arranged, agreement
 reached over some disputed players which the Americans had taken and
 the following were returned to the Nationals by the Americans: Mertes,
 Hulswit, Mathewson, Bowerman, Leach, Wilks and Harry Smith.

ball because all other clubs in the vicinity had ceased playing "town ball."

1840—Because so many players were injured by collision with the stakes, which were 4 feet high, stakes were discarded and flat stones were substituted for the stakes at the stations. Expression "run to your stake" was abandoned for "run to your base." Stones were found impractical for bases because many boys stumbled over them, and thus brought the sacks, filled with sand, into existence. These were referred to as "bases," and the game came to be known for the first time, as "base ball," in that year. Teams of different size, ranging from 11 to 15 players.

1841—To circumvent base guardians, who had a trick of kicking the base as far away from the runner as possible, it was ruled that all bases must be staked

to end arguments
This appears to
Diagram placed
There were four

bases 1, 2, 3 and 4. The fourth base, which a runner had to cross to score, was at a point well to the left of what we call home plate now. The plate known as the "striker's (batter's) box." Team was made up of 12 players, the thrower, the catcher and an assistant who played well back of him, four regular basemen, one infield rover, three regular outfielders and one outfield rover. Players were called "scouts."

1845—First New York Called itself
Knickerbocker to draft rules for stan
dardized play uled to sketch out new
playing field

1845
accept
game

which was the only form of game played in New England until 1858
1858 the New England teams held their first convention in Dedham

to have the
down The
lubs which
at summer
game and

it was played into the 1860s

1846—Knickerbocker Committee presented draft of new rules. Cartwright presented his "baseball square," which is the same as the diamond of today. Knickerbockers decided upon Elysian Fields, a summer picnic and former

ball was to weigh 3 ounces. Home plate was to cover a space equal to one square foot and was to be made of iron, flat and circular. Pitching distance finally fixed at 45 feet, with 90 feet between bases.

1848—"Plugging" was ruled out of the "New York Game" by the Knicker

was out if hit with the ball while between bases

1849—Knickerbockers first appeared in uniform, blue and white, during practise

1851—In second match game, Knickerbockers beat Washington of New

York
of the

paper, as the author. First game played in New York City

1854—New rule provided ball weigh from 5½ to 6½ ounces and be 2¾ to 3¼ inches in diameter

1856—Chicago Union organized, being the first ball club in that city

Organization was called National Association of Baseball Players

1858—"Called" strike rule written into records

1858—Rule abolished whereby batter was out if fielder caught ball on first bound. Thereafter outs were scored only when ball was caught on fly. New rule first applied in game between New York Knickerbockers and Brooklyn Excelsiors

1858—Baseball clubs, in convention in March, decided that umpire, chosen by home team, alone should rule game. Previously there had been two umpires and a referee, one umpire being chosen by each club. Referee usually had to cast deciding vote on close plays, because umpires always favored their own club

1859—F R Boerum Philadelphia Athletics, credited with being first catcher

plaining because batters were using sticks of immense size. Rule has not been changed since

1859—Adoption of rule whereby players were barred from receiving money for services

1859—First intercollegiate game was played July 1 between Williams and

on Fashion Race Course, Long Island. Admission 50 cents, 1500 spectators paid

1859, for purpose of
St George Cricket
game of baseball on

April 7

1860—Baseball introduced into Cincinnati, original playing field becoming site many years later of Cincinnati Hospital

1860—First tour by baseball club was started by Brooklyn Excelsiors visiting several cities in New York state

1861—First trophy ever offered for a baseball championship was put up by newspaper, New York Clipper of which Henry Chadwick was "baseball editor" for almost 40 years

tion from cricket bat shape

and received salaries from the Athletics

1864—New rule required base runner to touch each base in making circuit

1865—Eddie Cuthbert, of Philadelphia Keystones, credited with being first player to complete an attempt at stealing a base by sliding Game was against Brooklyn Athletics

1866—Dickey Pearce, of Brooklyn Athletics, credited with laying down first deliberate bunt

1868—Cincinnati Red Stockings introduced present day style of uniform, this differing from those used previously by reason of the short pants

1868—After close of season, Cincinnati Red Stockings decided to go professional

1869—Cincinnati Red Stockings fixed 50 cents as admission price

catcher Allison took glove used ordinarily for steel wear, cut off fingers, and used it

1869—George Wright's salary as captain and shortstop of Cincinnati Red Stockings, first professional ball club, was \$1400 Salary of other players scaled from \$1000 down to \$500 The season lasted from March 15th to November 15th, and the team played 56 games that year, winning 55 and being tied once

1870—Rockford, Ill club started on tour of East—first western team to make invasion

1870—Rule which barred batter from over running first base was tossed out, and over running permitted

1870—Cincinnati Red Stockings suffered first defeat since 1869 opening

in Cin

3 before

178 vic-

Cincinnati Red Stockings, credited

scored two runs but Athletics scored three, to defeat Red Stockings and snap their famous streak

1870—At meeting in New York, Nov 30, rule passed giving batter right to call for high or low ball Abolished in 1887.

1871—First professional baseball association, known as National Association of Professional Baseball Players, was organized The National Association of Baseball Players, an amateur group, controlling game since 1858, collapsed

1872—On October 15, on Union Baseball Grounds, Brooklyn, John Hatfield threw a baseball 400 feet 7½ inches, which remained the record for 38 years It was broken Oct 9, 1910, during a field meet on the Cincinnati ball field, by Shelden Lajeune, who had a trial with Cleveland, but then was with Evansville, Ind Lajeune's throw was 426 feet, 9½ inches Still unbeaten

1872—New rule specified that ball weigh not less than 5 nor more than 5¼ ounces, and measure not less than 9 nor more than 9¼ inches in circumference No change since then

1875—Unpadded catching glove introduced by Charles G Waite Mask invented by Fred W. Thayer, was first used by James Tyng, of Harvard

1875—The Boston Club, winner of Championship of National Association, reported the following for the 1875 season

Receipts	\$37,767 06
Expenses	35,505 99
Balance	\$ 2,261 07

Boston played 79 games that year, winning 71, losing 8, for a percentage of 889 This would make the per game receipts of the champions around \$475

1875—First recorded shut-out in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded strikeout in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded home run in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded error in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded double play in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded triple play in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded grand slam in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded no-hitter in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded perfect game in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded shutout in professional baseball achieved May 12

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1875—First recorded shutout in professional baseball achieved May 12

1875—First recorded no-hitter in professional baseball achieved May 12

Ibur, Charles Daniels, W McLean, W E
H Wheeler, J A Williams, W H Geer,

1877 3 1000 1 1000 2 1000 3 1000 4 1000 5 1000 6 1000 7 1000 8 1000 9 1000 10 1000 11 1000 12 1000 13 1000 14 1000 15 1000 16 1000 17 1000 18 1000 19 1000 20 1000 21 1000 22 1000 23 1000 24 1000 25 1000 26 1000 27 1000 28 1000 29 1000 30 1000 31 1000 32 1000 33 1000 34 1000 35 1000 36 1000 37 1000 38 1000 39 1000 40 1000 41 1000 42 1000 43 1000 44 1000 45 1000 46 1000 47 1000 48 1000 49 1000 50 1000 51 1000 52 1000 53 1000 54 1000 55 1000 56 1000 57 1000 58 1000 59 1000 60 1000 61 1000 62 1000 63 1000 64 1000 65 1000 66 1000 67 1000 68 1000 69 1000 70 1000 71 1000 72 1000 73 1000 74 1000 75 1000 76 1000 77 1000 78 1000 79 1000 80 1000 81 1000 82 1000 83 1000 84 1000 85 1000 86 1000 87 1000 88 1000 89 1000 90 1000 91 1000 92 1000 93 1000 94 1000 95 1000 96 1000 97 1000 98 1000 99 1000 100 1000 101 1000 102 1000 103 1000 104 1000 105 1000 106 1000 107 1000 108 1000 109 1000 110 1000 111 1000 112 1000 113 1000 114 1000 115 1000 116 1000 117 1000 118 1000 119 1000 120 1000 121 1000 122 1000 123 1000 124 1000 125 1000 126 1000 127 1000 128 1000 129 1000 130 1000 131 1000 132 1000 133 1000 134 1000 135 1000 136 1000 137 1000 138 1000 139 1000 140 1000 141 1000 142 1000 143 1000 144 1000 145 1000 146 1000 147 1000 148 1000 149 1000 150 1000 151 1000 152 1000 153 1000 154 1000 155 1000 156 1000 157 1000 158 1000 159 1000 160 1000 161 1000 162 1000 163 1000 164 1000 165 1000 166 1000 167 1000 168 1000 169 1000 170 1000 171 1000 172 1000 173 1000 174 1000 175 1000 176 1000 177 1000 178 1000 179 1000 180 1000 181 1000 182 1000 183 1000 184 1000 185 1000 186 1000 187 1000 188 1000 189 1000 190 1000 191 1000 192 1000 193 1000 194 1000 195 1000 196 1000 197 1000 198 1000 199 1000 200 1000 201 1000 202 1000 203 1000 204 1000 205 1000 206 1000 207 1000 208 1000 209 1000 210 1000 211 1000 212 1000 213 1000 214 1000 215 1000 216 1000 217 1000 218 1000 219 1000 220 1000 221 1000 222 1000 223 1000 224 1000 225 1000 226 1000 227 1000 228 1000 229 1000 230 1000 231 1000 232 1000 233 1000 234 1000 235 1000 236 1000 237 1000 238 1000 239 1000 240 1000 241 1000 242 1000 243 1000 244 1000 245 1000 246 1000 247 1000 248 1000 249 1000 250 1000 251 1000 252 1000 253 1000 254 1000 255 1000 256 1000 257 1000 258 1000 259 1000 260 1000 261 1000 262 1000 263 1000 264 1000 265 1000 266 1000 267 1000 268 1000 269 1000 270 1000 271 1000 272 1000 273 1000 274 1000 275 1000 276 1000 277 1000 278 1000 279 1000 280 1000 281 1000 282 1000 283 1000 284 1000 285 1000 286 1000 287 1000 288 1000 289 1000 290 1000 291 1000 292 1000 293 1000 294 1000 295 1000 296 1000 297 1000 298 1000 299 1000 300 1000 301 1000 302 1000 303 1000 304 1000 305 1000 306 1000 307 1000 308 1000 309 1000 310 1000 311 1000 312 1000 313 1000 314 1000 315 1000 316 1000 317 1000 318 1000 319 1000 320 1000 321 1000 322 1000 323 1000 324 1000 325 1000 326 1000 327 1000 328 1000 329 1000 330 1000 331 1000 332 1000 333 1000 334 1000 335 1000 336 1000 337 1000 338 1000 339 1000 340 1000 341 1000 342 1000 343 1000 344 1000 345 1000 346 1000 347 1000 348 1000 349 1000 350 1000 351 1000 352 1000 353 1000 354 1000 355 1000 356 1000 357 1000 358 1000 359 1000 360 1000 361 1000 362 1000 363 1000 364 1000 365 1000 366 1000 367 1000 368 1000 369 1000 370 1000 371 1000 372 1000 373 1000 374 1000 375 1000 376 1000 377 1000 378 1000 379 1000 380 1000 381 1000 382 1000 383 1000 384 1000 385 1000 386 1000 387 1000 388 1000 389 1000 390 1000 391 1000 392 1000 393 1000 394 1000 395 1000 396 1000 397 1000 398 1000 399 1000 400 1000 401 1000 402 1000 403 1000 404 1000 405 1000 406 1000 407 1000 408 1000 409 1000 410 1000 411 1000 412 1000 413 1000 414 1000 415 1000 416 1000 417 1000 418 1000 419 1000 420 1000 421 1000 422 1000 423 1000 424 1000 425 1000 426 1000 427 1000 428 1000 429 1000 430 1000 431 1000 432 1000 433 1000 434 1000 435 1000 436 1000 437 1000 438 1000 439 1000 440 1000 441 1000 442 1000 443 1000 444 1000 445 1000 446 1000 447 1000 448 1000 449 1000 450 1000 451 1000 452 1000 453 1000 454 1000 455 1000 456 1000 457 1000 458 1000 459 1000 460 1000 461 1000 462 1000 463 1000 464 1000 465 1000 466 1

history was 12⁴ when Chicago and Troy played final game of season, Sept. 27, in blinding rain storm

1882—American Association formed as rival of National and decided that percentage system be used to determine pennant winners

1882—National League decreed that teams no longer could use any uniforms they chose, and specified the hues, which were as follows: Boston, red; Cleveland, blue; Detroit, white; St. Louis, red; Philadelphia, blue; Pittsburgh, white; Cincinnati, red; Chicago, blue; New York, white. Those

National

[illegible]

1882—Only team captains were permitted to address umpire. In this year it was ruled that henceforth umpire must depend upon his own judgment in rendering decision. Previously, on disputed plays, umpires often took testimony from players or spectators, before making ruling.

1882—Baseball magnates voided rule which had been in force up to this year whereby players were assessed 50 cents per day toward the cost of meals while on the road.

1883—National League and American Association agreed that each club could reserve 11 players which no other club could tamper with Changed to 12 players in 1884 and 14 in 1887

players in 1884 and 14 in 1887

apply only to stockings and not to entire uniform

1884-Nationals followed A A in determining pennant winner on per centage basis Union Association appeared as rival of National, disbanded at end of disastrous season

1884—Almost all restrictions on pitcher removed, and he was allowed to

throw ball with any motion he chose, but was forced to face batter at moment of windup

1884—Charles Radbourne pitched 72 complete games for Providence In those years relief pitchers were unknown

1885—First chest protectors for catchers introduced

1886—Nationals and A. A. formed working agreement

1886—Captain of home team was permitted to decide which team would go to bat first.

1886—Rule adopted when ball is lost, umpire immediately substitutes new one Prior to this year, rule provided that if a ball were lost during course of game, umpire was to allow players five minutes to search for it before tossing a new one into play

1887—Batter allowed four strikes but this rule was killed after close of season Batter exempted from time at bat when given pass and was allowed to take first base when hit by pitched ball

1888—T. Col. he and ... of A. C. Australia

burgh, 7-5

1890—Players League, commonly called Brotherhood League, came into existence League had eight clubs Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland and Buffalo Disbanded at end of 1890

1891—American Association disbanded at end of season Player substitution

Ne

Ch

West

1892—Divided season was tried making two championship series with play off at end but was discontinued in 1893 Succeeded by Temple Cup series, 1894 to 1897, inclusive

61

rea

... ..

Aug 27,
Wash

1898—League scheduled 154 games

1899—Balk rule introduced

1900—Decision to rename Western League the American League, and launch it as rival of National League, made in Chicago January 29th

1900—National reduced from 12 clubs to 8 clubs Five sided home plate adopted

1901—Foul strike rule adopted by National New rule compelled catcher remain directly back of plate National Ass'n of Minor Leagues organized

1901-02—War between National and American Leagues

1902—First unassisted triple play in baseball made August 18 by Harry O'Hara of Rochester against Toronto Cubs. Paul Hines last was credited with

lead, making third out.

adopted foul strike rule during playing season

catchers

in!

1914—Federal League, organized in 1913, declared war on A. L. and N. L., and raided for players

1915—Federalists disbanded at end of season

1918—Baseball season ended Sept. 1 because of war

1919—Majors adopted 140 game schedule. World Series rules changed to make it best 5 out-of-9, instead of 4-out of 7

1920—
of Nation

and Felsh Rule adopted barring pitchers from using "spitball"

1921—National Commission was abolished, and Advisory Council substituted. New National Williams, Felsh, sized Baseball

1922—World Series restored to best 4 out-of-7 basis

1924—O'Connell and Dolan of N. Y. Nationals ruled out of baseball upon charges of sex and graft. Not to give 100 per cent

1933—All Star series originated. Played in Chicago, Americans won, 4-2

1935—Night baseball introduced into Majors by Cincinnati

1943—Because of restricted railroad travel, due to war traffic, Major League

either had gone to minors, or were in retirement, returned to active big league play.

EXECUTIVE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED BASEBALL

The National League, c
1900 In 1882 the American
circuit, came into existenc
seriously with the Nationals Nor was the Union Association (1884) any
created

a minor
and de
The Nationals
flatly refused, and this led to a war which was disastrous to the Nationals,
whose star pl.

At the end of
the American
National Comm
and have
an agree
ball

The Commission was abandoned in 1921 and succeeded by an Advisory
Council

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

August Herrmann—1903 1920	John A Heydler—Part of 1909
Ban Johnson—1903 1921	Thomas A Lynch—1910 1913
H C Pulliam—1903 1909	John K Tener—1913 1918
John A Heydler—1918 1921	

Commission was, from its start, made up of three members Herrmann,
a National Leaguer, as chairman and the other two being the existing
presidents of the two major leagues John E Bruce, of Cincinnati, was
secretary and treasurer of Commission from start to its end 1903 1921

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Commission was succeeded in 1921 by the Advisory Coun
cil of which Kenesaw M Landis became High Commissioner and Leslie
M O Connor, secretary O Connor later was also elected treasurer Other
members of Council, acting with Landis, are presidents of both Major
Leagues

Landis originally elected in 1921 for 7 year term at \$50 000 In 1926
he was re elected at \$65 000 per year for seven years, contract to begin at

end of 1928, and which continued at that salary until end of 1932. It was reduced through 1933 and 1934. Re-elected for seven years in Dec., 1933, new contract beginning Jan. 1st, 1935, at reported salary of \$65,000 per year. Other renewals of contract were for a series of years, the present one extending to January 12, 1946.

O'Connor's election and re election automatic with Landis. Salary, \$12,500.

NATIONAL LEAGUE HISTORY

LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

1876—Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn.	1913-1918—John K. Tener, Pennsylvania
1877-1882—William A. Hulbert, Chicago	1919—John A. Heydler, re-elected in 1920
1883-1884—A. G. Mills, New York	
1885-1902—Nicholas E. Young, Washington	
1903-1909—Harry C. Pullham, New York	
1909—John A. Heydler, Washington	
1910-1913—Thomas J. Lynch, New Britain, Conn.	elected Dec. 10, 1940 for four years

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Heydler, elected for life Nov. 8, 1934

VICE PRESIDENTS

Barney Dreyfuss elected Feb. 5, 1929 re-elected 1930 and 1931, serving until death, Feb. 5, 1932, Chas. A. Stoneham	elected Dec. 12, 1933 (died Jan. 6, 1936) Sam Breadon, since 1936
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SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

1876-1902—Nicholas E. Young	Traband re-elected in 1935 to Dec. 31, 1937, re-elected for 1938
1903-1907—Harry E. Pullham	Ford Frick succeeded Traband as secretary and treasurer
1907-1934—John A. Heydler (resigned)	
1934—Harvey Traband elected secretary Nov. 8, 1934, effective Dec. 11, 1934,	

TEAMS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE (Since 1876)

The complete record of clubs that at one time or another held National League franchises, showing year they joined league, quit and returned to the league follows:

1876-1879—Cincinnati	Syracuse, 1879 only, Troy, 1879-1882
1876-1880, when expelled Louisville, 1876-1877, when resigned, Indianapolis 1878, Milwaukee, 1878, Providence, 1878-1885, Buffalo, 1879-1885, Cleveland, 1879-1884,	Worcester, 1880-1882, Philadelphia 1883, Detroit, 1881-1888, New York 1883, St. Louis 1885-1886 Washington 1886-1889, Kansas City, 1886 only, Pittsburgh 1887, Cleveland 1889-1900 Brooklyn 1890, Cincinnati 1890, St. Louis, 1892-, Baltimore, 1892-1900 Louisville, 1892-1900, Washington, 1892-1900

AMERICAN LEAGUE HISTORY

LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

1900 1927—Ban Johnson of Chicago
Johnson resigned in 1927 owing to ill
health. Died March 28 1931 in St. Louis.
Frank Navin of Detroit acting president
part of 1927 during Johnson's absence on
account of illness.
1927—Nov. 2 Ernest S. Barnard of
Cleveland elected for 3 years. Re-elected

Dec. 9 1930 for 5 years. Died in Roches-
ter Minn. March 27 1931.
1931—Frank Navin acting president for
2 months following Barnard's death.
1931—May 27—William Harridge
elected president for 3 years. Re-elected
for 5 years in Dec. 1933. Re-elected in
1935 for ten year term.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

Ban Johnson 1900 1927
Wm. Harridge 1927 for 3 years re-
elected Dec. 9 1930 for 5 years re-

elected 1933 for 5 years. Re-elected in
1935 for ten year term.

VICE PRESIDENTS

Charles W. Somers—1900 1916
Charles A. Comiskey—1917 1919
Frank J. Navin—1921 1935 (died Nov.
13)

Jacob Ruppert—1935 (Dec. 10) Died
1939
Clark Griffith 1939

TEAMS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

The American League started in 1900 as an eight club circuit. Chicago, Cleveland
and Detroit are only remaining charter members of the original league at time of
expansion. The cities that at one time or another made up part of the league are:

1900	Washington	1901	Philadelphia
1901	Boston	1901	Baltimore
1901	St. Louis	1902-	New York
1903			

• • • •

SEATING-CAPACITY BASEBALL PARKS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	70 000
Detroit	58 000
Chicago	50 000
Cleveland	23 000
Boston	35 000
Washington	30 000
Philadelphia	33 000
St. Louis	33 699

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	58 000
Chicago	38 398
Pittsburgh	40 000
Boston	45 000
Brooklyn	35 000
Cincinnati	29 401
Philadelphia	(Use A. L. Park)
St. Louis	(Use A. L. Park)

Cleveland frequently uses Municipal Stadium seating up to 78 811

• • • •

SIZES MAJOR LEAGUE PARKS

(Distances are from home plate to fence)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Home Plate to	H	C	L
New York	296	461	301
Detroit	325	420	340
Chicago	352	440	352
Cleveland	290	460	375
Boston	302	420	315
Washington	328	420	405
Philadelphia	331	468	331
St Louis	310	425	351
Cleveland Mun Stad	320	450	320

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Home Plate to	R	C	L
New York	258	505	279
Chicago	353	400	355
Pittsburgh	300	457	365
Boston	370	375	334
Brooklyn	297	400	356
Cincinnati	366	387	328
Philadelphia	(Use A L Park)		
St Louis	(Use A L Park)		

MAJOR LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS

National League organized 1876, 88 pennants

Baltimore Orioles—(3)—1894 1895 1896	New York Gants—(15)—1888 1889
Brooklyn Dodgers—(6)—1890 1899	
1900 1916 1920 1911	
Boston Braves—(9) 1877 1878 1883	
1891 1892 1893 1897 1898 1914	
Chicago Cubs—(15) 1876 1880 1891	
1882 1885 1886 1906 1907 1908	Providence—(2)—1879 1884
1910 1918 1929 1930 1935 1938	St Louis Cardinals—(7)—1906 1928
Cincinnati Reds—(3)—1919 1939 1940	1930 1931 1934 1942 1943
Detroit—(1)—1887	

American League organized 1901 43 pennants

Boston Red Sox (8)—1903 1904 1912	New York Yankees—(14)—1921 1922
1915 1916 1918	1923 1926 1927 1928 1932 1936 1937
Chicago White Sox (4)—1901 1908	1938 1939 1941 1942 1943
1917 1919	Philadelphia Athletics—(9)—1902 1903
Cleveland Indians—(1)—1920	1910 1911 1913 1914 1929 1930 1931
Detroit Tigers—(6)—1907 1908 1909	St Louis Browns—none
1934 1935 1940	Washington Senators—(3)—1924 1925
	1933

1943 MAJOR LEAGUE PENNANT RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	New York	Washington	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St Louis	Boston	Philadelphia	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games behind
New York		11	13	12	12	17	17	16	93	58	636	
Washington	11		13	8	9	14	12	17	84	69	549	13½
Cleveland	9	8		15	15	9	10	16	82	71	536	15½
Chicago	10	14	7		9	10	14	18	82	72	532	16
Detroit	10	13	7	13		11	11	13	78	76	506	20
St Louis	11	11	13	12	11		11	14	72	80	474	25
Boston	5	10	12	8	11	11		11	68	81	447	29
Philadelphia	6	5	6	4	9	8	11		49	105	318	49
Games lost	56	69	71	72	76	80	84	105				

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	St Louis	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	Pittsburgh	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	New York	Wins	Lost	Percentage	Games behind
St Louis		12	15	15	13	19	13	18	105	49	682	
Cincinnati	10		■	■	13	11	19	16	87	67	565	18
Brooklyn	7	13		11	10	9	17	14	81	72	529	23½
Pittsburgh	7	13	11		14	10	12	11	80	74	519	25
Chicago	9	9	12	8		14	10	12	74	79	484	30½
Boston	■	11	12	12	8		11	11	68	85	444	36½
Philadelphia	9	3	5	10	12	11		14	64	90	416	41
New York	4	■	8	9	9	11	8		55	98	359	49½
Games lost	49	67	72	74	79	85	90	98				

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	1943	1942	1941
Brooklyn	692 193	1 087 860	1 215 772
Pittsburgh	542 011	513 235	505 485
St Louis	522 379	571 297	646 190
Chicago	510 000	591 000	550 000
New York	508 345	867 614	827 046
Philadelphia	466 876	277 074	280 880
Cincinnati	430 545	470 582	654 456
Boston	312 923	346 249	350 000
Total	3 983,272	4 724 961	5 029 689

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 1938—5 042 436 (FOR COMPARISON)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	1943	1942	1941
Detroit	620 135	630 485	712 257
New York	618 798	991 314	964 722
Washington	580 000	525 530	420 000
Chicago	508 962	426 874	678 911
Cleveland	439 000	550 000	850 000
Philadelphia	400 000	540 038	641 629
Boston	364 691	741 028	760 000
St. Louis	214 392	279 987	193 000
Total	3 745 978	4 685 614	5,222 519

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 1938—5,225 455 (FOR COMPARISON)

Record for single season attendance—1 289 422 by New York Yankees, 1920, playing at Polo Grounds

BATTING CHAMPIONS—SINCE 1876

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1876	H Barnes, Chicago	403	1911	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1877	J L White, Boston	385	1912	H Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1878	A Dalrymple, Milwaukee	356	1913	J Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1879	A Anson, Chicago	407	1914	J Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1880	G F Gore, Chicago	365	1915	L Doyle, New York	.320
1881	A Anson, Chicago	399	1916	H Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1882	D Brouthers, Buffalo	367	1917	E J Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1883	D Brouthers, Buffalo	371	1918	Z D Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1884	J O'Rourke, Buffalo	350	1919	E J Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1885	H Connor, New York	371	1920	Rogers Hornsby, St L	.370
1886	M J Kelly, Chicago	388	1921	Rogers Hornsby, St L	.397
1887	A Anson, Chicago	421	1922	Rogers Hornsby, St L	.401
1888	A Anson, Chicago	343	1923	Rogers Hornsby, St L	.384
1889	D Brouthers, Boston	373	1924	Rogers Hornsby, St L	.424
1890	J Glasscock, New York	336	1925	Rogers Hornsby, St L	.403
1891	W Hamilton, Philadelphia	338	1926	Eugene Hargrave, Cin	.353
1892	C Childs, Cleveland	3351	1927	Paul G Waner, Pittsburgh	.380
	D Brouthers, Brooklyn	3350	1928	Rogers Hornsby, Boston	.387
1893	H Duffy, Boston	378	1929	Frank O'Doul, Phila	.393
1894	H Duffy, Boston	438	1930	William Terry, New York	.401
1895	J Burkett, Cleveland	423	1931	Chas Hafey, St L (1st)	.3489
1896	J Burkett, Cleveland	410		Wm Terry, New York (2nd)	.3496
1897	W Keeler, Brooklyn	432		Jas Bottomley, St L (3rd)	.3482
1898	W Keeler, Brooklyn	379	1932	Frank O'Doul, Brooklyn	.368
1899	E J Delehanty, Philadelphia	408	1933	C H Klein, Philadelphia	.368
1900	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	380	1934	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.362
1901	J Burkett, St Louis	382	1935	Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh	.385
1902	C H Beaumont, Pittsburgh	357	1936	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	.373
1903	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	355	1937	Joe Medwick, St Louis	.374
1904	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	349	1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati	.342
1905	J B Seymour, Cincinnati	377	1939	John Mize, St Louis	.349
1906	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	339	1940	Debs Garms, Pittsburgh	.355
1907	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	350	1941	Pete Reiser, Brooklyn	.343
1908	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	354	1942	Ernie Lombardi, Boston	.330
1909	J Wagner, Pittsburgh	339	1943	Stan Musial, St Louis	.357
1910	S Magee, Philadelphia	331			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1900	S Dungan, K C	337	1914	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.368
1901	Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia	405	1915	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.370
1902	E J Delehanty, Wash	.376	1916	Tris Speaker, Cleveland	.386
1903	Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	355	1917	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.383
1904	Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	381	1918	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.382
1905	E Flick, Cleveland	306	1919	Ty Cobb, Detroit	.384
1906	G Stone, St Louis	.358	1920	G H Sisler, St Louis	.407
1907	Ty Cobb, Detroit	350	1921	H E Heilmann, Detroit	.394
1908	Ty Cobb, Detroit	324	1922	G H Sisler, St Louis	.420
1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	377	1923	H E Heilmann, Detroit	.403
1910	Ty Cobb, Detroit	385	1924	G H Ruth, New York	.378
1911	Ty Cobb, Detroit	420	1925	H E Heilmann, Detroit	.393
1912	Ty Cobb, Detroit	410	1926	H E Manush, Detroit	.377
1913	Ty Cobb, Detroit	390	1927	H E Heilmann, Detroit	.398

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Continued)

1928 L A Goslin, Washington	379	1936 Lucius B Appling Chicago	388
1929 Lew Fonseca, Cleveland	369	1937 Chas Gehringer, Detroit	371
1930 Al Summons, Philadelphia	381	1938 Jimmy Fox Boston	349
1931 Al Summons, Philadelphia	390	1939 Joe DiMaggio, New York	381
1932 Dale Alexander, Boston	367	1940 Joe DiMaggio New York	352
1933 Jas Fox, Philadelphia	358	1941 Ted Williams Boston	406
1934 Lou Gehrig, New York	363	1942 Ted Williams Boston	356
1935 Chas Meyer, Washington	349	1943 Lucius B Appling, Chicago	328

400 HITTERS—SINCE 1900

(100 or More Games)

Nap Lajoie (Phila)	1901	405	Rogers Hornsby (St L NL)	1922	401
Jos Jackson (Cleve)	1911	408	Harry Heilmann (Detroit)	1923	403
Ty Cobb (Detroit)	1911	420	Rogers Hornsby (St L, NL)	1924	424
Ty Cobb (Detroit)	1912	410	Rogers Hornsby (St L NL)	1925	403
George Sisler (St L, AL)	1920	407	William Terry (NY, NL)	1930	401
George Sisler (St L, AL)	1922	420	Ted Williams (Bos AL)	1941	406
Ty Cobb (Detroit)	1922	401			

HOME RUN CHAMPIONS—(Since 1901)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1901 Nap Lajoie (Phila)	13	1924 Babe Ruth (NY)	46
1902 Ralph Seybold (Phila)	16	1925 Bob Meusel (NY)	33
1903 John Freeman (Bos)	13	1926 Babe Ruth (NY)	47
1904 Harry Davis (Phila)	10	1927 Babe Ruth (NY)	60
1905 Harry Davis (Phila)	8	1928 Babe Ruth (NY)	54
1906 Harry Davis (Phila)	12	1929 Babe Ruth (NY)	46
1907 Harry Davis (Phila)	8	1930 Babe Ruth (NY)	49
1908 Sam Crawford (Det)	7	1931 Babe Ruth (NY)	46
1909 Ty Cobb (Det)	9	Lou Gehrig (NY)	46
1910 Jake Stahl (Bos)	10	1932 Jimmy Fox (Phila)	58
1911 Frank Baker (Phila)	9	1933 Jimmy Fox (Phila)	48
1912 Frank Baker (Phila)	10	1934 Lou Gehrig (NY)	49
1914 Frank Baker (Phila)	8	1935 Hank Greenberg (Det)	36
1915 Bob Roth (Chr Cleve)	7	Jimmy Fox (Phila)	36
1916 Walhe Pipp (NY)	12	1936 Lou Gehrig (NY)	49
1917 Walhe Pipp (NY)	9	1937 Joe DiMaggio (NY)	46
1918 C W Walker (Phila)	11	1938 Hank Greenberg (Det)	58
Babe Ruth (Bos)	11	1939 Jimmy Fox (Bos)	35
1919 Babe Ruth (Bos)	29	1940 Hank Greenberg (Det)	41
1920 Babe Ruth (NY)	54	1941 Ted Williams (Bos)	37
1921 Babe Ruth (NY)	59	1942 Ted Williams (Bos)	36
1922 Ken Williams (St L)	39	1943 Rudy York (Det)	34
1923 Babe Ruth (NY)	41		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1901 Sam Crawford (Cin)	16	1904 Harry Lumley (Brook)	9
1902 Tom Leach (Pitt)	■	1905 Fred Odwell (Cin)	9
1903 Jimmy Sheckard (Brook)	9	1906 Tim Jordan (Brook)	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Continued)

1907 Dave Brain (Bos)	10	1927 Hack Wilson (Chi)	30
1908 Tim Jordan (Brook)	12	} Fred Williams (Phila)	30
1909 John Murray (NY)	7	1928 } Jim Bottomley (St. L.)	31
1910 } Fred Beck (Bos)	10	} Hack Wilson (Chi)	31
} Frank Schulte (Chi)	10	1929 Chas Klein (Phila)	43
1911 Frank Schulte (Chi)	11	1930 Hack Wilson (Chi)	56
1912 Heinie Zimmerman (Chi)	14	1931 Chas Klein (Phila)	31
1913 C C Cravath (Phila)	19	1932 } Chas Klein (Phila)	33
1914 C C Cravath (Phila)	19	} Mel Ott (NY)	38
1915 C C Cravath (Phila)	24	1933 Chas Klein (Phila)	28
1916 Dave Robertson (NY)	12	1934 } Jim Collins (St. L)	35
} Fred Williams (Chi)	12	} Mel Ott (NY)	35
1917 } C C Cravath (Phila)	12	1935 Walke Berger (Bos)	34
} Dave Robertson (NY)	12	1936 Mel Ott (NY)	33
1918 C C Cravath (Phila)	8	1937 } Mel Ott (NY)	31
1919 C C Cravath (Phila)	12	} Joe Medwick (St L)	31
1920 Fred Williams (Phila)	15	1938 Mel Ott (NY)	36
1921 Geo Kelly (NY)	23	1939 John Mize (St L)	28
1922 Rogers Hornsby (St L)	42	1940 John Mize (St L)	43
1923 Fred Williams (Phila)	41	1941 Dolph Camilli (Brook)	34
1924 J F Fournier (Brook)	27	1942 Mel Ott (NY)	30
1925 Rogers Hornsby (St L)	39	1943 Wm Nicholson (Chi)	29
1926 Hack Wilson (Chi)	21		

STOLEN BASE CHAMPIONS

NATIONAL LEAGUE—1887-1899 INCLUSIVE

1887 Fogarty, Phila	102	1894 Hamilton, Phila	99
1888 Hoy, Wash	82	1895 Hamilton, Phila	95
1889 Fogarty, Phila	99	1896 Lange, Chi.	100
1890 Hamilton, Phila	102	1897 Lange, Chi	83
1891 Hamilton, Phila	115	1898 Clarke, Louisville	66
1892 Brown, Louisville	75	1899 Sheckard, Bklyn	76
1893 Ward, N Y	72		

1900 TO 1943, INCLUSIVE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1900 Barrett, Cin	46	1914 G Burns, NY	62
1901 T F ("Topsy") Hartzell, Chi	48	1915 Carey, Pitts	36
1902 J H ("Honus") Wagner, Pitts	43	1916 Carey, Pitts	63
1903 Frank Chance, Chi	67	1917 Carey, Pitts	36
James Sheckard, Bklyn	67	1918 Carey, Pitts	58
1904 Wagner, Pitts	53	1919 Burns, NY	40
1905 Arthur Devlin, NY	59	1920 Carey, Pitts	52
Maloney, Cin	59	1921 Frank Frisch, NY	49
1906 Chance, Chi	57	1922 Carey, Pitts	51
1907 Wagner, Pitts	61	1923 Carey, Pitts	51
1908 Wagner, Pitts	53	1924 Carey, Pitts	49
1909 Robert Bescher, Cin	54	1925 Carey, Pitts	46
1910 Bescher, Cin	70	1926 Hazen Cuyler, Pitts	35
1911 Bescher, Cin	80	1927 Frisch, St L	48
1912 Bescher, Cin	67	1928 Cuyler, Chi	37
1913 Max Carey, Pitts	61	1929 Cuyler, Chi	43

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Continued)

1930 Cuyler, Chi	37	1938 Hack, Chi	18
1931 Frisch, St L	28	1939 Lee Handley, Pitts	17
1932 C H ("Chuck") Klem, Phila	20	Stanley Hack, Chi	17
1933 J L ("Pepper") Martin, St L	36	1940 Lonny Frey, Cin	22
1934 Martin, St L	33	1941 Dan E Murtaugh, Phila	18
1935 Augie Galan, Chi	22	1942 Pete Reiser, Bklyn	20
1936 Martin, St L	23	1943 Arky Vaughan, Bklyn	20
1937 Galan, Chi	23		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1901 Frank Isbell, Chi	46	1923 E Collins, Chi	49
1902 T F ("Topsy") Hartzell, Phila	54	1924 E Collins, Chi	42
1903 Harry Bay, Cleve	42	1925 Johnny Mostil, Chi	43
1904 Elmer Flick, Cleve	42	1926 Mostil, Chi	33
1905 Hoffman, Phila	46	1927 George Sisler, St L	27
1906 Flick, Cleve	39	1928 Myer, Bos	30
John Anderson, Wash	39	1929 Charles Gehringer, Det	27
1907 Ty Cobb, Det	49	1930 Martin McManus, Det	23
1908 Dougherty, Chi	53	1931 Wm Ben Chapman, NY	61
1909 Cobb, Det	76	1932 Chapman, NY	88
1910 Eddie Collins, Phila	81	1933 Chapman, NY	27
1911 Cobb, Det	83	1934 Billy Werber, Bos	40
1912 Clyde Milan, Wash	88	1935 Werber, Bos	20
1913 Milan, Wash	74	1936 Lynford Lary, St L	37
1914 Fritz Maisel, NY	74	1937 Werber, Phila	35
1915 Cobb, Det	96	Chapman, Bos	115
1916 Cobb, Det	68	1938 Frank Crosetti, NY	27
1917 Cobb, Det	55	1939 George Case, Wash	51
1918 George Sisler, St L	45	1940 Case, Wash	33
1919 Eddie Collins, Chi	33	1941 Case, Wash	33
1920 Rice, Wash	63	1942 Case, Wash	44
1921 Sisler, St L	85	1943 Case, Wash	61
1922 Sisler, St L	51		

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS—SINCE 1900—INDIVIDUALS

Most hits one season—257 in 143 games, 631 times at bat, by George Sisler, St L	National League record, 56 by Hack Wilson, in 1920
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Most times at bat	Most runs batted in one season—190 by Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs, 1930, American League record, 175 by Lou Gehrig, 1927
Most two base hits one season—67 in 1931 by Earl Webb, Boston Americans, National League record, 64 by Joe Medwick, St Louis, 1936	Most stolen bases, one season—96 by Ty Cobb, Detroit Tigers, 1915, also holds major league lifetime record, 892
Most three base hits, one season—36 by J O Wilson, Pittsburgh, 1912, American League record, 26 (in tie) Joe Jackson, Cleveland, 1912, Sam Crawford, Detroit, 1914	National League season record 80 by Bob Bescher, Cincinnati, 1911, National League lifetime record, 738 by Max Carey, Pittsburgh
Most home runs, one season—60 by George H ("Babe") Ruth, N Y Yankees, 1927,	

TEAMS

Highest batting percentage one season—319 by New York Nationals, 1930, American League record, 316 by Detroit, 1921.

Most runs one season—1067 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1931, National League record, 1001 by St. Louis, 154 games, 1930

Most runs batted in one season—995 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1936, National League record, 942 by St. Louis, 154 games, 1930

Most hits one season—1783 by Philadelphia Nationals, 156 games, 1930, American League record, 1724, by Detroit Americans, 154 games, 1921

Most total bases, one season—2703 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1936, National League record, 2684 by Chicago, 1930

Most two base hits, one season—373 by St. Louis Nationals, 154 games, 1930, Amer-

ican League record, 358 by Cleveland, 154 games, 1930

Most three base hits one season—129 by Pittsburgh Nationals, 152 games, 1912 American League record, 112 (in tie) Baltimore, 131 games, 1901, and Boston, 141 games, 1903

Most home runs, one season—182 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1936, National League record, 171, by Chicago, 1930 By contrast, Chicago Americans 1908, made only 3 home runs, and Philadelphia (1902) and St. Louis (1903) are in tie for National League record, 5 each

League home run record, single season—592 by National League, 1930, American League, 664 in 1938.

Most stolen bases one season—347 by New York Nationals, 154 games, 1911, American League record, 288 by Washington, 1913

PITCHING CHAMPIONS—1876-1899

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yr.	Name and Club	G	PC	Yr.	Name and Club	G	PC
1876	A. C. Spalding, Chi	60	788	1888	T. J. Keefe, N.Y.	50	744
1877	Thomas Bond, Bos	49	646	1889	J. C. Clarkson, Bos	72	736
1878	Thomas Bond, Bos	59	693	1890	T. J. Lovett, B'lyn	42	727
1879	John M. Ward, Prov	65	702	1891	W. Hutchinson, Chi	63	896
1880	L. Corcoran, Chi	56	798	1892	J. E. Stuvetts, Bos	47	702
1891	L. Corcoran, Chi	45	667	1893	F. Killen, Pitt	44	772
1892	F. E. Goldsmith, Chi	43	635	1894	J. Meekin, N.Y.	47	790
1893	J. E. Whitney, Bos	62	643	1895	W. Hoffer, Balti	37	784
1894	C. Badbourne, Prov	72	833	1896	W. Hoffer, Balti	35	823
1895	J. C. Clarkson, Chi		790	1897	Amos Rusie, N.Y.	37	781
1896	C. H. Baldwin, Det.		750	1898	E. M. Lewis, Bos	34	757
1897	C. J. Ferguson, Phila		686	1899	Jay B. Hughes, B'lyn	34	828

PITCHING CHAMPIONS—SINCE 1900

(Pitchers in 25 or more games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Name and Club	W	L	PC	Name and Club	W	L	PC
1900 J J McGinnity, B'klyn	20	6	769	R Patterson, Chi			739
1901 J D Chesbro, Pitt	21	9	700	C C Griffith, Chi	24	7	774
1902 J D Chesbro, Pitt	28	6	824	G E Waddell, Phila	23	7	767
1903 L Leever, Pitt	25	7	781	E L Moore, Cleve	22	7	759
1904 J J McGinnity, N Y	35	8	814	J D Chesbro, N Y	41	13	759
1905 S L Leever, Pitt	20	5	800	G E Waddell, Phila	27	10	730
1906 M P. Brown, Chi	26	6	813	E S Plank, Phila	19	6	760
1907 M P. Brown, Chi	20	6	769	W E Donovan, Det	25	4	861
1908 E M Reulbach, Chi	24	7	774	E A Walsh, Chi	40	15	727
1909 S H Caronitz, Pitt	25	6	806	G J Mullin, Det	29	8	784
{C Mathewson, N Y	25	6	806				
1910 C Mathewson, N Y	27	9	750	C A Bender, Phila	23	5	821
1911 R W Marquard, N Y	24	7	744	S A Gregg, Cleve	23	7	767
1912 C R Hendrix, Pitt	24	9	774	Jos Wood, Bos	34	5	872
1913 C C Alexander, Phila	22	8	733	W P Johnson, Wash	36	7	837
1914 W L James, Bos	26	7	788	Ray Caldwell, N Y	17	9	654
1915 G C Alexander, Phila	31	10	756	E G Shore, Bos	19	7	731
1916 G C Alexander, Phila	33	12	733	S Coveleskie, Det	23	10	691
1917 F N Schupp, N Y	21	7	750	C W Mays, Bos	22	9	710
1918 C R Hendrix, Chi	20	7	741	W P Johnson, Wash	23	13	639
1919 W H Ruether, Cinn	19	6	760	E V Cicotte, Chi	29	7	806
1920 E A Grimes, B'klyn	23	11	676	J C Bagby, Cleve	31	12	721
1921 A N Nehf, N Y	20	10	667	Carl W Mays, N Y	27	9	750
1922 P Donohue, Cinn	18	9	667	Leslie J Bush, N Y	26	7	788
1923 Adolfo Luque, Cinn	27	8	771	Herbert J Pennock, N Y	19	6	760
1924 A C Vance, B'klyn	23	8	824	W P Johnson, Wash	23	7	767
1925 A C Vance, B'klyn	22	9	710	S Coveleskie, Wash	20	5	800
1926 Ray Kremer, Pitt	20	6	769	Geo E Uhle, Cleve	27	11	711
1927 Jesse J Haines, St L	24	10	706	Waite C Hoyt, N Y	22	7	759
1928 L J Benton, N Y	25	9	735	A F Crowder, St L	21	5	803
1929 C H Root, Chi	19	6	760	{Robt M Grove, Phila	20	6	769
				{Tom Zachary, N Y	12	0	1 000
1930 Fred Fitzsimmons	19	7	731	Robt M Grove, Phila	23	5	848
1931 Paul Derringer	18	8	692	Robt M Grove, Phila	31	4	886
1932 Lon Warneke, Chi	22	6	786	J T Allen, N Y	17	4	810
1933 Lyle Tinning, Chi	13	6	684	Robt Grove, Phila	24	8	750
1934 Jerome Dean, St L	30	7	811	Vernon Gomez, N Y	26	5	839
1935 Wm Lee, Chi	20	6	769	Elden Auker, Det	18	7	720
1936 Carl Hubbell, N Y	26	6	813	Monte Pearson, N Y	19	7	731
1937 Carl Hubbell, N Y	22	8	733	John Allen, Cleve	15	1	938
1938 Wilbur Lee, Chi	22	9	710	Charles Bulfinch, N Y	21	7	750
1939 Paul Derringer, Cnn	25	7	781	Robert Grove, Bos	15	4	789
1940 F Fitzsimmons, B'klyn	16	2	889	Lyn Rowe, Det	16	3	842
1941 Elmer Riddle, Cnn	19	4	826	Vernon Gomez, N Y	15	5	750
1942 John Beazley, St L	21	6	778	Ernie Bonham, N Y	21	5	808
*1943 W Wyatt, B'klyn	14	5	737	Spurgeon Chandler, N Y	20	4	833
{Clyde Shoun, Cnn	14	5	737				

* Brazle, (St L.) pitching 87 innings, and Dickson (St L.) pitching 116 innings, each won 8, lost 2 for .300 average, during 1943 season

from the Baseball Commissioners treasury, and \$2,500 from each league to make a total of the \$115,174 for the Ball and Bat Fund

or

\$624,004.25, or about \$300,000 per game. The first ball game receipts was made in Cleveland, July 8, 1935, when 69,812 patrons paid \$93,682

The net receipts of the first eight games went to the Baseball Players

gency Relief

Billy Herman who has played in 10 series including 1943, as the batting hero. This National League second baseman has an all time average of .448

BASEBALL'S HALL OF FAME

When the chieftains of baseball made plans to build a shrine in Coopers town, N Y, it was decided that there should be a Hall of Fame to serve the immortals of the game

The Centennial Committee—Kenesaw Landis, William Harridge, Ford Frick, John A. Heydler, Clark Griffith, Edward G. Barrow and Connie Mack—chose the old time group of baseball notables, leaving it to a 75 per cent vote of the Baseball Writers Association to name the more modern players

The Centennial Committee, functioning through 1936 and 1937 named the following 13

Alexander Cartwright, designer of the baseball diamond and framer of the first definite rules

Morgan J. Bulkeley, first president of the National League

Henry Chadwick, called the "Father of Baseball"

team professional

Connie Mack, player and later manager of the Philadelphia Americans and now the "Dean of Baseball"

Charles A. Comiskey, player and later owner of the Chicago Americans

John J. McGraw, player and later manager of the New York Nationals

Charles ("Old Hoss") Radbourne, most famous pitcher of his time

William ("Buck") Ewing, one of the greatest of catchers

William Cummings, pitcher, who is credited with originating the curve ball

Of the 13 named by the Committee, Mack was the only one still living in 1944

LONGEST MAJOR LEAGUE GAME

BROOKLYN							BOSTON						
	AB	R	H	P	A	E		AB	R	H	P	A	E
Olson, 2b	10	0	1	0	9	1	Powell, cf	7	0	1	8	0	0
Neis, rf	10	0	1	9	0	0	Pick, 2b	11	0	0	5	10	2
Johnston, 3b	10	0	2	3	1	0	Mann, lf	10	0	2	6	0	0
Wheat, lf	9	0	2	3	0	0	Cruise, rf	9	1	1	4	0	0
Myers, cf	2	0	1	2	0	0	Holke, 1b	10	0	2	43	1	0
Hood, cf	6	0	1	8	1	0	Boeckel, 3b	11	0	3	1	7	0
Konetchy, 1b	9	0	1	30	1	0	Maranville, ss	10	0	3	1	9	0
Ward, ss	10	0	0	5	3	1	O'Neil, c	2	0	0	4	3	0
Krueger, c	2	1	0	4	3	0	Christenbury*	1	0	1	0	0	0
Elliott, c	7	0	0	7	0	0	Gowdy, c	6	0	1	6	1	0
Cadore, p	10	0	0	1	13	0	Oeschger, p	5	0	1	0	11	0
Totals	85	1	9	78	34	2	Totals	82	1	15	78	42	2

*Batted for O'Neil in the ninth inning

[illegible]

Called, darkness

Two base hits—Maranville, Oeschger. Three base hit—Cruise. Sacrifice hits—Hood, Oeschger. Bases on balls—Hood. Double plays—Brooklyn 11. Time of game—

3h 50 m

ALL STAR SERIES

In 1933 the major-league All Star game was originated by the Chicago Tribune with play in Chicago, the American Leaguers winning. The teams were made up of players from each league, chosen by a vote of fans throughout the country. This set a precedent for the All Star game as later

1939, 1941, 1942, 1943—the National Leaguers winning in 1936, 1938 and 1940.

The 1943 game, played July 13 in Philadelphia, and won by the Americans, 5 to 3, was unique in the fact that none of the New York Americans played Joe To this was added \$25,000 for radio rights, from Gillette Safety Razor Co., \$20,000

LEAGUE AWARD

AMERICAN

- 1922 George H. Sisler (first base), St. L.
 1923 George H. Ruth (outfield), N.Y.
 1924 " "

NATIONAL

- 1924 Arthur C. Vance (pitcher), B'klyn.
 1925 " "

Above players awarded \$1,000. Player award abandoned by Americans after 1928 and by National after 1929. "Most valuable player" decisions since then, arrived at by vote of sports writers polled by *Sporting News*, St. Louis, is as follows:

SPORTING NEWS AWARD

AMERICAN

- 1929 Al Simmons (of) Phila.
 1930 Joe Cronin (ss) Wash.
 1931 Lou Gehrig (1b) N.Y.
 1932 Jas. Fox (of) Phila.
 1933 Jas. Fox (of) Phila.
 1934 Lou Gehrig (1b) N.Y.
 1935 Hank Greenberg (1b) Det.
 1936 Lou Gehrig (1b) N.Y.
 1937 Chas. Gehringer (2b) Det.
 1938 Jimmy Fox (1b) Bos.
 1939 Joe DiMaggio (of) N.Y.
 1940 Hank Greenberg (of) Det.
 1941 Joe DiMaggio (of) N.Y.
 1942 Joe Gordon (2b) N.Y.
 1943 Spurgeon Chandler (p) N.Y.

NATIONAL

- 1930 Wm. Terry (1b) N.Y.
 1931 Chas. Klein (of) Phila.
 1932 Chas. Klein (of) Phila.
 1933 Carl Hubbell (p) N.Y.
 1934 Jerome Dean (p) St. L.
 1935 Floyd Vaughan (ss) Pitt.
 1936 Carl Hubbell (p) N.Y.
 1937 Joe Medwick (of) St. L.
 1938 Ernie Lombardi (c) Cin.
 1939 Bucky Walters (p) Cin.
 1940 Frank McCormick (1b) Cin.
 1941 Dolph Camilli (1b) B'klyn.
 1942 Mort Cooper (p) St. L.
 1943 Stan Musial (of) St. L.

FAMOUS PLAYERS

on it was a fight for victory

Everything was done during more than two decades to halt his progress through enemy ranks, and to check his exploits which so often de-
 But Cobb carried on
 um, he still was ranked
 team's hope for victory

with a wild batting orgy, or by some spectacular base running, at which, for almost 20 years he was the master

Babe Ruth is Cobb's closest rival as an outfielder and batsman. But his was a temperament radically different than Cobb's. He was rollicking happy go lucky. He wanted to win, but, if occasionally his team was beaten, it was not a catastrophe to Ruth, it was "just another of those things."

Ruth was famous as a left handed pitcher before he was moved to the outfield. He was one of the great throwers of all time. But when he joined the New York Americans it was decided that as a pitcher he might win only one game every four days, but, if played regularly, his tremendous triumphs than could his

owned something like 90 records. Some of these since have been broken, but about 35 still endure, and likely will exist through endless time.

Here is a tabulated comparison of the complete records of Cobb and Ruth.

	Yrs	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SB	FC
Cobb	24	3033	11429	2244	4191	724	297	118	5863	892	387
Ruth	22	2502	8389	2174	2873	506	136	714	5893	123	342

Cobb played in more major league games than any other man, was at bat oftenest, scored the most runs, made the most hits, stole the most bases.

He was a way of on to

bulent ones. But all this never stopped Cobb, nor took off the edge from his sharp bravery and flawless courage.

ars nine of us league—

r, was the Run clan

He holds the single season record with 60 poled out in 1927. In 1921 he made 59. In 1920 it was 54, a mark which he repeated in 1928. In 1930 and was

nd added 15 more in the various world series in which he appeared.

Baseball authorities are inclined to rate Tris Speaker just back of Cobb and Ruth as an outfielder, and to name this trio as the All-Time, All Star outfield.

Speaker was a splendid batsman but not quite so consistent a hitter as Cobb nor was he in Ruth's class as a slugger. Speaker was not quite so fast on the bases as Cobb, but infinitely faster than Ruth. As a defensive

fielder, Speaker never had a superior. He revolutionized outfield play. He played just back of the infield, so that he could trap the short "Texas League" hits, and depended upon his marvelous speed to overtake any ball hit into territory back of him.

Included among the other renowned outfielders, who were keen defensive players, and splendid batsmen, were

Bill Lange, Jimmy McAleer, Jesse Burkett, Hugh Duffy, whose 438 batting mark in 1894 is still the record, Willie Keeler, most scientific of hitters, Ed Delehanty, mighty slugger of the other days, Sam Crawford, Bob Bescher, champion base stealer, Fred Clarke, Jimmy Sheekard, Jimmy Slagle, Frank Schulte, Cy Seymour, Tommy Leach, Elmer Flick, Harry Hooper, Duffy Lewis, Clifford Cravath, Zach Wheat, George Burns, Lewis (Hack) Wilson, Fred Snodgrass, Charles ("Casey") Stengel, Fielder Jones, Dodie Paskert, Elmer Smith.

Also Max Carey, perhaps the greatest base stealer in modern National League history, Clyde Milan, Joe Jackson, Eddie Roush, Ross Youngs, Emil Meusel, Billy Southworth, Bob Meusel, Charlie Hafey, Sam Rice, Leon ("Goose") Goslin, Heinie Manush, Hazen ("Kiki") Cuyler, Harry Heilmann, Earl Coombs, Paul Waner, Hank Greenberg, who was switched from first base, Lloyd Waner, Al Simmons, Joe Medwick, Mel Ott, Terry Moore, Ted Williams, and Joe DiMaggio, probably the greatest since the days of Cobb, Ruth and Speaker.

The great first basemen have included

Adrian C ("Cap") Anson, Dan Brouthers, Harry Davis, Frank Chance, John ("Stuffy") McInnis, Fred Tenney, Jake Daubert, Tim Jordan, Hal Chase, greatest fielding first baseman of them all, Dan McGann, Ed Konetchy, William ("Kitty") Bransfield, Joe Judge, George Kelly, Jim Bottomley, Charlie Grimm, George Burns, George Sisler, Hank Greenberg, William Terry, Lou Gehrig, Frank McCormick, Rudy York.

Shifting to the other parts of the game, made interchangeable by so many players, for instance, one who played at short and, occasionally, at third, Frankie Frisch played second and third, Charles ("Buck") Weaver, played third and short. Leo Durocher has played second and short. Eddie Collins started as a short stop and then was switched over to second. Others who played different positions included Fred Lindstrom, Charlie Herzog, Heinie Zimmerman, Leo Durocher, Jimmy Fox, Mark Koenig, Lew Fonseca, Jimmy Dykes, and John L. ("Pepper") Martin.

Napoleon Lajoie, most graceful of all second basemen, and one of the game's greatest hitters, is regarded by many as the best man ever to play that position. Collins ranks just back of him. And then Hornsby. After which could be placed the fighting Johnny Evers, the placid Charlie Gehringer, with much consideration to be given to Tony Lazzeri, the spark plug of the old time Yankees.

Other fine second basemen have been Danny Murphy, Billy Gilbert,

Stanley Harris, Aaron Ward, Larry Doyle, Buddy Meyers, Max Bishop,
Stanley Hack, Billy Herman, Joe Gordon

John (Hans) Wagner is rated as the greatest of all shortstops. He was a champion batsman, a speedy man on the bases, a grand fielder with a powerful throwing arm. But the modest Wagner asserts that Hughie Jennings was the best shortstop that ever lived.

Among the other great shortstops have been

Herman Long, Bobby Wallace, Joe Tinker, Dave Bancroft, Everett Scott, Roger Peckinpaugh, Jack Barry, Fred Parent, Art Fletcher, Travis Jackson, Joe Sewell, Walter Maranville, Lee Tannehill, Ossie Bluege, Arky Vaughan, Gus Gettle, Fred Goetz, Alvin Dark, Dick Schofield, Joe Judge, and Art Houtteman.

Jummy Collins was a superb third baseman. His closest rival in the days of his prime was long and lanky Bill Bradley. John McGraw was a great third baseman. Ed Williamson, who predated all three was the finest third baseman of the old days. Tommy Leach was a star.

Others who made fame at the "hot corner" were

Harry Steinfeldt, Lave Cross, Frank ("Home Run") Baker, Arthur Devlin, Larry Gardner, William ("Wid") Conroy, Oscar Vitt, Mike Mowery, George Moriarty, Ossie Bluege, Heinie Groh, Jimmy Dykes, Billy Werber, Joe Dugan, Harold ("Pie") Traynor, Robert ("Red") Rolfe, Marv Owen, Pinky Higgins

The great catchers—men who were almost faultless as fielders, had great throwing arms, were brainy to an extreme, and also were fine hitters, included William ("Buck") Ewing, of the long gone years, Johnny Kling, Marty Bergen, Ray Schalk, Gordon ("Mickey") Cochrane and Bill Dickey.

Others of only a trifle lesser lustre were Jack O'Connor, Charlie Zimmer, George Gibson, Lou Cniger, Charlie Street, Ossie Schreckengost, Walthe

Carrigan, Ed Phelps, Otto Miller, Forest Cady, Bill Killefer, Johnny Gooch, Johnny Bassler, Larry McLean, Steve O'Neil, Gus Mancuso, Hank Severeid, Frank Snyder, Herold Ruel, Earl Smith, Ernie Lombardi, Charles ("Gabby") Hartnett, Micky Owen, Harry Danning

Denton T. ("Cy") Young was the pitching star of his time—perhaps the best pitcher who ever lived.

of the modern stars never won that many in their best years

Young a right hander, with amazing control, superlative speed and master of every curve in the bag of deceptive tricks holds the record for the most years of scoring 30 or more victories—5. He pitched in both the National and American Leagues and bent the greatest hitters in both to his iron will for a generation.

Charlie ("Old Hoss") Radbourne, pitching in the 80's was one of the great ones of all time. He won 60 games in one season, and achieved a record by pitching 22 consecutive games for the Providence Nationals.

Bill White, another one of the old timers, won 75 games in a single season for the Cincinnati Nationals—1879—which is the major league record, while Al G. Spalding has the record for highest percentage for a season—93.4—when he won 57, lost 4 and tied 3 others in 64 games in 1875.

John J. "Doc" White, Walter P. Johnson, Joe Wood, George Wiltse, Frank Killen, Sam Leever, Art Nehf, Richard ("Rube") Marquard, Ferd Schupp, Jack Warhop, Jeff Tesreau, Carl Mays, Eddie Plank, Charles ("Chief") Bender, A. C. ("Daddy") Vance, Jack Coombs, Andy Coakley, George ("Nap") Rucker, Charles ("Babe") Adams, Orvie Overall, Howard Camnitz, Eddie Cicotte, Tom Zachary, Jim Bagby, sr., "Wild Bill" Donovan, Ed Killian, Fred Toney, Jack Quinn, Charles ("Red") Lucas, Eppa Rixey, and George Uhle.

Also Stanley Coveleskie, Jim Vaughn, Waite C. Hoyt, Walter Mails, Herb Pennock, Burleigh Grimes, Lon Warneke, Urban Faber, Dick Rudolph, Bill James, Robert Grove, George Earnshaw, Charlie Root, Bill Lee, Adolfo Luque, Jess Hames, Larry French, Paul Derringer, Swede Walberg, Jerome ("Dizzy") Dean, Vic Aldridge, Carl Hubbell, Vernon ("Lefty") Gomez, Tom Bridges, Charles ("Red") Ruffing, Fred Fitzsimmons, John Vander Meer, William ("Bucky") Walters, Whitlow Wyatt, Morton Cooper, Ted Lyons, Spurgeon Chandler, Atley Donald, Hal Schmachter, Ernie White, Ernie Bonham, Bob Feller, and Johnny Beazley, who made history in his first full year in the majors in 1942.

Babe Ruth was a great southpaw before going to the outfield.

FAMOUS MANAGERS

Conne Mack, of the Philadelphia Athletics, is the famous veteran manager of the New York Yankees, who led series conquests.

John J. "Doc" White, who broke into baseball as a youth, starred as a catcher, then was named manager of the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1894, continuing until the end of 1896. When Ban Johnson created the American League in 1900, he gave Mack a franchise to begin in 1901. Mack named himself manager when the new team took the field that year, and still is the manager, 1944 being his 44th consecutive year on the job with the Athletics, which, with 3 at Pittsburgh added, makes a total of 47.

Mack's teams have won 9 pennants and 5 world series duels

McCarthy, who never played major league ball, was manager of the Chicago Nationals from 1926 through 1930. In 1931 he was appointed manager of the Yankees and has been there since. His teams—Chicago and New York—during that 18 year span from 1926 to 1943, have won

have won 8 pennants, giving him a grand total of 9, and his Yankees won 7 of the subsequent world series battles

John McGraw was a t club in New York he resigned because of ill health

McGraw's Giants won 10 pennants, figured in 9 world series, and won 3 of them

Miller Huggins, who managed the Yankees from 1918 to 1929, piloted them to 7 pennants and 3 world series victories

Other baseball managers who have left their imprints deeply on the pages of baseball history have been Jim Mutrie, who was manager of the New York Nationals when they acquired their nickname of "Giants", Al G. Spalding, Adrian C. ("Pop") Anson and Frank Chance, of the Chicago Nationals, Patsy Tebeau of the Cleveland Nationals, Charles Comiskey, Fielder Jones and William ("Kid") Gleason of the Chicago Americans, Fred Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals, Frank Selee and George Stallings, of the Boston Nationals, Pat Moran who won pennants with both the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Nationals the first time it ever was accomplished by either club, Hughie Jennings of the Detroit Americans, Wilbert Robinson Brooklyn Nationals, Ned Hanlon who managed several different clubs in the National League, Clark Griffith, manager of the New York American, and later the Washington Americans, Jimmy Collins of the Boston Americans, Frankie Frisch, Stanley Harris, Casey Stengel, Rogers Hornsby, Joe Cronin, Bill Southworth and Tris Speaker

• • • • •

FAMOUS UMPIRES

Umpires play a mighty part in the affairs of baseball and down through the years some have come along who, because of their ability, or their

quit umpiring to manage a ball club, and then quit that job to go back to umpiring, Bill Dineen, former big league pitcher, Charlie Rugler—"Rugler the Great", Bob Emshe, who umpired from 1891 to 1929 in the National League—38 years—and Tom Connolly, who umpired from about 35 years in the American

A thousand and one tales have been written about Bill Klem, of the sharp and ready tongue, who became a big league umpire soon after the end of the Spanish-American war, and ceased field duty only a short while ago to become a "big league" manager.

custom to run with the play, whenever it was possible, and made decision at the point where the play was made, in contrast with the old method of calling decisions on bases from a rigid position. Evans quit the field quite a few years ago, to take up club general management, and now is President of the Southern League.

A D ("Dolly Stark,") who has been in and out of the National League, also was a youngster when he broke in, and carried on the tradition of Evans, with a few inventions of his own, and managed to be on top of the "big league" game.

not umpiring, John ("Beans") Reardon, Eugene Quigley, George Magerkurth and Cal Hubbard, who was a flaming football star.

Jack Sheridan was one of the great umpires of an earlier day, so was the picturesque "Silk" O'Loughlin. Bill Byron was known as the "Humming Bird" because he would break into song when players protested decisions. W A McGowan, Roy Van Graffan, R F Nallin, R A ("Babe") Pinelli, E T ("Red") Ormsby and Harry Geisel are others of enduring fame.

BASIC BASEBALL RULES

Baseball is played on a field made up of two parts—an infield and an outfield. The infield is square, and erroneously referred to as a "diamond." The distance from the batter's box, also called "home plate," to first base is 90 feet. The distance between first base and second base, between second base and third base, and between third base and the home plate also is 90 feet. The pitcher's "box," from which he makes delivery of the ball, is 60 feet, 6 inches from home plate.

The outfield area has no maximum or minimum limit. However, when a ball field is laid out in an enclosed area, the farthest limit of the outfield is fixed by the stands or the fences. In areas not enclosed, the outfield is that part of the field back of the infield, regardless of length.

The game is played with a ball and bat, and the players wear leather

gloves, the one's used by the catchers and first basemen being thicker than those used by the other players, and are called mitts

The ball has a rubber core, is wound with yarn, has a leather cover, which is stitched on. The ball must not weigh less than 5 ounces nor more than 5½, and must not be less than 9 inches and no more than 9¼ inches in circumference. The bat must be round, not over 2¼ inches in diameter at the thickest part, no longer than 42 inches, and must be made entirely of wood, but there is no limitation as to weight.

Nine players make up a team: catcher, pitcher, first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, shortstop, right fielder, center fielder, left fielder. Substitution may be made at any time, but the retired player cannot re-enter the game.

The game is ruled by an umpire or umpires. There can be as many as four umpires, one to judge balls and strikes back of the plate, one to make decisions at first base, another at second base, the other at third base. The plate umpire is supreme.

A game consists of nine innings, with each team having equal turns at bat. If the score is tied at the completion of 9 innings, the plate umpire rules it to go on until the tie is broken, or weather, visibility or any other conditions make continuation impossible.

Customarily, the visiting team takes first turn at bat. It continues at bat until the defending team has put out three of the visiting players, after which the home team goes to bat, remains at bat until three of its men have been put out, and that completes an official inning.

A player can be put out in various ways. If he hits a fly ball, he is out whether it is foul or fair, if the ball is caught on the fly by one of the defensive players. If he hits a ground ball and the ball is scooped up and thrown to first base arriving there before he does, he is out. Base runners can be forced out. For instance, if a runner is on first base and his batting teammate hits a ground ball, the runner must vacate first base so as to make room for the hitter, and must try to advance to second. If the ball reaches that base before the runner arrives, he is out. Runners can be forced out at any of the bases and also at home plate.

Of course to make the put out, the infielder must be touching the base when catching the ball.

If a baserunner is tagged with the ball while the game is in action at a time when he is not standing on the base, he is ruled out. A base runner also is out if hit by a ball batted by a teammate.

A player can be "struck out." If three strikes are called against him before he has been given four bad pitches, he is a "strike out" victim. The first two foul balls hit by a batsman count as strikes against him. If a pitch to the batter has been perfect in the opinion of the umpire, and the batsman did not strike at it, the umpire calls a strike on the batter. Of course it also is a strike if he swings at a pitch and misses it.

The batter is out if the umpire declares the hit an infield fly. That is if before two men are out, while first and second, or first, second and third

bases are occupied, the batter hit a fair fly ball other than a line drive that can be handled by an infielder. This is declared an infield fly by the umpire, and the base runners may be off their bases or advance at the risk of the ball being caught, the same as any other fly ball.

These are the major methods by which a batsman, or base runner, can be put out.

a pitched ball,
rows him four
er has thrown
so is passed to

first if the opposing catcher interferes with the swing of his bat.

If the batter makes a clean hit, he can advance along the bases as far as possible. If he hits just far enough to get to first base, that is called a single, if he gets to second base on the merit of his hit, it is a double, if to third, it is a triple, if he knocks the ball into fair territory in the stands, or knocks it over the fence inside the foul line, he gets four bases, called a home run. It also is a home run if he hits a ball to the far outfield and beats the ball back to the home plate.

A base runner can advance in various ways, he can try to make a run for the next base while the ball is in action elsewhere, and, if he succeeds, that is recorded as a stolen base. He can be advanced by hits made by succeeding batters, he can be advanced by a sacrifice hit—meaning when a team mate deliberately makes an out in such a way that the base runner has the opportunity to advance to the next base. Of course, base runners also can advance on errors made by the defensive team.

The object of the game is to score runs. It is accounted as a run when a player has advanced from home plate all the way around to home plate again. The team scoring the most runs is winner of the game. In cases where games are forfeited by action of the umpire, the official score is 9 to 0 in favor of the team which has been victimized in one way or another.

BALLDOM'S FAMOUS POEM

The most famous poem ever written about baseball is "Casey at the Bat," penned over 56 years ago, by a former Harvard student, Ernest Thayer, of Worcester, Mass. He wrote it while in San Francisco. The poem was written by a man named Wolf Hopper. It was the result

the pitcher who fanned Casey is baseball's unknown man.
The poem follows on the next page.

'CASEY AT THE BAT'

The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mud-
ville nine that day,
The score stood four to two with but one
inning more to play
And then, when Cooney died at first, and
Barrows did the same,
A sickly silence fell upon the patrons of
the game

A straggling few got up to go in deep des-
pair The rest
Clung to the hope which springs eternal
in the human breast,
They thought if only Casey could get a
whack at that—
We'd put even money now with Casey at
the bat

But Flynn preceded Casey, as did also
Jimmy Blake,
And the former was a lulu, and the latter
was a cake,
So upon that stricken multitude grim
melancholy sat,
For there seemed but little chance of
Casey's getting to the bat

But Flynn let drive a single, to the wonder-
ment of all
And Blake, the much despised, tore the
cover off the ball
And when the dust had lifted, and the men
saw what had occurred,
There was Johnnie safe at second, and
Flynn a hugging third

Then, from 5,000 throats and more, there
rose a lusty yell,
It rumbled through the valley, it rattled in
the dell,
It knocked upon the mountains, and re-
called upon the flat
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing
to the bat

There was ease in Casey's manner as he
stepped into his place,
There was pride in Casey's bearing, and a
smile on Casey's face
And then responding to the cheers, he
lightly doffed his hat
No stranger in the crowd could doubt
'twas Casey at the bat

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he
rubbed his hands with dirt,
Five thousand tongues applauded when he
wiped them on his shirt

Then while the writhing pitcher ground the
ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer
curled Casey's lip

And now the leather-covered sphere came
hurling through the air,
And Casey stood a watching it in haughty
grandeur there
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball un-
heeded sped—
"That ain't my style," said Casey "Strike
one!" the umpire said

From the bleachers, black with people,
there went up a muffled roar,
Like the beating of the storm-waves on a
stern and distant shore
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some
one in the stand,
And it's likely they'd have killed him had
not Casey raised his hand

With a smile of Christian charity great
Casey's visage shone,
He stilled the rising tumult, he bade the
game go on,
He signalled to the pitcher, and once more
the spheroid flew,
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire
said "Strike two!"

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands,
and the echo answered fraud,
But one scornful look from Casey, and the
audience was awed
They saw his face grow stern and cold,
they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let
that ball go by again

The sneer is gone from Casey's lips, his
teeth are clenched in hate,
He pounds with cruel violence his bat
upon the plate,
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and
now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force
of Casey's blow

Oh! somewhere in this favored land the
sun is shining bright,
The hand is playing somewhere, and some
where hearts are light,
And somewhere men are laughing, and
somewhere children shout,
But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty
Casey had struck out

INTERNATIONAL "CORRESPONDENCE" GOODWILL BASEBALL CONTEST

In 1939, there was initiated an International "Correspondence" Goodwill Baseball Contest between Americans and Australians. The contest involved fungo hitting and the throwing of a baseball.

The challenge was issued by Clinton W. Evans, head baseball coach at the University of California, to the Victorian Baseball Association of Melbourne, Australia. The contests in Australia were supervised by Ern Cowley, baseball editor of the Melbourne *Sporting Globe*, and in the United States by H. Archie Richardson.

Three contests were between the University of California and the Victorian Baseball Associations: one between the combined California colleges and All Australia, another between U. C. Frosh and V. B. A. Juniors, the sixth between the combined San Francisco high schools and the V. B. A. Juniors. The Australians won one match from the University of California; the Americans won the other five.

farther than did Sheldon Lejuene, who hung up a record of 426 feet, 9½ inches on October 12, 1910, but the best throw was more than 15 feet short of Lejuene's mark.

The runners tried to wipe out Evar Swanson's professional record for circling bases, 13½ seconds on Sept. 15, 1929—but failed.

The best performances turned in by contestants in the different classes were:

FUNGO HITTING Frank Maderos (St. Mary's College, Oakland) 432 feet; Quentin Thompson (Stanford) 420.4; Emmett O'Neill (St. Mary's College) 411.0; Max Lukey (an American temporarily in Australia) 403.8; Ted Lynott (V. B. A., Melbourne) 401.0; best by an Australian, Sergeant James Gunther (United States Army in Melbourne) 396.0. Best drive by a youngster—369.3 by Jack Smith of Balboa High School, San Francisco, 1939.

THROWING BASEBALL FOR DISTANCE Ray Tran (St. Mary's College) 411.6; Quentin Thompson (Stanford) 410.6; Bill Johnston (V. B. A. Juniors) 375.6—a world's record for a throw by a 19-year-old boy; Ern Bromley (V. B. A.) 374.7; 18-year-old Jack Daniel (V. B. A. Juniors) 363.2; Sergeant Mitchell Yanyanin (United States Army in Melbourne) 357.7.

CIRCLING-THE BASES Don Weir (U. C.) 13.6; Mel Duezabou (U. C.) 13.8; Al Hurshon (U. C. L. A.) 13.9; Cliff McClain (U. C.) 14.0; and the Australian record of 14.2 is held jointly by Ian Jameson, Wally Locklier, and Arch Paul.

BASEBALL—WORLD'S SERIES

The modern blue ribbon classic of balldom was originated in 1903 by the Pittsburgh team winner of the National flag that year, and the Boston Red Sox, which had been victorious in the American. The 1903 post season contest was the result of challenges and acceptances by the clubs and did not have league supervision.

In 1904 when the Boston club repeated its triumph in the American the Bostonians challenged the New York Giants to a series, that team having won the National League flag. The reply by John McGraw, manager of the Giants that he did not wish to "endanger the standing of my team by sending it against a minor league club" almost precipitated a new baseball war.

1904-05, by agreeing to an annual post season series to begin in 1905. They did this more to placate Johnson than with thought that the classic would become a gold mine of unparalleled kind. Yet the world series receipts exceeded \$26 000 000 including 1943 and 13 of the series drew over \$1 000 000.

Post season play wasn't an original idea in 1903. The National League had a rival in the American Association originated in 1882. In 1884 the Association pennant winner challenged the National champion and this led to annual clashes from 1884 to 1890 inclusive.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SERIES

1884-1900 1884-1885 1885-1886 1886-1887 1887-1888 1888-1889 1889-1890 1890-1891

play off

10 games St

1888-10 games played (4 in N Y 4 in St L, 1 in Bklyn 1 in Phila) N Y NL won 6 St L AA 4

1889-(9 games) 5 in N Y 4 in Bklyn) N Y NL won 6 Bklyn AA 3

1890-(7 games) Bklyn NL won 3 St Louis AA won 3 one tied no playoff

1891-No series Association disbanded at end of season

SPLIT SEASON

1890-1891 1891-1892 1892-1893 1893-1894 1894-1895 1895-1896 1896-1897 1897-1898 1898-1899 1899-1900

at least half winning
inst 23 defeats
d in Cleveland,
nt of darkness

TEMPLE CUP SERIES

In 1894 William Chase Temple of Pittsburgh donated a cup to be fought for at the end of the National League season (there was only one major circuit then) between first

and second teams Play continued from 1894 to 1897 inclusive on basis of best 4 out of 7, with following results

1894—New York beat Baltimore, 4 to 0, 1895—Cleveland beat Baltimore, 4 to 1, 1896—Baltimore beat Cleveland, 4 to 0, 1897—Baltimore beat Boston, 4 to 1

Any moderately detailed story of the modern world series, beginning in 1903, lapsing in 1904, resuming in 1905 and continuing uninterrupted through 1943, demands a book of its own It has had its heroes—by the scores and by the hundreds, it has known the wonder players who failed when the big test came, and the mediocre who, inspired, played more spectacularly than ever before—or ever afterward

Because the style of play changed considerably between 1903 and 1943, because pitching trickeries of the earlier years were legislated out later,

The spitball, the emery ball, and other altered baseballs were hurled by pitchers in the long gone years—with an advantage to them What those men might have accomplished without such aids, or what modern pitchers could have done if permitted such trickery, constitute questions

into existence, and made a tremendous change Prior to that era, any player who hit a home run during a series was something of a hero When Frank Baker, operating for the Philadelphia Athletics against the New York Giants, in 1911, drove out a homer on two successive days he was hailed as a wonder man But in modern years benefitted by the "lively ball," Lou Gehrig amassed 4 home runs in a four game series, Babe Ruth gathered 4 in a seven game series, and the Babe made 3 homers in one game in 1926, and repeated in the 1928 series

Of all the stars that ever gleamed in world series play, Ruth was the most brilliant He is owner of a vast array of records compiled during 10 series years—1915, 1916 and 1918 with the Boston Americans and 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1932 with the New York Americans He hit the most home runs—15, hit for the most total bases—96 hit for the greatest number of total bases in one game—12—in both 1926 and 1928 He batted in the most runs—33, scored the most runs—37, and made the most hits—54

In the four game series of 1928, by making 10 hits in 16 trips to the plate he chalked up the record batting average for any series—625 He had a 10 series batting average of 333

Ruth struck out oftener than any other series player—30 times He gathered in more bases on balls—33 He was passed 11 times in the 7 game series against the New York Nationals in 1926—a record—and is tied with two others in getting 4 passes in a single game

An almost forgotten fact is that Ruth was a southpaw for the Boston Americans before he was purchased by the Yankees and was detailed to

in which he figured—1932—Yankees vs Chicago Nationals, and won by the Yankees in four straight

on his first trip to the plate, driving two runs in ahead of him and giving the Yankees a lead they never surrendered

Ruth accomplished nothing on his next turn at bat. Coming up in the 5th, he was greeted by a wild chorus of "boos." The Babe looked around the stands, then with his bat, pointed to the fence in center field—400 feet away—and indicated by his gesture that he would drive the ball over that spot. And that is exactly what he did.

Perhaps the greatest single series performance by any pitcher was that of Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals, opposed to the Philadelphia Americans in 1905. He met them three times—and shut them out three times, a feat no other world series pitcher has approached.

There never has been a no hit world series game, but Ed Ruelbach pitching for the Chicago Nationals against the Chicago White Sox on Oct 10, 1906 was credited with a one hit game—long since disputed. The opponents claimed two hits, insisting that one hit was overlooked by the score keeper.

The "Iron Man" pitcher in world series history was Deacon Phillippe, of the Pittsburgh Nationals. He appeared in 5 of the 8 games of 1903 against the Boston Red Sox—a total of 44 innings.

Waite C. Hoyt, with the world series New York Yankees in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927 and 1928 and the Philadelphia Athletics in 1933, pitched in the most series—7—and participated in 12 games, also a record. Hoyt won 8 of his games to put him in a total series victories tie with Charles A. Bender, of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Vernon Gomez, of the New York Yankees. Gomez never was defeated in a world series, winning 6 straight.

A series is decided on the best 4 out of 7 games basis, although some years it was 5 out of 9. In 1921 Six series 1 accomplishing the feat 5 times—1 Braves the

Thirteen series have drawn more than \$1,000,000 each. The record \$1,322,328 made in the 7 game series of 1940—Cincinnati Nationals vs Detroit Americans, thus including \$100,000 for radio broadcasting privilege.

Sixty per cent of the r
is set aside for the playe

went
other

clubs which finished close to the top in the pennant race

I
of
of which 70 per cent went for the division among the competing players,
on the basis of 60 per cent to the winners and 40 to the losers. The other
30 per cent of the gross players' pool was divided among the players in
both leagues whose teams had finished 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

The 5 game 1943 series drew a total paid attendance of 277,312, gross
receipts of \$1,105,784, and that sum was divided as follows:

Players' share	\$488,005.74
Commissioner's share	102,079.80
Each club's share	76,831.24
Each league's share	76,831.24
War relief	308,373.48

All receipts of third and fourth games, after deduction of players' share,
went to the war relief and Service Fund, Inc., which also received the
\$100,000 paid for radio broadcasting rights.

The 1943 players' share of \$488,005.74 is a new series record.
Prior to a series, the competing players decide how they shall divide
their money. Some include newcomers for a full share and also award

The smallest attendance for any series was the 1901 series of 1908.

WORLD SERIES WINNERS

1903—8 games—Boston Ams. defeated Pittsburgh Nats., 5 games to 3 on best
5-out-of-9 basis. This series not league sanctioned but is accepted as official
part of World Series story.

1905-5 games-N Y. Nats defeated Phila Ams, 4 to 1, series rule being best 4-out of-7, first year series sanctioned by National Baseball Commission

1906-6 games-Chicago Ams defeated Chicago Nats, 4 to 2

1907-5 games-Chicago Nats defeated Detroit Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie

1908-5 - - - - -

1909-7 - - - - - 3

1910-5 - - - - -

1911-6 - - - - -

1912-8 games-Boston Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 3, other game was tie

1913-5 games-Phila Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1914-5 games-New York Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1915-5 games-New York Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1916-5 games-New York Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1917-5 games-New York Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1918-5 games-New York Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1919-5 games-New York Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

1920-7 games-Cleveland Ams defeated Brooklyn Nats, 5 to 2, in best 5-

out of-9 series

1921-8 games-New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 5 to 3, in best 5-

out of 9 series

1922-5 games-New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 4 to 0, other game

was tie, series resumed on best 4-out-of-7 basis

1923-6 games-New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 2

1924-7 - - - - - 1 to 3

1925-7 - - - - - 4 to 3

1926-7 - - - - - 3

1927-4 games-New York Ams defeated Pittsburgh Nats, 4 to 0

1928-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1929-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1930-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1931-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1932-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

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1939-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1940-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1941-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1942-4 games-New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

1943-5 games-N Y Ams defeated St L Nats, 4 to 1, as follows

1st Game-N Y 4, St L 2

2nd " St L 4, N Y 3

3rd " N Y 6, St L 2

4th Game-N Y 2, St L 1

5th " N Y 2, St L 0

losing first,

1916, 1929, 1933,

- 6 game series (8) 1906, 1911, 1917, 1918, 1923, 1930 1935, 1936
 7 game series (8) 1909, 1920, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1931, 1934, 1940
 8 games (with tie) (1) 1912
 8 games (no tie) (3) 1903, 1919, 1921

SOME WORLD SERIES RECORDS

CHAMPIONS 1903 TO 1943

Total series, 40, won by American League, 24, National League, 16

AMERICAN LEAGUE (25)

- New York (10)—1923, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1938 1939, 1941,
 1943
 Philadelphia (5)—1910, 1911, 1913, 1929, 1930
 Boston (5)—1903, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1918
 Chicago (2)—1906, 1917
 Cleveland (1)—1920
 Washington (1)—1924
 Detroit (1)—1935

NATIONAL LEAGUE (15)

- New York (4)—1905, 1921, 1922, 1933
 St. Louis (4)—1926, 1931, 1934 1942
 Chicago (2)—1907, 1908
 Pittsburgh (2)—1909, 1925
 Cincinnati (2)—1919, 1940
 Boston (1)—1914

GENERAL RECORDS

Playing in most series—Team—New York Americans, 14, 1921, 1922 1923,
 1926
 1936
 1937
 1938
 1939
 1940
 1941
 1942
 1943

939

York Amer

Largest attendance five game series—277,312 in 1943, New York Americans
 versus St. Louis Nationals

1905-5 games—N Y Nats defeated Phila Ams, 4 to 1, series rule being best 4 out of 7, first year series sanctioned by National Baseball Commission

1906-6 games—Chicago Ams defeated Chicago Nats, 4 to 2

1907-5 games—Chicago Nats defeated Detroit Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie

1908-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 1
 1909-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1910-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 2
 1911-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3, other game was tie

1912-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1913-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1914-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1915-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1916-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1917-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1918-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3
 1919-5 games—St L Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3

of 9 series

1920-7 games—Cleveland Ams defeated Brooklyn Nats, 5 to 2, in best 5-out of-9 series

1921-8 games—New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 5 to 3, in best 5-out of 9 series

1922-5 games—New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie, series resumed on best 4-out-of-7 basis

1923-6 games—New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 2

1924-7 games—New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3

1925-7 games—New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3

1926-7 games—New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 3

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1st Game—N Y 4, St L 2

2nd " St L 4, N Y 3

3rd " N Y 6, St L 2

4th Game—N Y 2, St L 1

5th " N Y 2, St L 0

1, losing first.

taking next four

popped to a shortstop, English Bishop singled, scoring Dykes Art Nehf replaced Root on the mound for the Cubs, with the score 8 to 4 in favor of Chicago, and 2 men on the sacks Haas drove one to center that was aimed directly at Hack Wilson He lost it in the sun, Boley and Bishop scored, and Haas was credited with a double Cochrane was passed to first "Sheriff"

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in

The final score of the game was Philadelphia 10, Chicago 8

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Played in most series—10 by George H ("Babe") Ruth 1915, 1916, 1918 with Boston Americans—1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1932 with New York Bill Dickey was member N Y Americans in 9 series—1928, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943 Frankie Frisch holds National League record, playing in 8 series

Played in most games—50 by Frankie Frisch 26 with New York 24 with St Louis Ruth's record is 41

Best batting average series lifetime—361 by Lou Gehrig, 7 series 34 games made 43 hits in 119 a b

Best average one series—625 by Ruth, 4 games, 1928

Most series over 300—6 by Ruth

Most runs, series lifetime—37 by Ruth

Most runs one game—4 by Ruth, Oct 6, 1926, tied by Earl Coombs, Oct 2, 1932 and Frank Crosetti, Oct 2 1936

Most times at bat, series lifetime—197 by Frank Frisch, 8 series

Most runs batted in series lifetime—35 by Lou Gehrig

Most hits series lifetime—38 by Frisch in 50 games in 8 series

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PITCHING

Pitching in most series—7 by Waite C Hoyt, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928 with New York Americans, 1931 with Philadelphia Americans Total games 12

Winning most games total series—6 (in tie) Hoyt, Charles Bender, Philadelphia Americans, Vernon Gomez, New York Americans Gomez never was beaten in world series play

Best pitching ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 shutouts, score ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 delphia Athlet ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 Jack Coombs, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 Chicago ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 tionals, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 series, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Phillips, Pittsburgh Nationals, 8 game series, 1903, Bill Dineen, Boston Americans, 8 game series, 1903

Winning Pitcher, Largest Game—14 innings—Ruth Oct 9 1916 Boston
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Most innings pitched series lifetime—103 2/3 by Mathewson, 1905, 1911, 1912, 1913

Most consecutive ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Most strikeouts one game—13 by Howard Ehmke, Philadelphia Americans versus Chicago Nationals, Oct 8, 1929

Most bases on balls series lifetime—32 by Art Nehf, New York Nationals in 5 series

Most bases on balls one game—9, by Jack Coombs, Philadelphia Americans Oct 18, 1910, versus Chicago Nationals in 9 inning game, won by Philadelphia 9 to 3

Most home runs off pitcher series lifetime—9 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Most home runs off p
 Oct 1, 1932 by New York

Biggest share of recessions Detroit American

Biggest share for losing

1941 series with New York Americans

UMPIRING RECORDS

Officiating in most series—18 by William Klem of National League 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1940 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

of National League, appeared in ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ cord
 in 8 (in a tie) Tommy Connolly, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ two
 umpires officiated at each series Since 1909 it has been four

BASEBALL—MINOR



The history of the minor leagues forms one of the absorbing chapters in the popularity and development of baseball

In 1877, one year after creation of the National League two minor leagues came into existence. The pioneers were the International Association which embraced clubs in Canada as well as the U S A, and the League Alliance a U S A group

The International of 1877 was made up as follows Alleghenys (Pittsburgh), Lave Oaks (Lynn, Mass.), Buckeyes (Columbus, O.), Manchester (N H), Rochester (Rochester, N Y), Maple Leafs (Guelph, Ont.), Tecumsehs (London Ont.)

Tecumsehs In 1878 the makeup

Hartford

Tecumsehs

le after 1878

and was succeeded by the National Association formed February 19, 1879

It had a short career

There is nothing in the files to tell of the operations the duration, or the fate of the League Alliance

Just how many minor circuits were started between 1877 and 1882 is not known. But it is established that the minor Northwestern League was in existence in 1879. It was a four-club organization—Omaha, Davenport, Dubuque and Rockford. Dubuque won the pennant. Among its players were Charles Comiskey, Tom Loftus, Charlie Radbourne and Billy and Jack Gleason, famous later as big league stars.

The American Association originated in 1882. Its leaders announced it would compete with the National League for major patronage. Its magnates signed some players away from the Nationals and raided the North

year

In 1883 when the Nationals and the A A made peace, the Northwestern

pleaded with them for an agreement guaranteeing protection from raids in the future. This led to the signing of the "Triparty Agreement," the first of its kind in baseball's annals, yet this document has served as a pattern for all succeeding deals between majors and minors.

The Northwestern of 1882 eventually became the American League of today. Until 1887 it was the Northwestern, 1888 to 1891 the Western Association, 1892 to 1899 inclusive, the Western League. It disbanded at end of 1899 as a minor unit, and was reorganized in Chicago, January, 1900, by Ban Johnson under name of American League.

As newer minor leagues came into existence, they became parties to the agreement. When the American Association disbanded after the 1891 season, the National League, then alone in the major field, made a new agreement with the minors in existence in 1892. That pact was observed until 1901, when John T. Brush, of the New York Nationals, and James A. Hart, of the Chicago Nationals, served notice on the minors—about Sept. 1, 1901—that it no longer would be regarded as a binding document.

This action was precipitated because the American League of 1900, which was the Western League, in the minors up to 1899, had declared

Hart

Confronted by the likelihood of their players being taken in wholesale numbers by the majors if war were prolonged, the leaders among the

Pat Powers) Present at that session were Mike H. Sexton (Three Leagues—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa), Powers (Eastern League), John H. Farrell (N. Y. State League), Thomas H. Foley (Western League), Wm. Meyer (Pacific Northwestern), and

Powers was elected president and Farrell, Secretary.

At a later meeting in New York—Oct. 24, 1901—Powers refused to take any salary as president. Farrell was voted \$1200 a year remuneration for his work. Applications from other minor leagues for admittance to the Association were granted. The Association decided that the leagues should be grouped into classes, according to population of the cities they represented. Class A was tops then—not AA as at present. The fee for admission into the Association was: Class A clubs, \$50; Class B clubs, \$30; Class C clubs, \$20; Class D clubs, \$10.

Monthly salaries for clubs during 1902 were limited as follows: Class A, \$2,000; Class B, \$1,200; Class C, \$1,000; Class D, \$900; these sums representing salary payment for entire team.

The Class A Clubs were granted permission to make their own deals with majors as regards disposal of players. The draft prices for other leagues were Class B, \$600, Class C, \$400, Class D, \$300.

Its members were Hickey, Sexton,

up of the following classes and leagues

Class A—Eastern League, Western League

Class B—Southern Association, Western Association, New York State League, Three Eye League (Indiana Illinois, Iowa)

Class C—Pacific Northwestern, Connecticut League (later New England)

No clubs were graded into Class D at that Oct 1901 meeting

Before start of the 1902 season—the first under the Association's domination—the Missouri Valley, Texas, North Carolina, Cotton States and Pennsylvania State League joined the organization. Thus, 14 minor clubs went into action under the Association standard in 1902. All but Pennsylvania played out the schedule.

In 1903 there were 19 minor leagues in the Association, all completing

■ the minors

Full protection for the minors was guaranteed in that agreement made late in 1903. Some comparatively fancy draft prices were arranged and the minors celebrated by increasing the salary limits for the 1904 season to the following

\$2400 monthly for Class A Clubs \$1800 for Class B, \$1000 for Class C \$800 for Class D

In 1914 and 1915 the higher class minors suffered a financial setback when the outlaw Federal League reaching out for players took star athletes from the minors. ded at the he minors involved

in the World War, chaos prevailed. Many teams lost keen players due to enlistments or the draft, attendance dwindled, and red ink was splashed everywhere.

In 1917 twenty leagues started but only 12 completed the schedule and only two showed a profit. In 1918 nine leagues decided to play a short season. Only the International completed the schedule, and was a financial loser.

In 1921 another baseball war, instead of creating the usual havoc among the minors, actually brought them benefit and put them in a powerful position. Five magnates in the American League of 1921 deserted Ban Johnson its president, and joined up with the Nationals in an effort to curb

Johnson's power, and to put Kenesaw M Landis in office as the High

Each own eight

with the minors—one that was in... drafting ceased, the minors were given the right to sell... stars to the highest bidder, draft prices were increased throughout the entire minor league classification and boom days were ahead for the minors

The depression years hurt the minors somewhat, but all things considered, they did quite well

the Twin Ports league, the first and only Class B League authorized in 1937, was years were war work

ers in shipyards, etc., playing

"Terrible weather beset the 'infant' at the start it sought to reduce the number of games per week and the salary limit Inasmuch as the players were making good wages in their jobs and their baseball income was something of a windfall they were agreeable, but the necessary authority for such changes was not forthcoming, and the League closed prematurely on July 26

some of the

aboard States was a real handi cap for several months, season was anything but a flop Conditions considered, it exceeded expectations

"Of the 16 leagues of 1942 which took advantage of the legislation authorizing 'suspension' for the duration 15 of them paid their membership and protection fees for 1944, as of September 1 This means their territories started and they can operate in 1944 if they so desire It will be next year Maybe none of them will ce in the future to pay for protection of territory until they can operate"

EXECUTIVE HISTORY OF MINORS

Pat Powers, first president of the minors, elected in 1901, served until 1909 He resigned and was succeeded by Mike Sexton elected Nov 10 1909, who served until December 1932, when succeeded by Wm G Bramham, the present incumbent John Farrell was elected Secretary and

Treasurer in 1901 and retained both offices until 1933 when the title of secretary was abolished, and Farrell was National Treasurer until 1937, when he retired, and Bramham took over his office. The Board of Arbitrations, created in 1901, existed until Nov. 1933 when it was succeeded by an Executive Committee which, in 1943, consisted of Dr. E. M. Wilder, of Augusta, Ga., as Chairman, Frank Shaughnessy, President of the International League, and Frank Richardson, President of the Eastern League.

JUNIOR WORLD SERIES

Over a long span of years, the minor leagues have had their own "world series," operated in different ways. In the smaller minors, the season is divided into two parts, the winner of each half meeting in a post season series to determine the champion. The system has been changed in 1932 with introduction of the "Shaughnessy System" as used in hockey.

This system is as follows:

The pennant winner has to play the 3rd place club, the 2nd place club has to play the 4th place club, and the 3rd place club has to play the 4th place club. The winner of each half then to play a post season series to determine the champion team.

The Junior World Series of 1943 was won by the Columbus American Association Club, defeating Syracuse 4 games to 1. The total attendance for the 5 games was 30,578. The largest single game attendance was 8,398 at Syracuse on opening day.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PENNANT WINNERS OF 1943

League	Finished First	Won Play-Off
CLASS AA		
American Association	*Milwaukee	Columbus
International League	*Toronto	Syracuse
Pacific Coast League	*Los Angeles	San Francisco

* Won Championship

*League**Finished First**Won Play Off***CLASS A 1**

Southern Association 1st Half
2nd Half

Nashville
New Orleans

*Nashville

CLASS A

Eastern League

*Scranton

Elmira

CLASS B

Interstate League
Piedmont League

*Lancaster
*Portsmouth

Lancaster
Norfolk

CLASS D

Appalachian League
Pony League

*Bristol
*Lockport

Erwin
Wellsville

CLASS E

*Superior

† Twin Ports League

* Won Championship

† League Disbanded July 13

BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL ■ the only major sport played in the United States which is purely of American origin. All other games either are direct importations from foreign lands or are hybrids.

Dr. James A. Naismith created basketball while he was a physical director at the YMCA in Springfield, Mass., in 1891.

Dr. Naismith died several years ago.

"In the fall of '91 the physical directors of the country had come to the conclusion that maybe neither the German, Swedish or French system gave us the kind of work that would hold our membership in the Y's."

first tried to modify some of the existing games so that they would

The next step was to appreciate the fact that football was rough because it had to allow the defense to tackle because the offense ran with the ball. Accordingly, if the offense didn't have an opportunity to run with the ball there would be no necessity for tackling and we would thus eliminate roughness.

This is the fundamental principle of basketball.

The next step was to secure some kind of a goal through which the ball could be passed. In thinking of upright goals, the fact was brought out that the more force that was put on the ball, the more likelihood there was of having it pass through the goal. It was then considered that if the ball be thrown to put too much

was decided that by making the goal horizontal the ball would have to be thrown through a ball. In order to be placed above the hands it was not

ely to be interfered with.

Then rules were made to eliminate roughness such as shouldering, shoving, kicking, etc. The ball was to be handled with the hands only. It could not be drawn into the body and thus encourage roughness.

The manner of putting the ball into play was then considered. Two

all, which we selected

"To get goals, we used a couple of old peach baskets, hanging one at each end of the gym. From this basketball developed.

"In my estimation, there are four fundamental principles in basketball

"(1) That the player in possession of the ball must not make progress while it is in his possession.

"(2) The goal is horizontal and above the heads of the players.

"(3) Roughness is eliminated so far as possible by making it a no contact contest.

"(4) The ball belongs to the player at any time that he can get it without making personal contact.

"These four I consider fundamental and a necessary part of basketball. They persisted from 1891 to 1937. There has been a tendency of late to modify the last of these principles to develop a stronger offense, somewhat at the expense of the defense."

played"

COPY OF ORIGINAL BASKETBALL RULES

- 1 The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands
- 2 The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist)
- 3 A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running if he tries to stop
- 4 The ball must be held by the hands, the arms or body must not be used for holding it
- 5 No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed, the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until he is called out of the person,
- 6 and such as described in rule 3
- 7 If either side makes three consecutive fouls it shall count a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul)
- 8
- 9
- 10 The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5
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- 1a. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner. In case of a draw the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

So rapid was the growth of basketball that gymnasiums in different parts of the country merely adopted the basic principles of the game and never waited to get the detailed rules from Dr Naismith. This eventually led to confusion in intersectional play because colleges had one set of rules, high schools had others, and the same was true of Y. M. C. A. and A. A. U. branches throughout the country.

Basketball first was played with 7 men on a side then 8 then 6. Now it is 5. At one time the game consisted of 3 periods of 20 minutes each. Now it is 2 of 20. At one time three penalties constituted a point. Goals from field, which now count 2 points, once counted 3. In other days, when a foul was committed, the injured team called upon a specialist foul shooter. Under those rules a specialist at Fordham once shot 25 goals. Now the man fouled must make the throw and scores one point for his team if he cages the ball.

To get order out of the chaos of conflicting rules, a meeting was held years ago involving representatives of the Y. M. C. A.'s, colleges, high schools, prep schools, the A. A. U., etc. This Joint Committee promptly standardized the play of basketball for the entire world, and since has been the international governing power.

Basketball, popular from the night it was introduced, was played in more than 75 countries before the outbreak of war. It has more players than any other comparative or combative sports—about 20 000 000 throughout the world—and in the United States it once had the distinction of drawing more admissions—about 90 000 000 annually—than any other athletic contest.

It now is surpassed only by Soft Ball.

The extent of basketball's popularity in other climes is shown by the fact that the world's record crowd for a single game was established in Peking, China, during the 1931 tournament, and that it has become so much the game of games in Puerto Rico that in 1938 they had a national celebration for three weeks because that year marked the 20th anniversary of the introduction of basketball to the island.

Girls started playing basketball in a rather furtive way about 55 years ago in an era when ladies who participated in combative sports were regarded as "tomboys," and no approval was given to such conduct. There is no available record as to which was the first team, all that is known is that some girls having access to gymnasiums, seized upon basketballs armed them at the cages to while away the time and, as their marksmanship improved, they chose up sides and had a "go" at it under modified rules of their own making.

As time went on, more and more teams came into existence—most of them in high schools and colleges. After the girls graduated, and some gained employment, the employers of the stars decided to get a little publicity for themselves by organizing such girls into a team to carry em-

players names into the basketball courts. Other girls organized themselves into independent units and went on tours, which were extremely successful.

The growth of the sport among girls had expanded to such extent through the 1920's, that in 1926 the Amateur Athletic Union arranged the

Country Club

Basketball now is played by girls in almost every city and hamlet in the nation. They usually get their early tutoring in grammar, or junior high, schools and colleges, and the starmest of these experience no difficulty in gaining places with the crack national teams which are sponsored by business houses.

No exact estimate of the number of girl players in the United States is possible, but those who are familiar with the national situation guess the total at "well over 1,000,000."

BASIC BASKETBALL RULES

Basketball, basically an indoor game, is played on a court, usually floored with hard wood, 94 feet in length and 50 feet in width, with at least 3 feet clearance on all sides from obstructions, so as to prevent collision by players. A junior court is 60 feet long and 35 feet wide at a minimum.

At each end of the court, there shall be a foul shooting circle and a free lane. The far end of the circle shall be 23 feet from the end boundary, while the exact center of the circle shall be 15 feet from the end boundary. The lane is to be 2 feet wide.

In dead center of the court, there is to be a circle, 2 feet in diameter, from which point play is to start.

At each end of the court there are to be backboards, 8 feet horizontal and 4 feet vertical. The faces are to be painted white, and their lower edges are to be 9 feet from the floor. The baskets are to be attached to these backboards, and are to be made of white cord, suspended from metal

in 31 inches in circumference. It shall weigh not less than 20, and no more than 22, ounces, and it should be tightly inflated, with about 13 pounds pressure a satisfactory average. The home team provides the ball.

A team consists of five players—a center, two guards and two forwards. Substitutions can be made at any time, but a player may re-enter the game only twice. A player guilty of four personal fouls automatically becomes barred from further play.

The officials consist of an Umpire, a Referee, two Timekeepers and two

Scorers The Referee puts the ball into play, calls violations and fouls, administers penalties, recognizes substitutes after they first have reported to the Scorekeeper. He also announces goals, as made. The Umpire calls violations and fouls, as he sees them, calls "out of bounds" plays, keeps the Scorers informed as to rulings by either the Referee and himself, and shall assist the Referee as needed. A whistle is used by both the Umpire and the Referee to start, or halt, play.

A field goal counts two points, a successful free throw after a penalty, one point.

A game consists of two halves of 20 minutes each, with a 10 minute rest between.

FAMOUS BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Until the last decade, there was little intersectional play among collegian basketball teams, and it was rather difficult to establish the nation's outstanding players. The East had its stars, the Middle West, South and the Pacific Slope also had their great ones. But comparison of one group with the other was not possible.

G and O Kinney, both of Yale, Kemath, of Penn, Luther, of Cornell, Pite, of Yale, Lorch, of Columbia, Schaaf, of Penn and Bonniwell, of Dartmouth are remembered for their prowess soon after the turn of the 20th Century. Others came on to perform brilliantly, but basketball then and until well into the 1930's, was not spotlighted, and the deeds of many never received the richly deserved mention in newspapers.

Clair F. Bee, formerly coach at Long Island University, now a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Maritime Commission, and Nat Holman, one of the greatest basketball players of all time, and now Assistant Professor and also basketball coach at the College of the City of New York, were asked to submit a list of great ones.

The response was as follows:

Chuck Hyatt—Pittsburgh
Hank Lutsetti—Stanford
Stoefen—Stanford
Townsend—Michigan
Chuck Carney—Illinois
Don White—Purdue
Rolhe Williams—Wisconsin
Vic Hansen—Syracuse
Moe Spahn—C. C. N. Y.
Moe Goldman—C. C. N. Y.
Lou Spindell—C. C. N. Y.
Kessler—Purdue
"Lulu" Bender, Columbia

Dutch Garfinkel—St. John's
Mac Kinsbrunner—St. John's
Swede Broberg—Dartmouth
Mike Novak—Loyola
Bob Doll—Colorado
Bob Kinney—Rice
Irving Torgoff—L. I. U.
Dolly King—L. I. U.
Ray Ebling—Kansas
Frank Baumholtz—Ohio U.
Johnny Wooden—Purdue
Birch—Duquesne

Play for the national championship has been conducted only through the last decade, and as has been pointed out, some sectional players may have been as great as those named above, but they never had much opportunity to display it beyond their own region.

Holman listed the 10 greatest professional players he ever saw in action

Barney Sedran—Whirlwinds
Ed Wachter—Troy
Jack Inglis—Troy
Johnny Beckman—N Y Celtics
Marty Friedman—Whirlwinds

Dutch Dehnert—Celtics
Joe Lapchick—Celtics
Joe Brennan—Visitations
Joe Fogarty—Camden
Chris Leonard—Celtics

All of the above would unite in classifying Holman as one who very definitely belongs with that group

BICYCLE RACING



THE first something or other which became the bicycle of the later centuries appeared on the streets of Paris in 1690. It was a contraption propelled by M. de Sivrac, a Frenchman, with two wooden wheels, and two upright posts joined by a crossbar. Locomotion was achieved by the simple process of placing the feet on the ground and pushing with them. The device had no name.

It was called a "velocipede" by the Frenchman, whose identity

on a pivot, and the pusher thereof was able to do some steering. It attracted attention, but there was skepticism as to whether the two wheels, one in front of the other, could be balanced to hold a rider in motion.

In 1789, a three wheeled contrivance was created by two Frenchmen—Blanchard and Magurier. Comment concerning it appeared in the "Journal de Paris" on July 27, 1789. The newspaper, to distinguish the two different types, called the two wheeler a "bicycle" and the three wheeler a "tricycle." Cycle is a term used in astronomy and means circle. "bi" means two or twice, and "tri" three, or thrice.

Dennis Johnson England, gained a patent on a three wheeler in 1818 This also was propelled by shoving the feet along the ground Johnson disposed of quite a few models but, just when business was growing very brisk, indeed, it was found that the pushing action caused varicose veins and the Johnson models promptly went out of favor

In the same year—1818—Baron de Saverbrum of France, produced a model that was a failure

It wasn't popular because a man had to be an acrobat to keep it in motion Too many riders were hurt taking spills from a 64 inch height

In 1821, Louis Gompertz, of England, perfected a gear rope, which made pushing on the ground unnecessary, because the rider tugged at the ropes—the pioneer bicycle chain. In 1834, Kirkpatrick McMillan a black smith in Scotland, invented pedals with connecting rods Later he con-

tinued to improve the "high wheel," made only of wood except for the tires which were covered with iron The Americans who tried to ride it in those days called it the "bone shaker" Sales were few and Lallement soon was out of business

However, by this time, the men with inventive minds conceded that the bicycle was something that belonged to a not too distant future They concentrated on improving the bicycle to a point where it would be practical and finally indispensable Hard rubber tires replaced the wooden and iron ones in 1868 Wire spokes were substituted for wood in 1869 The bike gained in popularity A sewing machine company which produced high wheels as a sideline experiments made with and the bicycle became Europe through the 1880's and into the 1890's

In 1866 William K. Lloyd did less than the world and completed the trip in two years Both record makers rode the high wheelers

portation"

In 1885, J K Starley of England, created what really is the bicycle of today His invention was a bike with the front wheel only slightly larger than the rear This provided easy riding and made exceptional speed possible Starley's original machines had hard rubber tires In 1888 J H

Dunlop, then a veterinary surgeon in Belfast, invented the pneumatic tires and the bicycle became tremendously popular thereafter. Through the 90s it furnished the chief outdoor diversion of Canadians, British and Americans.

promptly stimulated road racing, and soon every community had "scorching contests" of its own. The fault with these was that the spectator could be at only one point at one time—he couldn't see all of the race all of the time. Gentlemen with promotional instincts soon generated the plan for indoor races where the entire contest would be visible to all onlookers at all times. So bike racing was taken indoors, with the promoters charging

roads not being uniformly smooth.

While the bike craze was at its height, the speedsters using the side walks were known as "scorchers." Their sense of direction wasn't too keen at all times. They ran down many pedestrians. This caused laws to be enacted—and they remain in force even though the bicycle generally has disappeared from city sidewalks.

The popularity of indoor sprints caused promoters to ponder seriously and to devise ways and means of separating the bike loving public from more of its cash. The result was the 6 day race—a continuous performance—the first of which was the International (New York) in 1891. From that year riders had to go it alone, pumping as while then resuming. The time was 142 hours.

"Plugger Bill" Martin was the first winner riding an old style bike to victory. Charles Ashinger, also riding the high wheel, won in 1892. In 1893, Albert Shock, using the new safety bike, won easily from a field of "high wheels." That was the end of the 'bone shaker' in bike racing annals.

The record under the one man plan—known as "go as you please"—was 2093 4 miles made in 1898 by Charlie Miller, in old Madison Square Garden. In that race, the pace set by Miller practically wrecked the men who tried to follow him. Many of his rivals ended up in the hospital, from exhaustion. This created condemnation of the sport. The promoters, sens

143 hours, and in 1917 was lengthened to 144 hours. Prior to 1920 there

was only one annual race in New York. In 1920 it was decided to stage a contest in March and December—a custom which continued for many years.

From 1899 until 1916 when teams would finish with the same numbers of miles and laps a man from each tied team would ride in a one mile sprint. The team would be acclaimed winner whose representative won that sprint. In 1916 teams were awarded points for winning various sprints during the week. If two or more teams completed the ride with exactly the same miles and laps then the one having gained the highest number of sprint points became the winner. No ties have resulted.

For many years six day bike racing was confined to New York. Its popularity there influenced promoters in other cities to stage such races. They were successes both in the United States and in Canada. These races followed each other so closely during the racing season that the circuit riders rarely had a week's rest at any time. But they did not complain. All this meant steady work for them.

The starriest riders worked on a salary and percentage of the gate receipts money. The less spectacular drew salaries but both groups shared in the prize money put up by the spectators for victory in a series of sponsored sprints.

Six day biking was on the wane before the war and went out completely thereafter, and its resumption must wait until hostilities are done.

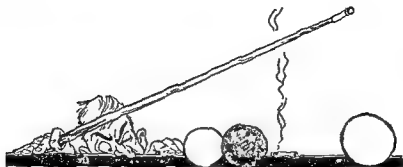
In 1941 there were about 1 500 000 bicycles in use in the United States—almost double the number when cycling was a "craze." At the same time the Japanese who had not known the bicycle 40 years earlier were riding at least 2 000 000 and many of these made their appearance when the Japs went to the war and their bicycle troops invaded lands in the South western Pacific.

INTERNATIONAL 6 DAY BIKE CHAMPIONS (at New York)

(142 Hours 1899 1915 143 in 1916 144 since 1917)

1899—Miller and Waller	1916—Dupuy and Egg
1900—Elkes and McFarland	1917—Gouillet and Magin
1901—Walthour and McEachern	1918—McNamara and Magin
1902—Leander and Floyd Krebs	1919—Gouillet and Madden
1903—Walthour and Munroe	Mar 1920 Gouillet and Magin
1904—Root and Dorlon	Dec 1920—Brocco and Coburn
1905—Root and Fogler	Mar 1921—Egg and Van Kempen
1906—Root and Fogler	Dec 1921—Gouillet and Brocco
1907—Rutt and Stoll	Mar 1922 Grenda and McNamara
1908—McFarland and Moran	Dec 1922 Gouillet and Belloni
1909—Rutt and Clark	Mar 1923—Buysse and Buysse
1910—Root and Moran	Dec 1923—Kockler and Lawrence
1911—Fogler and Clark	Mar 1924—Brocco and Buysse
1912—Rutt and Fogler	Dec 1924—McNamara and Van Kempen
1913—Gouillet and Fogler	Mar 1925—Walthour and Spencer
1914—Gouillet and Grenda	Dec 1925—DeBaets and Goosens
1915—Grenda and Hill	Mar 1926—McNamara and Georgetti

BILLIARDS



BILLIARDS is the indoor development of the outdoor game of lawn bowls—with original rules that are quite similar to those which now govern the game of croquet, long since renamed roque

The time is fixed as about the 14th century, and the place was England, although the game was also played in France and Italy.

Inclement weather struck down and deprived them of the pleasure derived from play. Eventually a number of them marked off a space on the floor of a room where they attempted indulgence at lawn bowls, spelled "bowles," in early England.

It quickly was discovered that the game of bowles was not practical indoors.

of later centuries. This was easy, too. The enthusiasts, who wanted an intricate game, then ruled that the ball, instead of being knocked directly at the cones, had to be driven through arches, and under hoops before a shot could be taken at the cone.

Newer difficulty developed here for two reasons: (1) the players were inclined to knock the round stones too hard, causing them to jump the boundary lines into space and (2) many players with little too much bulk, found it rather trying to lean over far enough to make a real hit at the ball.

advised. One required that the ball be pushed, not knocked. It was a bit difficult to push the ball with the fat end of the club, so the narrow end was used for pushing, and the heavier end was held in the hand—thus

objects to

get a shot at the cone with so cumbersome a weapon as a mace was difficult—quite too difficult to provide satisfying sport for the players. In this hour of despair someone suggested that pockets be built into the table that the arches, hoops and cone be abandoned and that two pebbles of fair size and roundness be substituted, one to serve as the player's ball, the other to serve as the object ball. This was done and the players spotting their ball shot at the object ball, trying to drive it into designated pockets in as few shots as possible.

Originally there were two pockets, one at each end of the table.

Later two more pockets were added and when the table was made oblong the number of pockets increased to six. The pebbles were succeeded by lignum vitae balls, brass balls and finally ivory balls. The cues through the years became smaller and lighter but retained the general shape of the original war club.

When the arches, hoops, cones and port were discarded as billiard equipment, those who had fancied the game under such conditions transferred their interest to the new game, which was called billiards.

The claims that Egypt, Ireland and other nations might have originated billiards must be dismissed, either because of complete lack of any evidence or because the submitted evidence collapses when tested.

A dozen different historians accord the honor of invention to as many different countries, yet in none of these has there ever been found drawings, works of art, writings, relics or anything else that would indicate that such nations knew billiards before the English and French of the 14th and 15th Centuries.

The claim that Cleopatra was a billiard player is in Shakespeare's *Anthony & Cleopatra*, a work of fiction—not of fact.

Shakespeare wrote the book in 1607, when billiards was a game gaining greatly in favor, had Cleopatra saying to a maid in waiting, "Come, let us to billiards, Charmian." The Bard of Avon was not concerned with whether or not the game existed in Cleopatra's time; the suggestion made to the maid fitted the situation—and he used it.

The claim for Ireland is no less frail.

Abbe McGeoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, wrote that Cathair More (Conn Cetchathach), a sub-king of Ireland who ruled in Leinster in the early part of the second century, stated in his will, "To Drimoth I bequeath fifty billiard balls of brass with pools and cues of the same material." Many historians take issue with the Abbe. They hold to the opinion that the words "billiards" and "cue" were unknown as describing the equipment in a game while Cathair was alive and that therefore Cathair could not have called upon language which was non-existent at the time.

One historian states that the Knights Templar brought a game of "lawn bowles on tables" into England when returning from the Crusades, after which the English developed this into billiards by introducing pockets. But the writer does not state where the Crusaders might have found the game of lawn bowles on a table, except that "it was played in monasteries." The time is the 14th Century.

No matter where the game started the fact is that France named it Billiards as derived from the Norman French of "billiards" and the modern French of "billiard," which means a stick (cue). But Bouillet the French historian although agreeing that the name France gave to the game is the enduring one, declared "billiards, no doubt was derived from the game of bowles (lawn bowles), and the game was anciently known in England, where it perhaps originated."

Bouillet stated further that the game was introduced into France in 1694, by King Louis XIV, who needed exercise and whose physician who had played billiards in England thought it just the game for him. In contradiction of Bouillet, it is definitely established that the French played billiards during the reign of Louis XI (1423-1483) which was a long time before Louis XIV took the throne.

The first booklet—one of 8 pages—devoted to the game of billiards, appeared in 1665, detailed the play of the game and was entitled "De Ca Guerra." It was known as the cannon game, and from this was evolved caroms.

The Spaniards introduced billiards into the USA in 1565 when a family from Spain arrived in the spot that now is St. Augustine, Florida. This was followed by the introduction of billiards into the colonies by the early English settlers in Virginia and New York. During the Revolution the game was neglected but George Washington was accustomed to refresh his mind and quiet his nerves with the fascinating enjoyment of the game whenever he had leisure. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and General Lafayette were frequent participants in the game. Lafayette was accustomed to billiards in France his native country and popularized to some extent the French mode of playing in this country.

In those years—and of course earlier—billiards was played with both a mallet and a mace as a cue. The mallet was about half the length of the present cue, the mace was the full length of cue used at the present time. But they were curved so that when the handle was held up the playing end rested flat on the table and the tip was broad not pointed. It was finished with ivory, or mahogany and was manipulated with one hand and pushed against the ball with an easy shove.

This old style cue was succeeded in 1698 by a tapered cue without tip, which made simultaneous appearance in France, Spain and Italy. It was adopted by English billiardists a few years later.

The real development of the game of billiards is traceable to Captain Mingaud, a Frenchman. While a political prisoner in Paris, he became a billiard enthusiast, using a table in prison. When time came for his libera-

tion, he made a successful plea to remain in prison so that he could continue play at billiards. The ingenious Mingaud constantly experimenting so to perfect his shots, used a file in 1790 and rounded off several of the squared cue tips, then in exclusive use. This made it possible for him to execute shots never performed before, and when Mingaud finally decided to quit prison, he was perhaps the greatest trick billiardist in the world.

He toured the cafes and billiard places in Paris and astounded onlookers by his brilliant and mysterious shots. Billiards quickly became a fad with thousands who wanted to equal Mingaud's ability with the cue. In 1807 Mingaud brought about further progress in the march of billiards toward popularity by introducing a leather tip, pasted onto his cue. This was adopted by players in the U. S. A. in about 1827, although previously some American players had tacked strips of leather on the point.

Early in the 19th century, after the passing of the famous Mingaud, an employee in Bartley's Billiard Room, in Upper Bath, England—his name was Jack Carr—discovered that by hitting a ball in a certain way he could cause it to do strange things. It is the something that is known as "English" in billiards of today but, at the time, was called "side." The discovery was accidental but Carr converted it into a fortune for himself.

When attention began to be attracted to Carr because of his ability to do queer things with a ball, he was asked how he did it. He then produced a box full of chalk, saying that it was "twisting chalk," his own invention, and that anybody possessed of this magical chalk, plus a few instructions from Carr, could duplicate Carr's performances. Of course, it was just ordinary chalk that Carr used, but he found thousands of customers at ten shillings (\$2.50) for a box full of "twisting chalk."

Carr, having made a sale, would chalk up his customer's cue with elaborate flourish, show the man where to hit the ball to develop the "English" principle, and of course the customers promptly gave credit to the "twisting chalk." Business for Carr was very brisk for several years. Then it ceased abruptly. One of his customers, having run out of the "magical chalk," and not being able to locate Carr, used an ordinary piece of chalk—with the same success—and the news quickly spread that any chalk was successful in putting "side" on a ball.

With the profits derived from the sale of chalk, Carr made trips through Spain and France. He was a student of the game, and became a great player in an era before tournaments really were known. He took on all comers in match contests, and became regarded as the uncrowned billiard champion.

Until 1826 or 1827 the playing surface of tables was of wood, cut into small panels so that it would not bulge and become uneven. Marble then was introduced as a substitute, but had a tendency to "sweat" in hot weather. Slate, tried late in 1827, was found successful, and has been in

wooden cushions
covered cushion

provoked a spectacular bounce, and served until 1865 when vulcanized rubber was placed on billiard tables, and continues today as the standardized cushion equipment

The earliest billiard game was like pocket billiards of today—shoot the ball into a pocket. But, in modern times, new forms of play at billiards were developed, and the chief forms of billiards in the U.S.A. now are (1) balkline, (2) 8 cushion and (3) pocket billiards

There are many other forms of billiard play in the U.S.A., but they are simply variations of the basic games, the chief difference being in the number of balls

Inch

caroms

o' War

forty one pool and pyramid pool

In England the game known as English Billiards enjoys considerable popularity. It is played on a table 16 x 6 feet, as compared with the standard American table of 10 x 5. The English table has 6 pockets, the same as the American, but the balls used are much smaller

The first championship billiard match played in the U.S.A. was in Detroit in April, 1859. This was not a tournament, but was for a side bet and a purse, totalling \$15,000. The contestants were John Seereiter, of Detroit, and Michael Phelan, of New York. It was played on a 12 x 6 table, with four pockets, and four balls were used. The game was known then as "billiards," but, to distinguish it from the later day billiard game, it is now referred to as "Old Style Billiards." Pushing and crotching were allowed, and game was 2000 points

Phelan won, 2000 to 1904 and at once acclaimed himself champion of the world. He held title until 1862 when defeated by Dudley Kavanagh. In 1864 Louis Fox and John Deery both defeated Kavanagh each claimed the title, and this resulted in their match with its dramatic ending on Sept 7, 1865, in Washington Hall, Rochester, N.Y.

Fox far in the lead by a fly which excitedly trying ran out the string to win the championship. The heart broken Fox rushed

was intro-

this is now

referred to as "Four Ball Carom." The table was 5½ x 11. These regulations were altered in 1876, when the table measurement was reduced to 5 x 10 and it was straight rail play, 3 balls

In 1879, Jake H. Schaefer, Senior, became champion, and quickly was hailed as "The Wizard." He was unbeatable. Billiard officials, recognizing that Schaefer was a peerless performer in "nursing" wrote an 8 inch balk line into the rules of 1883. Schaefer continued to win. So, in 1885, they increased it to 14 inches. When this didn't halt Schaefer they made it 18

inches in 1894, but Schaefer, despite his age, remained just as brilliant at balkline play as he was at the earlier game

In 1897, the 18 1 balkline game was introduced, in the effort to end Schaefer's monopoly. The first championship was won by George F. Slosson, but Schaefer won it in 1898, tied with Frank Ives, and continued in the forefront until the time of his death

The 18 1 balkline game gave way to 18 2 in 1903 and Willie Hoppe, who had won the 18 1 as a boy in 1906, came to dominate that game much as Schaefer so had dominated the others. The stoutest rival Hoppe faced through almost 30 years of 18 2 balkline was Jake Schaefer, Jr., son of "The Wizard," while another was Welker Cochrane

While balkline has lost considerably in favor among the professionals, it is popular among the amateurs, who started play at 18 2 but changed to 14 2 in 1909

Three cushion tournament play started in 1878, and this game, with pocket billiards, in which championship play also began in 1878, are the most popular in the U S A

At the turn of the century, and for about two decades thereafter, billiards enjoyed its greatest popularity in the United States. It was the one great game for clubmen of the time, while others played it in the different billiard parlors throughout the land

But when moving pictures began to attract millions, and when night clubs blossomed in the pathways of the automobile, many billiard players were lured away, and the sport was in a decline. But in recent years efforts have been made to revive the interest in this game, which calls for skillful brains, keen eyes, and steady hands, and these efforts are meeting with a degree of success

Charles C. Peterson, of St. Louis, one of the greatest billiardists and the most remarkable trick shot player of all time, discussing billiard history, said

"The first world 18 2 Balkline Billiard championship tournament was held in the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, Feb. 15-20, 1903. It was promoted by the Brunswick Balke Collender Co. The entries were Maurice Vignaux and Louis Cure (France), Geo. H. Sutton and Geo. F. Slosson (U S A). Jake Schaefer, Sr., was in Paris, but refused to take part

"The tournament resulted in a three cornered tie among Vignaux, Sutton and Cure. Maintaining that the championship and first prize should be decided by grand averages, Vignaux refused to play off the tie. He appealed to a French court for a decision. After a delay of several months a ruling in favor of Vignaux was rendered because of the averages which were Vignaux, 22.9, Sutton, 20.08, Cure, 19.78

Sutton challenged Vignaux and in the Grand Hotel, Paris, Jan. 29, 1904, Vignaux defeated Sutton 500 to 496, whereupon the trophy became the personal property of Vignaux

"The second tournament was played in The Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, Apr. 19-21, 1906, with Geo. F. Slosson, Jacob Schaefer, Sr.,

Geo H Sutton, Louis Cure, Ora C Morningstar and Albert Cutler entered Slosson won and established a world's record for an average of 100 in 500 points against Willie Hoppe

"Since that time, every world's championship at Balkline and other styles has been played in the U S A"

Peterson has been on a series of tours ever since He has been called upon about ten thousand times to execute shots which the "thinker up" felt it was impossible for Peterson to make, and he never has failed to accomplish them

One of the most famous of the Peterson trick shots calls for placing a silver dollar between two (square) pieces of billiard chalk Peterson hits the dollar, and, without disturbing the chalk, drives the ball against the rail, then, because of the "reverse" which he has put onto the ball, it returns, passes in between the two pieces of chalk, which are not much farther apart than the thickness of the dollar

One night, when Peterson announced his intention, a boisterous spectator, who had made a fortune in oil, offered to bet \$500 that the shot could not be made He wanted to bet \$500 with Peterson, who declared he never made bets

"Afraid you'll lose?" sneered the oil man

"No," replied the quiet spoken Peterson "I'm only afraid you'll lose This is my game, I know what I can do—and what I can't do So I'll go ahead and make the shot, just to prove to you that any man is a sucker who wants to bet against another at his own game"

Peterson made the shot—easily

"I've learned something," exclaimed the amazed oil man "And I thank you for teaching me"

Peterson has spread the billard game to colleges, to high schools, to Women's Clubs, and now is touring army camps He so thoroughly sold the billiard idea to women that there were enough players to conduct a Women's National Amateur Pocket Pool Championship in 1934—won by Gertrude McAvoy—and to start a Women's National Professional Billiard Championship in 1935,—won by Ruth McGinnis

For the past two years, Peterson has put on exhibitions only before the Armed Forces He has appeared in hundreds of camps, and has staged over 1300 shows

• • •

Prof Frank C Dickinson University of Illinois, calculated there are 63 quadrillion ways of making billiard shots He stated that if a man could make a different shot every second, and played 24 hours every day, it would take him over 2 billion years to make all the possible billiard shots

FAMOUS BILLIARDISTS

Willie Hoppe is regarded as the greatest all around billiard player of all time. The world perhaps never has known his equal in versatility and sparkling brilliance. He was king of all the balkline players, and so thoroughly dominated the field that he practically wrecked that department of billiard play before he abandoned it.

Hoppe took up three cushion play, and also pocket billiards and became one of the wonder men at both. Now in the middle fifties, and a professional player since he took up the game almost 40 years ago, a lad in knickerbockers, competing with the greatest artists of the time, Hoppe still is the miracle man with a cue.

He won a world's championship in 1906, when about 14 years old.

John Deery, Louis Fox, John Deery, Albert Garnier. This game was played in the 1850's and 1860's.

Four Ball Carom—John Deery, A. P. Rudolphe, F. Parker, Cyrille Dion, M. Daly, A. Garnier, Maurice Vignaux, Frank Ives, W. Sexton, Jake Schaefer, Sr., George Slosson. This game began in 1870 and there was no championship play after 1891.

Frank Ives, George Willie Hoppe. This

18.2 Balkline—Maurice Vignaux, George Slosson, George B. Sutton, Edward Horemans, Ora C. Morningstar, Willie Hoppe, Albert Cutler, Jake Schaefer, Jr., Harry P. Clune, Erich Hagenlacher, Welker Cochrane.

3 Cushions—Leon Magnus (first champion in 1878), Byron Gillette, William H. Catton, Eugene Carter, Lloyd Jevne, Harry P. Clune, John Daly, Tom Hueston, Alfredo DeOro, Fred Eames, John Daly, Joe Carney, John G. Horgan, George Moore, William B. Huey, Charlie Elbs, Charlie McCourt, Hugh Heal, Len Kenney, Kinrey Matsuyama, Gus Copulos, Robert L. Cannefax, Augie Kieckhefer, Pierre Maupome, John Layton, Tilford Denton, Jay Bozeman, Otto Reisel, Arthur Thurnbald, Welker Cochrane, Joe Chamaco, Willie Hoppe.

Pocket Billiards—Cyrille Dion (first champion in 1878), Gottlieb Wahlstrom, Albert Frey, J. L. Malone, Peter Rogers, Alfredo DeOro, Frank Powers, H. Mannung, Wilham Clearwater, Frank Stewart, Grant Eby, Jerome Keogh, Frank Sherman, Henry Stofft, Thomas Hueston, Charles Weston, Johnny Kling, R. J. Ralph, Ben Allen, W. E. Blankenship, John Layton, Andrew Ponzi, Frank Taberski, Ralph Greenleaf, Erwin Rudolph, James Caras, Willie Mosconi, Irving Crane.

Among the great amateur players have been

18.2 Balkline—Orville Oddie, Jr. (first champion in 1887), Wilson P.

BIRLING (*Log Rolling*)



BACK in the years of long ago, when the timber industry was one of the mightiest in the U S A , the sport of burling was one of the favorites along the north-western front.

burling is
logs (3)
trick performance on logs, all performances taking place while the log is in water, and usually on a rather turbulent river

The lumberjack is, by profession, a birler. His ability in shifting around on logs as they move down streams, is one of the definite measures of his worth. Naturally, some jacks became greater artists than others and this led to annual contests to determine the champion of each camp.

In the spring of each year, when logs had been delivered to the mill, and the jack had a pocketful of money and some leisure, it became customary to put on the log rolling contests. The best men of a camp bet on themselves against their mates, winner take-all. Friends of one contestant wagered with friends of another, and usually the entire season's wages of a camp was at stake on a log rolling bout.

Eventually, rival camps began to boast about their individual champions.

Each of the lumber kings of that era, having pride in his own log rolling crew, brought along his own champion to make a try for national honors in 1898. There were some preliminary contests, and this reduced the final field to 10 men—the greatest in America. The list included Johnny Murray, father of Jimmy Murray, later famous as a log rolling exhibitionist, Tommy

forever famous as a log roller, did not come into prominence until 1900—when he won the title.

Fleming won the first world's championship, being an absolute master in all the tools of a burler—the ax, peavey, pike pole, crosscut saw and the oar. Murray won the crown as a specialist, electrifying the crowds with his stunts. He showed the onlookers for the first time how to turn the short log end for end. He put on balancing acts never before seen.

Through the years the championships at log rolling, and also at log racing changed hands, but Murray ruled supreme for over a generation as the monarch in acrobatics.

Let the
75 y

because such tournaments never could draw enough contestants. The presence of Fleming, Murray McElron and Stewart in the entries usually frightened off competition.

In 1914, however, Billie Hart, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, arranged for a tournament there, competition being open to "all burlers from anywhere." In 1915, at Eau Claire, the old champions made their last stand. Youngsters had come on whose youth and speed were too much for most of the aging veterans of another era, although Murray came through to a new triumph in log poling. Through recent years Eau Claire has continued to produce some of the greatest of log rollers. Escanaba, Michigan, where championship have been conducted for a dozen years, is another keen log rolling center, and Canada has its own great ones.

In the 1937 championships at Escanaba, a mighty surprise was occasioned when Joe Connor, a college student, won the title "King of the White Waters" by defeating Wilbur Marx, a veteran lumberjack, who had held the title for 10 years.

At the same tournament, four girls—the first of their sex—were entrants for the women's championship. All four were daughters of famous burlers. The winner was Laura Marchand, who thus became the first "Queen of White Waters."

William Duchaine, managing editor of the Escanaba Daily Press, and who was chiefly responsible for the great revival in log rolling interest in Northern Michigan, points out that, whereas burling expertness once was the sole property of the lumberjacks, the youngsters have taken up burling purely as a sport and have developed remarkable skill.

Jummy Murray, of Eau Claire, spread the log rolling gospel throughout the land with his annual tours, in which he performed many of the tricks his father first made famous in his acrobatics. In

upon signal, each tries
of the log. Champion-

ship contests usually are decided upon the "best 2 falls-out of-3 basis." During eliminations the man is winner who scores one "fall" over his opponent.

The length of a "fall" depends, of course, upon the skill of both contestants. A great roller will spill a mediocre man in a few seconds—or minutes. The more evenly balanced are the men and the more wonderful their ability as acrobats, the longer the match. It requires perfect coordination of all muscles for a man to endure for any length of time on a whirling log, with each twist engineered by a rival with the hope of upsetting him.

The record for a "fall" is 3 hours and 15 minutes, made in 1900 at Chequamegon Bay, Ashland, Wisconsin, during a national championship, between the famous Alan Stewart and Joe Oliver, with Stewart finally winning the "fall."

In *log poling*, the rivals, using the pike pole, start at a given point, race a certain distance, and the first man to cross the finish line is the winner.

In the third branch of log competition—trick work—the man judged as having performed the most dangerous, unique and graceful feat is acclaimed the winner.

The 1942 burling championships were held at Gladstone, Michigan. Jimmy Running, Beloit, Wisconsin, defeated Walter Swanson, Kodiak, Alaska, in straight falls to become "King of the White Waters, first fall, 48 minutes, 9 seconds, second fall, 7 minutes, 12 seconds.

Jay Swanson, Brunson, Washington, won the "Old Timers" Championship for burlers over 50.

Miss Mary Jean Malott, Cornell, Wisconsin, and student at Anderson (Ind.) College, and defending champion, defeated Marietta Terni, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

BOB-SLEDDING



THE bob sled of today is the offspring of a pair of ancient bone skis and a strip of animal leather that was spread across to form the first sled. A few thousand years after the first sled came into existence, someone thought up the toboggan—which is little more than a flat board, highly polished and used more in sport than for practical purposes.

The toboggan when coasting down the sides of snow clad mountains didn't generate enough speed to suit the pioneer coasters and so they sat themselves down and soon thereafter came up with the idea for a bob sleigh since officially known as a bob sled

Bob sledding is the sort of sport where they provide seven inhabited telephone booths along the mile and a half course so that, with minimum delay notification of an accident can be made

A ride down the Mt Van Hoevenberg run at Lake Placid N Y combines the thrills of a chute the chutes being zipped out of a cannon and doing six double flip flops off the top of Mt Everett in the Himalaya group If you are interested in a ride for next winter provided the run is not closed due to war conditions you can drop in on H L Garren at Lake Placid He may arrange a free trip for you He is Secretary of the organization of bob sledders

But before you go on voyaging down the run with its 26 razzle dazzle turns you'll have to sign this blank

"In consideration of your accepting this entry I hereby for myself my heirs executors and administrators for damages I may have against the Amateur Athletic Union of the Town of North Elba in Trust Reservation Department State of New York or their agents representatives successors and assigns for any and all injuries suffered by me in above race"

Bob sledding is of two kinds two man bobbing and four man bobbing Only experts ride the two seater because one must steer and the other handles the brakes On a four seater the two center men merely are bal-
keep the

straight
aways and 35 to 50 on the twenty six turns many of them hairpins—or worse If the steersman ever bobbles or the bobbing brakesman fails to brake when he goes smack dab into one of those turns all passengers could become angels a few seconds later

"It is a very fine sport" states Mr Garren "It is most exhilarating Those telephone booths—really now—they are there so that a report of the passing of a bob can be transmitted from one point to another not just for accident reporting purposes We allow only one bob on the run at a time Racing against each other is too risky

Each bob runs the course four different times The one with the best total time for the four heats is the winner

"Whenever a bob fails to pass say telephone booth No 3 after being reported passing No 2 the No 3 man telephones to the starting point and the finish line and the run is ordered closed until we can find what happened to the unreported bob"

The first organized bob-sled festival was at St Montz in 1898 In 1904 when Cresta Run proved too dangerous an artificial run was built at St

Montz There are over sixty of these, of major kind now scattered along the hillsides of Germany, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland Austria France Czechoslovakia and other countries, but most of them have been abandoned since the war

Austria was the nation which held the first championships in 1908 Germany and Austria each had national races in 1910 In 1914 there was staged the first European championships In 1928 they included bob sledding in the Olympics, repeated in 1932 and, of course, scheduled them for the 1936 Olympiad in Germany

Some of our very hardy Americans in Europe in 1928 having nothing else to do, and being of the species that will try anything once and oftener, if alive after the first excursion, entered themselves in a bob sled race in the Winter Olympic Games

To shorten the story, the two American teams, even to the surprise of themselves finished 1 2 in the Olympiad, and that seemed like a good and sufficient reason for the U S A to have a bob sled run for its 1932 Winter Olympiad Games

So the Olympic victors proceeded to ballyhoo, funds were raised and Stanislaus Zentzytski a German and a run builder of considerable fame was hired to construct the course that now snakes its eccentric way down

h 8½ the
6½ feet
truction

cost alone exceeded \$200 000

The Americans wedged in a lot of practice before the European competitors arrived in 1932, and soon thereafter it was proven that practice makes perfect Hubert and Curtis Stevens teamed up to win the two man championships and W L Fiske, Eddie Egan Clifford B Gray, with Jay O'Brien at the brakes won the four man bob title

The bob sleds are made of steel The four man vehicle weighs 485
and The two
The bobs cost

The run is sprayed each night and day with water pumped from the bottom to the top of the hill, so as to insure a uniform surface at all times To make things as comfortable as possible for the surviving bob sledders there are buses that haul them, and their sleds, to the top of the hill after they have completed their trip

... of the Swiss
nds of a couple
merely as Mr
from ennui, or
something synonymous, while at St Montz, and when dwelling upon new ways and means of testing the durability of a human neck, they decided upon tobogganing

Wilson proceeded to live happily and soon other apathy victims joined them and the sport achieved popularity

temporary coma

New bob sledders came into existence in 1895 and succeeded in living because they used a much heavier sled and used ballast to keep it from skipping from crag to crag. These boys joined up with the tobogganers in membership in the Toboggan Club but they did not fancy the sedate rules resigned and formed their own club calling it the St. Montz Bob Sleigh Club and they mapped out a course down the highly dangerous Cresta Run in the Alps

So they substituted fat men

The records show that the first actual race down Cresta Run was won by a crew of which G. St. Aubyn was captain and driver. Mrs. Shepley and Miss Davidson were the lady passengers. Major de Winton was supercargo and H. N. P. Shaw was the brakeman. The date was January 5, 1893.

The first of the two heats that made up that race was done in 3 minutes and the second in 2:54. Cresta Run is infinitely steeper than any of the runs since built. In comparison with 1893 the bobs now travel in less than half the time. And they were getting faster each year until the war abbreviated activities.

Inasmuch as all races are against the best time turned in by the rival crews that he gets the brakeman

One and one half mile course—2 man single heat 1 m 53 sec 2 man 4 heats (total) 7:38.15 both made Feb. 22, 1936 with Mathew Monahan as driver

4 man single heat 1:40.40 4 man 4 heats (total) 11:44.56 both made Feb. 23, 1936 with Aubrey ("Bucky") Wells as driver

One mile course—2 man single heat, 1 11 67 2 man four heats, 4 51 96, both made Feb 17, 1941 with Bud Washbond as driver 4 man single heat, 1 05 54, 4 man 4 heats, 4 26 46, both made on Feb 18, 1940 by William J Linney

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 Monahan, March 2, 1941
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FAMOUS BOB-SLEDDERS

Some of the most famous bob sledders have been

H A Homburger, Percy D Bryant, Paul Stevens G Horton, A H Adams, M Washburn, Eddie F Eagan, Clifford B Gray, Jay O'Brien, J Hubert Stevens, Curtus P Stevens, John Shene, W L Fiske, E C D Cameron, Donald Deloria Charles Divine Robert Martin, E H Varno, Crawford Merkle, Vincent Stanely, Sherwood Ernenwein, Robert J Linney, Lieut Pappana, Lowell Thomas

Le Wil-
 ha dorff,
 Lawrence Straight, Dick Straight, Calvin Pardee III Harold Murphy, Charles Keough, Francis Tyler, Tuffield LaTour Adrian Aubin, Howard Fountain, Pat Martin, Tom Rich, Dick Tuttle, Walter Morrison, Michael Kalensack, Owen Connelly, Lester Cole, Paul Duprey, Curtus Stevens, Thomas Chatfield, Rufus Brickey, Foss Sturdy, John Kerr, Angus Clain, William Stacavich, Donna Fox, Max T Bly, Charles Sternin, James Bickford, Gilbert Colgate, Kenneth Wood, Ivan Brown, A W ("Bud") Washbond, Codfrey Dewey, John Dewey, David G Allen, Clyde J Heath

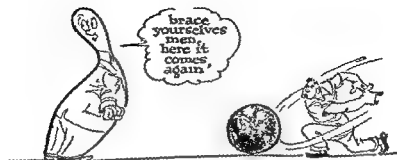
Women took to the sport in the years preceding the war, confining them selves to the two seaters

Miss Marian Clark was the first woman to drive a bobber in the U S A , and was the first of her sex in the world to win on a run of international specifications

Miss Katharin Dewey was the first and only woman driver to win a national four man title

Miss Jean Wyer, of Baltimore, is another famous woman bob sledder

BOWLING



For a great many years it was thought that the game of bowling at pins was derived from lawn bowling—or vice versa—and there always was conviction among historians that these two games are closely related.

Yet the fact is that while lawn bowling is one of the most ancient of sports going back almost to antiquity for its origin of basic play that of bowling at pins never originated as a sport but, rather as a religious ceremony.

This is revealed in a book—"Bowling"—written by Wilhelm Pehle, a German almost 50 years ago. He was secretary at the time of the German Bowling Society and a member of the Berlin Bowling Club. The book was printed in German in Berlin and Pehle had only enough copies run off—about 100—to supply his closest friends. So far as is known there is only one copy of this book in the United States and it is likely that all those distributed by Pehle in Germany long since have vanished.

Pehle, like so many others keenly interested in bowling, made an exhaustive search for the exact origin of bowling at pins. He states in a prelude—

"We have tried to find references to bowling (at pins) in the writings of the ancient Greeks. According to the Voss translation of Homer's *Odyssey* a celebration was held upon the return of Odysseus to his home at which the guests pushed stones. Whether this pushing of stones is a proper translation or whether it has anything to do with bowling is a debatable question and also very improbable.

"Anyway we are sure from the very rich literature of Greece of the last century before Christ that bowling was unknown. Also at the time of the Olympic Games in Greece bowling was totally unknown. We do not know whether the ancient Germans at the time of Caesar knew how to bowl but it is improbable."

Pehle then goes on to relate that in ancient Germany it was the custom to carry a "pin" which is shaped much like the modern Indian club. The pin was used for many purposes by the German to exercise his wrists and arms by twirling it; for shot putting contests the competitors whirling and

then throwing the pin as far as possible. The pin served in friendly fencing and was an all around weapon.

The German word for this pin was "Keil," meaning a pin, or a wedge, and is from the same derivation as "Kegel," which means bowl, the Germans always referring to a bowler as a "Kegler."

The ancient chronicles of Paderborn reveal that the first bowling was done in the cloisters of Cathedrals. It was the custom of the canons to have parishioners, in turn, place their pins at one end of the cloister. This represented the "Heide," meaning heathen. The parishioner then was given a ball, and asked to throw it at the "Heide." If a hit was scored it indicated that the thrower was leading a clean and pure life and was capable of slaying the heathen, if he missed it meant that a more faithful attendance at services was necessary to better his aim.

At the conclusion of all such tests a dinner was given and the successful "Keglers" were praised and toasted. The failures were encouraged to try a little later on. All of this according to Pehle originated as early as the 3rd or 4th Centuries A D.

"to the canons of
to be a religious
o in ancient Hal

berstadt, the canons played at bowling with the cathedral students, and as this continued, the rules of the game changed the target from one lone pin to as many pins as there were Keglers in the game. The pins were placed in a row, from front to back in a straight line each player, in turn seeing how many pins he could knock over with one roll.

As time went on larger balls were substituted for the small ones originally used. The game extended beyond the churches and the monasteries but was played only by the upper class of laymen. Specially shaped pins succeeded those that first were used. Definite rules came to govern the

that 9 pins made an ideal game and this finally was settled upon as the standard for the game in Germany. When played indoors the ball was rolled at the pins when played outdoors if the surface was rough a player was permitted to choose between rolling or throwing at the pins.

Pehle in his book, states

to its citizens. First they served a venison dinner and afterward they all bowled. In 1518 the city of Breslau, Germany, gave an ox as a prize to the winner of the bowling contest.

lost
was
cing

These papers bear the date of 1325

"There is an old saying in Germany when it thunders 'St Peter is bowling,' or 'the angels are bowling.' When it was said of a man 'he has bowled out' it meant he was dead. 'He has neither child nor nine pin' meant he has nothing and 'he throws the nine pin at the ball' indicated the man was putting the cart before the horse. 'He will not hit a nine pin here' meant that a man would not succeed, and 'he knows how to bowl' meant that the man would get along

evidently used to stop the balls. A lady stands ready to throw. She holds a son and watches her. 530

despite the conditions of alleys and lopsidedness of some of the balls

"The German government has always recognized bowling in that they have had bowling alleys laid out in the barracks and in the state schools.

Bowl
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high l

there is no evidence that it was adopted with any enthusiasm in the British Isles, France, or Italy. Some historians claim that the French, Welsh and others adopted bowling at pins, but it seems that the game played there in those times was lawn bowling.

The alleys used by the Germans, Dutch, Austrians and Swiss through the 14th century and many years beyond were made of beds of clay or cinders. Very few alleys were covered except those where the play always was indoors, with wood used for surfacing the alleys.

Bowling at pins was introduced to what now is the United States by the Dutch. Just when it was imported here is not known. There was no bowling at pins on the grass of Bowling Green in New York City. Play there was devoted to lawn bowling. The first actual mention of the bowling at pins form of game was made by Washington Irving in "Rip Van Winkle" (about 1818) in which he mentions the thunder of ball colliding with pins.

created by charges of sell outs. Conditions became so bad in Hartford and New Haven that the Connecticut legislature passed a law prohibiting the game of "9 pin bowling." The game endured for a while longer in New York, and then practically lapsed.

On Sept 9, 1895, the American Bowling Congress was organized for the purpose of reviving bowling. Inasmuch as legislation still existed against "9 pin bowling," the modern 10 pin game was devised to circumvent the law.

E H Baumgarten, secretary of the ABC, discussing conditions that had existed before the creation of the ABC, said:

"Prior to 1895 bowling alleys were frequented principally by hustlers, touts, hangers on cheap gamblers and disreputable individuals. The situation was such as to disgust business, professional and decent working men who enjoyed bowling."

"Teams and individuals oftentimes permitted themselves to be beaten in match games rather than be beaten physically upon leaving establishments where these matches were bowled. The entire situation was disgusting, deplorable, disorderly and chaotic."

"Leaders in business, sports and fraternal organizations after numerous gatherings and conferences, decided that a game which provided such enjoyment and recreation should be saved for posterity, in spite of great

Ward, Louis Stein, D C Ladue, H Feldman, J Fiano, F W Prior, Joseph Thum, T E Quinn, F X Gehring, Dr Timm, C F Niglatsch, T Johannesmeyer, J F Gaffney, G T Stebbins, L F Schulte, Louis Schultz, John Floss and Sam Karpf.

"The pioneers of the ABC went to work immediately. Instead of alleys and equipment being of all dimensions, sizes, weights and descriptions, and a conglomerate lot of rules being in effect, everything eventually was made uniform."

In 1901 the American Bowling Congress conducted its first national championship tournament in Chicago. The entries consisted of 41 five man

money was
mbus Ohio
13 individual
games were

established

all time records, but the mark for five man teams is 6,073 made at the Detroit tournament in 1940

The tournament was discontinued after the 1942 Congress for the duration of the war.

The ABC report of 1942 announced registration of 190,000 teams, or a membership of about 1,000,000 players. The 1943 report showed a sharp decline to 140,000 teams, or about 700,000. Estimates as to the grand total bowlers in the United States in 1941—men and women, big pins and duck pins—were conflicting. In 1938 the total was fixed at 6,000,000. Bowling enthusiasts claimed 16,000,000 by 1940, but while there was a keen increase from 1938 to 1940, the conservatives place the grand total for 1941—active bowlers—at 7,500,000, which, of course, was considerably reduced in 1942 and 1943 by the ravages of war.

Chicago was the ABC membership leader in the 1943 report, with 15,072 teams, Detroit was second with 14,447, Cleveland third with 6,044, Milwaukee fourth with 3,922. New York took 7th position with 2,953.

The ABC Tournaments, since 1901, have been held in the following cities:

Chicago—1901, 1912, 1924, 1929, 1938, Buffalo—1902, 1914, 1921, 1925, 1931, Indianapolis—1903, 1936, Cleveland—1904, 1930, 1939, Milwaukee—1905, 1923, Louisville—1906, St. Louis—1907, 1911, Cincinnati—1908, 1918, Pittsburgh—1909, Detroit—1910, 1932, 1940, Toledo—1913, 1916, 1919, 1922, 1926, Peoria—1915, 1920, 1927, 1934, Grand Rapids—1917, Kansas City—1928, Columbus—1933, 1942, Syracuse—1935, New York—1937, St. Paul—1941.

The all time American Bowling Congress records which existed at the beginning of 1943 are.

5 man team—4 game totals

Mar 5, 1933	Collinwood Shale Bricks, Cleveland	4748
Mar 5, 1924	Pollack Poster Prints, Buffalo	4699

5 man team—3 game totals

Jan 27, 1937	Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis	3797
Feb 4, 1934	Hamm's Preferred Stock, St. Paul	3713

5 man team—single game

Jan 27, 1937	Hermann's Undertakers, St. Louis	1323
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2 man team—3 game totals

Jan 13, 1938	Charles Lausche—Frank Frantz, Cleveland	1494
Apr 10, 1932	Earl Cleveland—Charles Cardo, Milwaukee	1482

2 man teams—single game

Feb 1, 1933	Jerry Peck (279), Joe Herrick (279), Cicero, Ill	558
Feb 20, 1931	A. Wiethoff (257), L. Eckel (300), Cincinnati	557

Individuals—4 game totals

Mar 5, 1924	Frank Caruana, Buffalo (300 300 247 268)	1115
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Caruana was first man to bowl two perfect games in succession in competition

Individuals—3 game totals

Oct 25, 1939	Albert Brandt Lockport, N Y	886
Feb 11, 1937	Harvey W Braatz, Cleveland	864

Individuals—All Events—9 game totals

Feb 14 1932	Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	2259
Mar 11 1940	C Potter, Akron, O	2227

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602
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beaten for 15 years. He was the only man who rolled 300 with the pins hidden behind a screen until after ball was delivered.

Harry Steers Chicago three times ABC champion averaged 190 in 40 of the 142 tournaments rolled in a Chicago League for 35 years without

of all time won two
rs rolling against all

comers and averaged over 900

Barney Spinella Brooklyn twice winner of the all events plus a doubles title in the ABC held a 192 grand average in the ABC from 1919 to 1941

Charley Daw Milwaukee three times ABC title winner he was a match champion 1928 to 1930 On April 12 1937 Daw rolled two 300 games in ABC league competition becoming the third man to accomplish this feat

Jules Lellinger captain of the famous Birk Bros team of Chicago is considered as being the greatest team leader. In 1917 the Birks won the ABC championship and cashed in every ABC tournament thereafter 25 years in a row. His Birk Bros team won their second title in 1938 when they rolled the record score of 3234. They also rolled five 1100 games during that stretch.

Joe Bodis of () his recognition () dropped below 1800 (200 average) only once. This gave him the 10 year record average of 205.28 pins per game. In the above stretch he had eight straight 1800 totals or better.

Phil Wolf Brooklyn migra
his last one in 1928 at the ag
win a world's bowling title
lifetime average was 195 (Deceased)

Jess Pritchell Indianapolis who died in 1941 competed in every ABC between 1902 and 1941 except the 1939 and 1940 affairs His lifetime average in 40 ABCs was 195

Mort Lindsey Stamford Conn was the fourth man to win three ABC titles and the second to roll four 1900s in all events Has rolled in 84 ABCs for a lifetime average of 197

Adolph Carlson, Chicago has a lifetime average in the last 17 years of 199

Gil Zunker Milwaukee created two ABC records with the space of two hours one afternoon in the 1933 ABC tournament when he rolled 750 in the doubles for a record score of 1415 which still stands and followed up with another 712 for an all events count of 2060 This score was surpassed by Max Stein's 2070 in the 1937 Deceased

Otto Stein Jr St Louis won the 1999 all events title of the ABC also was national match champion in 1934

Joe Scribner Detroit who held the match bowling title in 1932 averaged 191 in 27 straight tournaments

John Crummins Detroit in 1942 won five of the major sweepstakes of the

nation and earned the sport writer's 'Bowler of the Year' award. In the

15 straight is 198

Joe Wilman won his first ABC title, all events, in 1939 and in 1942 piloted his team to the ABC team championship. He holds a 217 average for the best two tournaments in a row which constitutes a record, his 217 11 average for the last four tournaments is also a record for best 4 years in a row.

Joe Norris, Captain of the Strohs, of Detroit, won his ABC title in 1934. His all time ABC average is 198 for 15 tournaments.

Frank Kartheiser, Chicago, former match champion.

Frank Snyder, Erie, captured his ABC title in 1927. His lifetime average in the ABC for 28 tournaments is 196.

Joe Falcaro, New York, has never won an ABC title, but has an average of 196, in 21 tournaments. He won the match championship in 1932.

Andy Varipapa, Brooklyn, world's leading trick shot expert, has never

has a lifetime average over a period of 12 straight ABC tournaments of 198. He is blind in one eye and two-fifths blind in the other, but rolled 738, for third place in the 1941 tournament.

Ned Day, West Allis, Wis., while never an ABC title holder, held the national match championship from 1938 to 1942. He is considered by many as the No. 1 match bowler of the nation. His average, for the past 13

ABC records, was one of the most picturesque and greatest of bowlers. He made plunge

the played match games with some of was defeated

Gengler was one of the few star bowlers who never made a run with the ball. He would roll from a standing position.

FAMOUS WOMEN BOWLERS

Mrs Floretta D. McCutcheon, Pueblo, Colorado, is the greatest bowler her sex has known. The story of her career is dealt with in the chapter devoted to Women in Sports.

as to size and weight, were standardized by an act of the American Bowling Congress. The standard ball now must not be more than 8.59 inches in diameter, or 27 inches in circumference, it shall not weigh less than 10 pounds, nor more than 16 pounds. A ball may have two or three finger holes, and that part of the ball where the finger holes are placed shall be referred to as the "top" of the ball.

In bowling, 10 frames make up a game, and a perfect score is 300. A player is allowed a second throw at the pins in each frame, provided he has not knocked over all 10 pins with the first ball. If he knocks over all 10 pins with the first ball it is called a *strike*, and the bowler is credited with 10 points, and as a bonus, gets the total pins he makes on his next two throws at the pins. For instance, if he knocks over all the pins in the first frame, that is 10 points, if he does the same thing in the second frame he gets an additional 10 points, and if he repeats in the third frame he gets 10 more—or 30 for his first frame score. To make a 300 score the bowler must make 12 successive strikes—one for each of the 10 frames, and then must make two additional throws so as to get full advantage of the 10th strike, which, without the 11th and 12th throws, would count him only 10 instead of the possible 30.

If the bowler, failing to knock over the 10 pins with his first throw in any frame, clears the alley with his second throw, that is called a "spare" and he gets 10 points for that frame plus what he scores with the first throw in the next frame.

A "split" is where a bowler after his first throw, leaves at least two pins in the alley spaced far apart, a "break" is when he fails to clear the alley with the two balls.

NATIONAL DUCK PIN BOWLING CONGRESS

Back in 1906 or 1907 a group of gentlemen grew weary from lifting the heavy balls for regular 10 pin bowling, and thought up the duck pin idea.

They experimented first with balls of the general size of those used in lawn bowling, and used several sets of especially constructed small pins made of maple. For a time it was felt that this miniature equipment called for alleys of reduced size, but no one would build them such alleys, and so they continued to use the regulation alleys which are now standard.

As the years rolled on, and the duck pin game increased tremendously in popularity, the size of the pins and the ball became standardized. The pins now are 1.55/65 inches in diameter at the top, 4½ inches in the middle, and 1¾ inches at the base. The total height of the pin must not exceed 9 13/32 inches. The ball must not exceed 5 inches in diameter, nor 3 pounds, 12 ounces in weight.

Originally, all pins were made solely of wood. It was difficult to make a strike against the all-wood pins so someone conceived the idea of putting a band of hard rubber around the center of the pins so as to deaden the

blow and thus enable the shooter to scatter pins on the alley, instead of knocking them all over the premises. This type is called the "rubber belled pin" and is rather extensively used, but never in tournament or match play.

The sport of duck pin bowling became so popular in the East with succeeding seasons that on Sept. 8, 1927 the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress was formed, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Its first task was to standardize the rules, standardize the equipment and arrange the first national tournament in 1928.

... advised the late George Congress, but, of course, After the 1928 Congress,

however, the enthusiasm took an uprush and we began to enroll many new members from Washington and Baltimore. Soon afterward New England players became members, and then, as time went on, bowlers from all parts of the country joined. So in 1938, we had something like 200,000 league bowlers, and a grand total of over 600,000 duck pin bowlers of all types in the U. S. A., as against about 50,000 ten years earlier.

The 1944 duck pin army was more than 1,000,000, with many women enrolled.

In duck pin bowling, the U. S. A. Championships consist of singles, doubles, team and all events for both sexes, and also a mixed doubles championship as well as U. S. A. Sweepstakes Championship Event for each sex—originated in 1932.

FAMOUS DUCK PIN BOWLERS

Men

Ray Von Dreele, ranked as the greatest of them all, starred for over three decades, Walbe Pipp, former New York American first base man, Louie Catell, Providence, Ray Barnes, Baltimore, Carl Frisk, Hartford, Nick Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn., Astor Clark, Washington, Jack White, New Haven, Bradley Mandley, Washington, Jake Hanson and Gordon Caldwell, Richmond, Va., P. Harrison and M. Rosenberg, Washington, Wilbur Carmody, New Haven.

Also John Bianchi, New Haven, Howard Furlong, Hartford, William Arnold, Annapolis, Jack Whelan, Sam Benson, Albert Fisher and Howard Campbell, of Washington. Jack Otto, Torrington, Conn., John Waters and Mike Bogino, Hartford, Joe Morelli, Stamford, Conn., Charles Bauers, Baltimore, Athol Miller, Wakefield, Mass.

Also Ray Haines, Art Felter, Winnie Guerke, Nova Hamilton, Nick Faye and Clarence Blake, all of Baltimore, Steve Withowski, Middletown, Conn., Joe Genovesi, Rockville, Conn., Tony Santinu and Ed Blakeney, Washington, Bill Gauer, Norfolk, Red Neblett, Richmond, Va., Pat Harrison and Max Rosenberg, Washington.

Also Eddie Funaro, New Haven, who holds the world's record for high score—239, Arthur Lempke, Lowell, Mass., Johnny Miller, Baltimore, Mike Dziadik, Derby, Conn.; Joe LaMastra, Bridgeport, Billy Stalcup, Rosslyn, Va., Steve Dyak, Wilkmanic, Bill Brozey, Baltimore, Gordon McIlwee, Winchester, Va., Ray Northan, Hartford, Ray Anderson, Milford, Conn.

Women

Miss Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., ranked as the champion of her sex, Lorraine Gull, Washington, Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore, Pauline Ford, Marjorie Smith, Margaret Miltner, Irene Mischou, Vickie Croggan, all of Baltimore

Also Florence La Barr, Bridgeport, Lou Clopton, Norfolk, Josephine Roberge, Waterbury, Conn., Audrey Mullaney, Minerva Linthicum, Betty James, Ethel Harris, Evelyn Brose, Thelma McDonough, Abce Lucas, Ethel Brewer, Dot Woolard, Sue Miller, Frances Oeschler, Minerva Weisenborn, Lucy Rose, Ruth Zentz, Mildred Tuckey, and Elizabeth Barger, all of Baltimore

Also Peggy Vreeland, New Haven, holder of the women's single record—201, Ann Levy, Doris Smith, Dorothy O'Brien, and Katherine Vick, all of Norfolk, Anne Crubbs and Polly Dozier, Richmond, Flo Reynolds, Milford, Conn.

BOXING



The word pugilism is derived from the Latin "pugil," being the description of "one who fights with his fists." It is easily conceivable that pugilism was practiced by prehistoric man, because it is the natural and most primitive method of battle.

Boxing is the scientific feature of pugilism, and did not become a part of pugilism until it was introduced by an Italian priest in the 13th century A.D. and means "boxing up" the attack of a foeman.

It has been customary to credit Theseus a son of Aegus a Grecian monarch, about 900 B.C., with originating pugilism for "entertainment" of spectators. But explorations made in recent years have uncovered conclusive evidence in the form of two slabs that both pugilism and wrestling

and located at Khafaje near Bagdad in Mesopotamia. One was of stone on which was the bold relief of two pugilists squaring off for battle the other was a figurine in cast bronze showing two wrestlers at grips their hands clutching each other's hips.

These ancient proofs of the existence of pugilism and wrestling as distinct

Photos of
and the first
the earliest
or a girdle and of course the leather when girdled becomes a cestus.
In later years cestus became a description of a weapon used in pugilism

as sports between the
the Greeks put on a revival of wrestling and 900 B.C. when Theseus started making pugilistic matches "to the death" between gladiators. Pugilism—with bare fists—existed in Greece hundreds of years before the time of Theseus but the rather merciless Theseus was the fellow who thought up the idea for the murdering cestus.

In the time when Theseus was Crown Prince and Aegus was the King of Athens and for centuries later it was the privilege of the King to cull the nation for the bravest and brawniest of youths the King automatically becoming their master. These gladiators were quartered in the royal grounds or at points determined by the King and while their status was not that of a slave the King held a life and death authority over them and whatever he ordered them to do was final—or death was the penalty.

Crown Prince Theseus is pictured as an individual who loved the sight of spilled blood—so long as it was not his own. Any form of sport was just a yawn in his life unless at least one of the combatants ended up by searching for St. Peter and requesting a pass through the Heavenly Gates.

The original experiment by Theseus was to seat two of his father's gladiators upon flat stones so close together that their noses touched. Upon given signal they started punching with bare fists. This resulted in the wrecking of complexions and the spattering of gore hither and yon—which should have satisfied Theseus. But it didn't. Theseus was different. So he commandeered fingerless thun gloves to which spikes were attached in the neighborhood of the knuckles.

ca
 an -) ... his opponent's skull with the spikes. When the last punch had been struck, the loser was a matter of interest only to the royal coroner. Often the mangled winner soon joined the loser in pugdom's valhalla.

brains of another fellow to win a championship, and then successively killing 1425 lads who tried to lift the crown from him.

As Theseus passed from earthly sphere and time elapsed some Grecian rulers were born who were not quite so blood thirsty as Theseus. They changed the fistic rules a bit by barring spikes and substituting slabs of metal. Later kings banned all metallic substances and, thereafter, the bat thing was done with hands encased in hard thick leather. Eventually duels, with leather cestus only, became part of the Olympic programs of Greece. Killings were few, but faces were frightfully mangled by the leather bound blows.

When the Romans conquered Greece and joined up with them in Olympiad competition, the Romans took a great fancy to the sport and it then became known as pugilism. There is no record as to what name was given to the "sport" by the ancient Greeks.

The Romans altered the style of warfare, making it a standing up instead of sitting down affair, and thus leg work became an important feature. The Greeks not only had pugilistic contests on fete days, but a good, old fashioned fistic battle was regarded as vital in the funeral ceremony for every departed ruler, or athlete. The ancient people of Greece believed that the dead went to some nearby land where they could still see what was going on in the old neighborhood. Therefore, at funerals, the mourners

we
 who was quite famous as a fighter, and whose ghost, it was hoped, was entertained by the brutal battle.

At the funeral of
 as the most famous
 with anyone who
 cepted. Dares voiced his contempt, whereupon Entellus, an ancient gladiator from Sicily, who had been taught cestus warfare in earlier years by King Eryx, tossed his cestus, smeared with dried blood and brain frag

life as a cestus
 without inflict
 as Dares tired,

the tide of battle turned, Entellus forged to the front and Dares cried out acknowledgment of defeat. The satisfied Entellus stopped punching, thus saving Dares' life.

Homer, the blind poet, told of a pugilistic contest where the winner was given a jackass "in good condition," and the loser a two handled cup—for no known reason. Other immortal Greeks of the centuries before Christ left writings that dealt with pugilistic contests, and there have been found in Greece some drawings showing that the pugilists wore leather ear guards—the only protection used in that era, and which was not adopted until after Rome had conquered Greece.

Winning gladiators in cestus duels always were greatly honored. These men were the kings of athletics. Verbal tributes were paid to them in long orations. Rich rewards were theirs. Caligula, eccentric emperor of Rome, and a great pugilistic enthusiast, imported gladiators from Campania and Africa, matched them, and rewarded each winner with a captive virgin as a prize.

Cestus warfare was popular through centuries in Greece and Rome, but finally a less blood and death loving king came to rule who saw no reason why the youthful stalwarts should be killed off every afternoon or evening just to provide an extra thrill for the spectators. He banned the cestus and told the gentlemen they would have to use bare fists—or quit battling altogether. Eventually, even the use of fists was barred, a Roman Emperor, just before the dawn of the Christian era, claiming that fist fighting ruined, instead of helped, prospective warriors and so pugilism again went into a coma that lasted for hundreds of years.

James Figg of England is called "The Father of Modern Pugilism," but recently uncovered records disclose that St. Bernadine, a celebrated ecclesiastic, was the first to teach boxing in England.

over the deaths and injuries caused by the practice of dueling to settle arguments. He finally prevailed upon the hot headed citizenry to use fists instead of steel. This form of combat quickly caught the fancy of the youths who wanted to mix it with each other for the fun of it, and the result was that St. Bernadine became a teacher of boxing, and also a matchmaker and referee.

He arranged many amateur contests, under rules that made it a healthy exercise for the boys, instead of brutal encounter. He supervised all the fistic warfare and always halted proceedings before any real damage was done. St. Bernadine described the sport as "the art of boxing up an opponent."

guardian and soon was abandoned. There is no definite mention of any form of fist fighting from his day until January, 1681 (13 years before Figg's

birth), when there appeared the following item in the "London Protestant Mercury"

'Yesterday a match of boxing was performed before his Grace, the Duke of Albermarle, between his butler and his butcher. The latter won the prize as he hath done many times before, being accounted, though but a little man, the best at that exercise in England."

The names of the fighters, the rules under which they battled, and every vital detail is absent. But it was a fist fight staged under some sort of rules, and mention of the prowess of the butcher having been an earlier winner,

"boxing schools" of their own, and by 1728 and 1729 there were more than a dozen boxing academies in the metropolis of England. Figg's role of teacher did not cause him to forget that he also was a "boxer." He fought whenever the chance offered. He met six foemen in 1720, one in 1721, several in 1723, and battled spasmodically from then until 1730, when, undefeated, and having reached the age of 36, he announced his retirement. He died in 1734 of pneumonia—at 40.

"Challenge—I Elizabeth Wilkinson of Clerkenwell having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction do invite her to meet me upon the stage and to box for three guineas (\$15) each woman holding half a crown (a piece of money) in each hand and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle."

The fight never was put on. The girls were willing—even wildly eager. They wanted to punch it out before a public audience. But the police, hav-

ing noticed the "ad," advised the women that such an affair would violate decency, as well as ethics, and they served notice that if the fight were attempted the girls would land in jail. That cured both of them of lust for battle in public.

Figg was the dominating authority on boxing while he lived. His basic rule was that the men must continue battling until there was a definite winner or loser. No rest periods were allowed. Figg's ideas prevailed until 1743 when Jack Boughton, a great fighter and student of the sport, created radical changes in answer to demands to "lessen the brutality of pugilism."

Boughton drew up what became known as the "London Prize Ring Rules," and introduced them at a bout on August 10, 1743. Boughton was to act as referee of the contest that night, and his original rules were intended by him only to govern that particular affair, as witness paragraph 3:

BOUGHTON'S ORIGINAL LONDON PRIZE RING RULES

1 That a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of the stage, and every

2 That in order to prevent any disputes, the time a man lies after a fall, if the second does not bring his man to the side of the square within the space of half a minute, he shall be deemed a beaten man.

3 That in every main battle, no person whatever shall be upon the stage

these rules to be turned immediately out of the house. Everybody is to quit the stage as soon as the champions are stripped before set to.

4 That no champion be deemed beaten unless he fails coming up to the line, in the limited time, or, that his own second declares him beaten. No second is to be allowed to ask his man's adversary any questions, or advise him to give out.

5 That in by battles, the winning man to have two thirds of the money given, shall be publicly divided upon the stage notwithstanding any private agreements to the contrary.

if the two umpires cannot agree the said umpires to choose a third, who is to determine it.

7 That no person is to hit his adversary when he is down or seize him by the hair, the breeches or any part below the waist, a man on his knees to be reckoned down.

The Boughton laws governed pugilism for a great many years until it was decided to elaborate on them, and to clarify some points which did not

seem quite clear. This led to the creation of the "Revised London Prize Ring Rules," which were the authority for bare knuckle warfare from the middle of the 18th century until the last bare knuckle championship fight on July 8, 1889, between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain.

Boughton is one of the few persons, not of royalty, who is buried in Westminster Abbey, London.

For about 100 years the London Prize Ring Rules were the only ones known to the sport. Then, because some tender hearted persons decided that "pugilism is barbarous," the Marquis of Queensbury drafted his

"the idea
of Oct 8,

"Yesterday
English boxers
to the waist
padded gloves. After a severe contest, one of them
struck him so violent a blow on the breast that he fell, and victory was thus
decided."

to later
name
2, at a
tournament in London that the rules were followed in toto, all contestants
wearing gloves each fighting three minute rounds, with wrestling, throw-
ing gouging etc barred.

The men of 1872 fought for trophies—the first time anything like that
all battles either were for financial prizes,
most classified the
8 or

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY RULES DRAFTED IN 1866

Rule 1—To be a fair stand up boxing match in a twenty four foot ring, or as
near that size as practicable.

Rule 2—No wrestling or hugging allowed.

Rule 3—The rounds to be of three minutes' duration, and one minute's time
between rounds.

If either man fall through weakness or otherwise, he must get up
the other man meanwhile
on his legs the round is to
continued. If one man fails
over of the

Rule 5—A man hanging on
ground, shall be considered down.

toes off the

Rule 6—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds

to draw the stakes

Rule 8—The gloves to be fair sized boxing gloves of the best quality and new

Rule 9—Should a glove burst, or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction

Rule 10—A man on one knee is considered down and if struck is entitled to the stakes

Rule 11—No shoes or boots with springs allowed

Rule 12—The contest in all other respects to be governed by revised rules of the London Prize Ring

The Queensbury rules first prevailed in an official heavyweight title bout in 1892 when John L. Sullivan met James J. Corbett in New Orleans "for the Marquis of Queensbury Rules Heavyweight Championship." Those rules generally dominated the sport until after the turn of the 20th century.

About the only thing now left in the original form, as laid down by the Marquis in 1863, are those which concern the time of a round and the minor details of a referee's task.

The regulations which generally rule boxing in the United States today date back to 1919, and 1920 and are offshoots of the original as framed by W. A. Gavin, an Englishman.

scribed for memberships, which money was to go for a site and a building on Madison Avenue. Just how large was this fund never was accurately established, but estimates placed it at beyond \$500,000.

Late in 1919 Gavin engaged Tex Rickard to be matchmaker for the Club—when completed Gavin busied himself writing the rules for boxing, which was to be the chief form of entertainment at the Club. He had an idea that because it was to be a private club boxing could be conducted there without the sanction of the law. But he soon learned that boxing first

long, long before Gavia could complete his club. So he arranged with Frank Armstrong to negotiate a lease on Madison Square Garden—and broke loose from Gavin. The minute that boxing became legal in 1920, Rickard had a monopoly on a million dollar industry because the Garden was the only place big enough to stage championship indoor bouts.

Gavin's associates—the men who had put up the money—began asking

for England, and never returned.

Boxing was an immediate success when revived in New York. Rickard made a strong play for women patrons—and succeeded.

Boxing quickly was legalized in other states and, in time, the National Boxing Association was organized with the hope that all states where boxing was legal would enroll. But New York remained aloof, as did a few other States. As a consequence there has been constant confusion as to who were title holders, New York State recognizing one man, the National Boxing Association another.

NATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION MEMBERS (1914)

Alabama	Iowa	Montreal (City)	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota
Atlanta (City)	Kentucky	New Jersey	Tennessee
California	Louisiana	North Carolina	Texas
Colorado	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Tulsa (City)
Connecticut	Maryland	Ohio	Venezuela
Cuba	Mexico	Oklahoma	Virginia
Dist. of Columbia	Miami Beach (City)	Oregon	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	Portland Oregon	Winston Salem
Hawaii	Minnesota	(City)	(City)
Idaho	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Illinois	Missouri	Quebec	Western Canada
Indiana	Montana	Rhode Island	Boxing Federation

FAMOUS BOXING PROMOTERS

In the era before John L. Sullivan's reign as heavyweight champion, fight promoters were practically unknown. Pugilists, or their backers, put up side bets, winner take all, and it was a custom to pass the hat among the spectators, the funds so derived either going to the winner, or being split 50-50, as the contestants may have decided.

The pioneer promoters, as we know fight promotion in the U.S.A. today, were a group identified with the Olympic Club, New Orleans, who put up

... Jan. 14 1891, between
middleweight
Francisco fol
ackson fight on
Referee Hiram

Cook, who called it "no contest" Corbett declared he received no part of the \$10,000 and that Jackson told him, "I got only a few dollars"

The Olympic Club of New Orleans promoted the Bob Fitzsimmons Peter Maher bout on March 2, 1892, putting up \$10,000, of which Fitz received \$9,000 for stopping Maher in the 12th

This same club then decided on a "Championship Carnival" for New Orleans during which three titles would be at stake A total of \$37,000 was put up, to be divided as follows \$20,000 for a heavyweight battle between Sullivan and Corbett, \$10,000 for a lightweight championship bout between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myers \$7,000 for a clash between George Dixon and Jack Skelly for the featherweight title

The fights took place on Sept 6, 7 and 8, 1892, and results were as follows

Dixon stopped Skelly in 6

Corbett knocked out Sullivan in the 21st

McAuliffe defeated Myers in 15

Promotions from then until the advent of James W Coffroth, of San Francisco, generally were conducted by clubs, or syndicates But Coffroth went on his own and made some revolutionary changes

Coffroth, in his 20s, at the turn of the century, and just graduated as a lawyer, visited New York, saw some fights being staged there and decided to promote in San Francisco He continued in the business for many years, and staged some of the most important contests of those years involving such men as Corbett,

Burns, Jack Johnson

O'Brien Jack ("Twin")

Mike ("Twin") Sullivan, Joe Gans, Battling Nelson, Leach Cross, Dal

on some occa
/ split either 60
5, and in a few

instances 90 10

Coffroth promoted for about a dozen years then abandoned boxing and promoted racing in Mexico, and amassed a fortune He died in 1943

Tex Rickard was the next of the international trinity of promoters He field next the

July 4th battle between Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson, which was divided next non lard

guaranteed \$100,000 In 1919 he guaranteed Willard \$100,000 and Jack Dempsey \$27,500 for their July 4th fight in Toledo

In 1920, when boxing was legalized in New York, Rickard leased Madison Square Garden and gained control of boxing and started the golden

their first fight which was in Philadelphia. The option of taking 37½ per cent of the gate. The receipts were \$1,895,133, and Dempsey's percentage share was \$711,868.

For the 1927 fight in Chicago, Rickard agreed to give Tunney 37½ per cent of the gate, giving Tunney \$990,445 as his share.

in his many outdoor promotions he generally was a big put on the Gene Tunney Tom Heeney chair \$525 000 Heeney \$ admitted a loss of

and fighters who fought thereafter under his other promotions worked on percentage. Rickard died in 1929.

The third of the three great promoters who made history was the Hon Hugh D McIntosh, of Australia, who died in England in 1941.

In 1908, Tommy Burns, who was claimant of the world heavyweight title vacated by James J Jeffries, arrived in Australia. Jack Johnson the most persistent of the Burns challengers, had followed Burns to Europe, and Burns had sailed for the Antipodes.

that if he could arrange a bout between the Navy was anchored there he could draw a huge crowd of sailors. He offered Burns \$30 000 to fight Johnson—and Burns accepted. Johnson cabled acceptance of a smaller McIntosh offer and left for Australia the fight being scheduled for Christmas Day, 1908. McIntosh designed and had built for the occasion a saucer like stadium, which later became model for American football bowls.

arrested by the police in the 14th fight, but explained that if he were arrested over \$50,000 on the

"Australia" was a big draw for a fight. It was possible to sell out the stadium. The fight had to be evicted.

The result of that battle, showed them in the United States which were

novelties at the time.

Returning to Australia McIntosh proceeded with his major promo

Smith, George Chip and others, and, in later years, when he resumed promotion after a career in politics, as a newspaper publisher, and, as Australia's "theatrical czar," he imported William ("Young") Stribling and

FAMOUS MANAGERS

Madden, a sparring partner, took charge of the theatrical bookings and thus became the first of a long line of boxing managers

In 1891, when James J. Corbett was seeking a match with Sullivan he hired William A. Brady, then a rather obscure actor to become his manager. Brady, who afterward managed James J. Jeffries later became one of the leaders in the theatrical profession

At about the same time Brady was handling Jeffries another youngster became a fighter pilot. His name was Sam Harris and his warrior was Terry McGovern. Oddly Harris later graduated into the theatrical business and achieved promotional fame there at least equal to Brady's. Charles H. ("Parson") Davies was a well known fight manager of about two generations ago so were Willis Britt and Martin Julian, brother in law of Fitzsimmons and Fitz's manager. Sam Fitzpatrick also was well known

Among the well remembered boxing managers of the more modern years are

Jack Kearns, who piloted Jack Dempsey to fame and fortune. Billy Gibson, who guided Gene Tunney and Benney Leonard to championships

who managed Georges Carpentier of France. Leon See, who discovered Primo Carnera. Harry Pollok, who managed Freddie Welsh, and many other stars. Sammy Goldinan, manager of several champions. George Engel, who brought Harry Greb from obscurity to greatness

Also Tom O'Rourke, who has managed more. Tendler, Paddy Muigley, first manager of Tunney, Jimmy Bronson, who managed Bob Martin,

1 of the A.C.F. of 1918, and who discovered the
1 and a small

Carroll, Johnny Buckley and others.

Also James Dougherty, "King of Leipsville, Pa.," manager of the Godfrey, Eddie Kane and Eddie Long, who had a succession of stables in Chicago, which included Tom Gibbons, Sammy Mandell and Bud Taylor, also Billy McCarney, Dan McKetrick, Tom McArdle, F. Bachman, Joe Gould, Muller Gilzenberg, Lew Brax and Harry Lenny, of New York.

Also Sam Pian and Art Rose, out of Chicago, Gig Rooney, Wad Wadams, and Ancil Hoffman, manager of Max and Buddy Baer, all of California, Charlie Rose, Lew Burston, Billy Duffy, Andy Niederreiter, Hymie Kaplan, Sol Gold, Frank Jacobs and Charlie Cook, of New York; Lou Diamond, of New Jersey, Tom McGinty and Jimmy Dunn, of Ohio, Jimmy Dunn, of Pennsylvania.

Tom Jones, who managed Jess Willard into a championship, as well as boxers, and managing after his ring days were done, was Jack Dempsey, Chris Dundee of Pennsylvania, Eddie Mead, who handled hundreds of ring

more, "Pop" Frost, shrewd matching
ness manager for
Also Joe Jacobs, ring most of his fights
in New York Al and promoter, as well
by, who specialized
ack Reddy, Tommy Simpson of
Gene Lutz, who trained Bill

("Young") Stribling, Freddie Welsh and others.
And also the picturesque and dynamic James J. Johnston, of New York, who came to New York from England in his youth. He came to New York and in time, in an effort to become an ambitious big man to fight at about 100 lb. Johnston, who weighed about 140, wanted to bet he could whip any of the giants—and found no takers.

men to fight. They were matched up, and, when Johnston, who weighed about 140, wanted to bet he could whip any of the giants—and found no takers.

for the boxing matchmaker for Madison Square Garden between

Johnston and Jacobs When Louis rose to the heights, with Jacobs holding a promotional contract with him, and the Garden was without contracts with high class fighters, Johnston left the Garden promotional job, Jacobs took over, and Johnston then organized his own fight club, calling it the "30th Century Sporting Club," because Jacobs had called his the "20th Century Sporting Club." Lacking contracts on the talented fighters, Johnston soon ceased to operate as a promoter and resumed managing, and, with his usual showmanship, gained titular matches for mediocre fighters, and made fortunes for all of them.

FAMOUS REFEREES

George Siler was perhaps the most famous of all the referees. He started officiating in the bare knuckle days, when fights were for side bets, and the admirers of each warrior backed his choice heavily. When the decision went against their man, the losers usually were wrathful, put much of the blame for defeat on the referee, and the ring arbitrators of those years led a zestful and interesting life.

Siler, who refereed for about three decades, was the hero of many hair breadth escapes, with his bravery and resourcefulness carrying him out of the zone of physical danger.

Siler refereed in thousands of bouts, and, in his hey day, always was the first choice of fighters going into battle with the title at stake. Those men respected Siler, not merely for his splendid ring judgment, but because of his rugged honesty.

Prof. John Duffy was another of the old timers who was a favorite among the fighters. He refereed the Sullivan Corbett fight in New Orleans, in 1892, and many of the later day battles in which Bob Fitzsummons figured. John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans, was referee for the last of the bare knuckle heavyweight bouts—the famous John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain in 1889.

Al Smith, of New York, Captain Bill Daley of Boston, Colonel Alexander Brewster, Billy Mahoney, Billy Tate, Wyatt Earp, who usually went into the ring with a gun in his holster, Hiram Cook, and Bob Lynd, were famous in their time.

Eddie Graney, of San Francisco, came along a little later, and was the headliner for a decade. He refereed practically all the bouts promoted by James W. Coffroth, and at least 30 of these involved some sort of championship.

of
D
M
at
others

Jack Welch was a fine referee. So were Willard Bean, of Salt Lake City, Harry Stout, of Milwaukee, and "Honest John" Kelly.

Many ringmen, sometimes during their active careers, but usually after retirement, have taken to refereeing. Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Tom Sayers, and in a later day, Jess Willard, Gunboat Smith, Gene Tunney, with Dempsey.

Of New York, promoter, manager, that were staged among these, added to the others, figured through almost 30 years, may give him the distinction of rendering more ring decisions than any other referee, living or dead.

Arthur Donovan is the best known of modern day referees. Since ring rules were changed over 20 years ago, ending the single official system, as well as the referee, the importance of the referee has increased. He now presides.

ROLL OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

In 1880, there was almost no heavy-
weight division. Men won titles, discarded them—often after a "comeback." Others retired only to return to befuddle matters for almost 150 years. Out of the chaos of "who was champion when and why," the following perhaps is an orderly array.

BRITISH BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

1719—James Figg, first champion

1730—Figg retired, undefeated. Tom Pipes and Bill Greeting each acclaimed himself successor. Pipes won first fight, Greeting the second, Pipes the third.

1734—Jack Boughton knocked out both Pipes and Greeting, and fought all four fights without defeat.

April 11th in 14 minutes. Slack, nose, injured admirer of Boughton, had bet \$50,000 in, although Boughton was 46 at the time.

1754—First international fight July 29, Slack stopped Petit, giant Frenchman, 25 minutes.

1760—Billy Stevens ("The Nailer") knocked out Slack and retired. Tom Faulkner, George Taylor and George Meggs claimed title.

1761—Falkner beat Taylor and retired. Stevens came out of retirement. Meggs knocked out Stevens.

1762—George Mullsorn defeated Meggs twice

1763—Tom Iuchau knocked out Millsom

1766—Bill Darts defeated Juchau

1769—Tom Lyons beat Darts

1770—Lyons retired and Peter Corcoran, 6 ft 7 in Irish champion claimed title. Darts disputed him

1771—Corcoran stopped Darts with a single punch May 18th (English

the most paralyzing right hand bitter of many generations. During his six years as champion he fought more than 20 men and stopped most of them with the first solid blow.

coran
punct

ness after that by chasing Sellers and after 30 minutes of actual fighting, Corcoran's legs buckled under him, Sellers leaped to the attack and finished Corcoran.

1780—Duggan Fearn beat Sellers and retired

1782--Jack Jarvis claimed title

1783—Tom Jackling (real name Tom Johnson), a stevedore by occupation, then 11 years old, made his professional debut by knocking out Jarvis in 15 minutes. Jackling claimed title. Bill Warr, Steve Oliver and Croyden ("The Drover") disputed him.

the money * * * * * 1 410 000 1 000 000

1787-D
of Ireland
bad way

$\Delta L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{g} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(100 \text{ m/s})^2}{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 510 \text{ m}$

England With a crowd estimated at 30,000 looking on Jacking won in 53 minutes and harvested more than \$30,000 in side bets and donations from

Jackling won \$20,000 by wagering on himself, a gambler named Bullock,

Jack Welch was a fine referee. So were Willard Bean, of Salt Lake City, Harry Stout, of Milwaukee, and "Honest John" Kelly.

Many ringmen, sometimes during their active careers, but usually after
 immons, Jeffries, Tom
 illard, Gunboat Smith,
 Tunney, with Demp

York, promoter, manager and referee, officiated in about 3000 bouts that were staged among the soldiers in Europe in the 1917-1918 war. These, added to the others, amateur and professional, in which he has figured through almost 30 years, may give him the distinction of rendering more ring decisions than any other referee, living or dead.

Arthur Donovan is the best known of modern day referees. Since *ring* rules were changed over 20 years ago, ending the single official system, and providing two judges as well as the referee, the importance of the latter has become minimized. Whereas, in other days and nights *the referee* was the absolute judge, from whose opinion there was no appeal, he now is one voice in a chorus of three, and can be outvoted by the judges.

ROLL OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

From the time of Jim Figg's retirement in 1730 until Paddy Ryan established undisputed claim to the bare knuckles heavyweight championship in 1890, there was almost ceaseless confusion as to who was king of the heavyweight division. Men won titles, discarded them—and never tried a "comeback." Others retired only to return to befuddle matters for almost 150 years. Out of the chaos of "who was champion, when and why," the following perhaps is an orderly array

BRITISH BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

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1730—Figg retired, undefeated Tom Pipes and Bill Greeting each acclaimed himself successor Pipes won first fight, Greeting the second, Pipes the third

1734—Jack Boughton knocked out both Pipes and Greeting, and fought all corners for 16 years without defeat

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1/54—first international film jury was, since 1952—
man, 25 minutes

1760—Billy Stevens ("The Nailer") knocked out Slack and retired Tom Faulkner, George Taylor and George Meggs claimed title

They

on of
Lancashire, 35 rounds Gully was not recognized as champion after the appearance of Tom Cribb, a superior warrior, in 1807. However Gully continued fighting until 1809. Then he took his savings and bought a tavern. He prospered and bought race horses. Two of them won the classic English Derby. Others triumphed in rich stakes and added to his fortune. Gully became

Be
He
was wholly unconscious for over 60 seconds. Using a trick the seconds of
his hand in
until the

1809—Cribb and Belcher battled again on February 1 near Epsom Downs. Belcher out of condition was knocked out in 40 minutes. Before he could recover and leave the battlefield police arrived and arrested him. He served 28 days in jail. Coming out he caught a cold. Tuberculosis developed. He died 11 11 1811 age 29.

first American ever
1810 at Cophall
Cribb fought and
knocked out Bill Richmond another American negro in 1 hour and 30 minutes. Richmond was probably the USA's first pugilist.

Molneaux a slave in Virginia whipped a negro bully on a neighboring plantation and his delighted master gave Molneaux his freedom. Having heard about Richmond
furnished transportation
Bristol knocked out
other "unknowns".

would lose "social prestige" if it were publicly known they had tangled with a negro. Molneaux's total earnings for the eight fights was less than \$350.

The success of Molneaux caused English sports to demand that Cribb "fight and whip the Yankee nigger". Cribb finally agreed and 20,000 persons gathered at the scene. Molneaux made a punching bag of Cribb for 30 rounds. Americans at the ringside then were offering 5 to 1 that the negro would win. There were no takers. Cribb not trained for so terrific a fight seemed like a man without a chance as the 30th ended.

With the opening of the 31st Molneaux rushed Cribb and dropped him with a right hand smash. Molneaux stumbled trying to get out of Cribb's way lunged wildly to get his balance lost it and pitched headlong into a ring post. The impact knocked him unconscious.

Both men were revived for the 32nd and were shoved out on unsteady feet toward midring. They bumped staggered and fell ending the round. In the 33rd Cribb summoned a last ounce of energy lifted his fist as they came out and hit Molneaux in the face. The negro went down and out. It was found he had fractured his skull in the collision with the post in the 31st round.

1811—Cribb again defeated Molneaux in a return match September 23.

at Wymondham, England, before a crowd of 40,000—the record up to that time Cribb self Cribb negro in the trifling sums, omitted into forgetfulness in England and was found dead on August 4, 1818, in an army barracks in Galway, Ireland

over a period of 41

champion, being called "the man whose punch cannot dent butter" He was sneered at for his lack of punching power But Spring, a wizard with the left hand, took on the sluggers, beat their faces to a pulp and then flattened them

seated nearly 4,000 and were built in the outskirts of Worcester, safe from the receipts I was packed 1,000 viewed

Spring knocked out Langan in the 77th His gross reward was \$27,000 This was made up of Langan's side bet of \$2,000, the \$5,000 donation of the 000 from the 22,000 standees, the

in Chichester, England, before a crowd of 30 000, Spring knocked out Langan in 76 rounds

1825—Spring retired to become an innkeeper He died in 1851 Tom Cannon and Jem Ward claimed title Ward beat Cannon for a side bet of \$2,500 each Ward retired in 1831

He succeeded in t him for a small—in a riot Some, in 10 minutes of igland

1839—Bendigo (real name William Thompson) became champion in February 12 when he beat Burke in 10 rounds, near Appleby, England Bendigo, 5 feet 2½ inches tall, weighing 210, was one of the most powerful men to hold title

1840—Bendigo injured a knee in a fight with Ben Caunt, could not go on and referee awarded to Caunt Bendigo retired

1845—Bendigo's knee regained strength, he challenged Caunt and knocked him out in 93 rounds, September 2 near Stoney, Stratford, England

June 5, 1850, near Mildenhall had been arrested 28 times for

violating the anti fight law, had served 28 prison terms and had been lectured on the evils of sin each time while in jail. When he gave up pugilism he became an evangelist.

1851-1856—No champion

1856—Tom Sayers claimed title. He was generally recognized in 1859 after he whipped Bob Brettle.

1860—John C. Heenan, an American, invaded England. In 1858 Heenan had fought John Morrissey for the American title and was beaten in eleven rounds, having broken his right hand in the first. Heenan challenged for a

(4 hours 20 minutes) when toughs broke into the ring.

In all the years since there has been argument as to who was ahead at the time. Americans at the ringside, who had bet on Heenan, maintained that Sayers was on the verge of a knockout and that the mob which halted the battle was made up of English who had wagered on Sayers.

1860—Sayers announced his retirement, never fought again and died in 1865.

1861—Jem Mace claimed title, so did Sam Hurst. Mace stopped Hurst in 8 rounds.

1862—

first fig

time in

in 21 r

English championship

1863—Heenan, the American, challenged King and they fought for the English championship and such a desperate con-

test it was that the 10th round that King could not get up from the floor at the end of the round.

1864—Jem Mace repeatedly challenged King, who refused to meet him.

King announced his retirement from the ring. Taking up rowing, he became one of England's greatest scullers. King's gambling operations on the English turf were extremely successful and when he died in 1888 he left over \$300,000.

1865—After the death of Sayers in this year, and when it became certain that King would fight no more, Mace put in a claim for the title which King had won from him, but Joe Goss disputed him.

1866—On May 24, 1866, Mace and Goss met in Farringham, Eng. They sparred for nearly 20 minutes, neither striking a blow, shook hands and jumped out of the ring. Police were in the crowd and the men feared arrest if they actually started battle. On August 6,

the Thames River, outside of London,

Mace claimed the world's title. He announced

England but none gave him a fight.

1868—Mace left for a tour of the U.S.A.

AMERICAN BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

American heavyweight history did not begin with the arrival of Mace, but his presence eventually made possible the establishment of a world's champion at bare knuckle fighting. The history of pugilism in the USA follows:

1816—The first actual pugilistic encounter on American soil was in 1816 when Jacob Hyer defeated Tom Beasley, it was more a grudge fight than to determine any championship. However, when Hyer won, he opined that he could "lick everybody else in America." No one disputed him and Hyer jocosely declared that this made him champion. He never fought again and the "title" was vacant for 25 years.

1841—Tom Hyer, son of Jacob, claimed his father's laurels. He was 22, weighed 205, was 6 feet 2½ inches tall. John McCluster disputed Hyer, and Tom beat McCluster with a few punches.

1849—Hyer met Yankee Sullivan, an experienced English battler, who was in the USA on an all comers tour, and knocked out Sullivan on January 10, 1849, in 18 rounds, after which Tom Hyer, *failing to find anyone to give him action*, retired.

1852—John C. Morrissey claimed the American championship, although his only qualification was the fact that he had beaten up a few mining camp brusers and had won on a foul from George Thompson near Benicia, California, August 31, 1852. Morrissey born in Ireland in 1831, settled in New York with his people when a youngster and went to California in the gold rush of '49.

1853—Morrissey defeated Yankee Sullivan, October 12th, 1853, in 37 rounds. "His te of his wher the call or paid no heed. He was busy swatting toughs. So the referee, in keep-

right hand in the first round of the fight with Morrissey but carried on until track promoter Morrissey died, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

1869--Tom Allen, an Englishman who had settled in the U S A , having

in King's
ear Ken-

nersville, La

never returned

1873—Mace, 42 years old, retired. He devoted himself thereafter to teaching boxing.

1873-M

They battle

Coole retir

1878—Joe Goss, rated next to Mace in England, arrived in the USA and challenged Allen, and they went into action near Covington Ky, September 7th Goss was annihilating Allen when Allen took to fouling and was disqualified in the 27th That victory made Goss the world's champion under London Prize Ring Rules

1880—(June 21) Pa...	the 87th
round (1 hr 24 min)	a fight
for the world's champion	to hold

the undisputed bare knuckle champion of the world. Ally was born March 15, 1853, in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland height 5 feet 11 inches, weight in fighting prime, 200 pounds career started 1880, ended 1886 won title in first recorded battle of his career. Men fought for side bet \$1,000 each.

9 round

totaling

stopped by police

American soil, was July 8 1889, in Richburg Miss when he stopped Jake Kilrain in 75 rounds Sullivan never was defeated as a London Prize Ring

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

UNDER MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY RULES

It has been customary to say that the first battle for the heavyweight championship of the world, under Marquis of Queensbury rules—with gloves and 3 minute rounds—was between James J. Corbett and John L. Sullivan, Sept 7, 1892, in New Orleans. It also has been the custom to say that there was no Queensbury champion at the time, and that this fight was to determine such title holder, that Sullivan went into the ring regarded as the champion only because of bare knuckle crown which he had won from Paddy Ryan in 1882.

However, in 1936 "Biddy" Bishop, veteran fight manager and promoter advised

'Before me, as I write, is a printed program of a fight between Sullivan and Dominick F McCaffery of Pittsburgh in Chester Park, Cincinnati Ohio, Aug 29, 1885

'It states specifically on the program that 'the fight will be under Marquis of Queensbury rules' after which are printed the rules to govern the contest which were

"Six rounds to decide the Marquis of Queensbury glove contest for the championship of the world."

"Billy Tait was the referee. Immediately after the sixth and final round ended, Tait jumped out of the ring without announcing his decision. He went to Toledo, Ohio. Forty-eight hours after the fight ended, someone in Toledo reminded Billy that he had forgotten to make a decision. So Billy said 'Sullivan won.'"

'So" concluded Bishop, "that might make Sullivan the first Queensbury champion as well as the last of the bare knuckle champions"

Corbett and Sullivan fought for a \$25 000 purse and a \$10,000 side bet. Corbett, winner of almost every round, knocked out Sullivan in the 21st, and took the \$45 000 and the title.

months later knocking out Dave Eisenman, who was club and also San Francisco champion In 1885 '86 Corbett left San Francisco, went to Salt Lake, Frank Went He of

1886 Never fought as amateur thereafter First actual fight with professional was in 1889 against Joe Choynski, boyhood rival who had turned pro No purse or bets at stake in that fight, merely a grudge battle Corbett knocked out Choynski and then decided to turn "pro" Won title from John L. Sullivan

on knockout, 21 rounds, New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1892, lost it to Bob Fitzsimmons, 14 rounds, Carson City, Nev., Mar. 17, 1897, last fight with Jim Jeffries, Aug. 14, 1903, which he lost in 10 rounds, was for championship.

Statistical record (dating from Choynski fight 1889), total fights 19 (exhibitions excluded) won with knockouts 5, won decisions 6, draws 2, no decision 1, no contest 1, lost foul 1, knocked out 3 times.

ROBERT L. FITZSIMMONS—Born Helston, Cornwall, England, June 4, 1863, height 5 feet, weight in prime varied between 163 and 170. Fitz made first ring appearance as amateur in tournament in Timara, New Zealand, 1880, conducted by Jem Mace of England, former bare knuckle world's champion. Fitz won championship, knocking out four men in one.

... 17 1897 knocking out C. ... but lost heavyweight title to Jim Jeffries, June 9, 1899, Coney Island, N. Y. Last fight in 1914 when, after 35 years of ring warfare and at age of 52, went six rounds no decision, in Philadelphia with K. O. Sweeney. Statistical record: total matches, 40, won with kayo, 23, won on decision, 5, knocked out, 5 times, lost decision, 1, draw, 1, lost on foul, 1, no decision, 4. Died 1918.

JAMES J. JEFFRIES—Born April 15, 1875, Carroll, Ohio, height 6 feet 4 inches, weight 215 and 220. Began fighting 1896, Won championship N. Y., June 9, 1899. Retired in 1905. Influenced try "comeback" 1910 against Jack Johnson. Was knocked out 15 rounds by Johnson.

was referee.

Statistical record: total matches, 21, won with kayo, 11, won decision, 7, draw, 2, knocked out once.

MARVIN HART—Born Sept. 16, 1876 in Kentucky, height 5 feet 11 in., weight 175 and 180.

knocking out Root in 12 rounds but never made much ado about his title. He lost it to Tommy Burns Feb. 23, 1906.

... Canada June 9 1900 in Hart in San Francisco, claimed title as heavyweight champion and proceeded to

capitalize it. In 1908 was matched with Jack Johnson for fight in Sydney, Australia, the purse being \$30,000, a record sum at that time. Promoter was Hugh D. McIntosh. They met in the Sydney Stadium Dec. 25, 1908, and

with kayo, 36, won decision, 9, no decision, 1, draw, 1, lost, 4, knocked out once.

JACK JOHNSON—(Negro) Born March 31, 1878 Galveston, Texas, height 5 feet 1 inch, weight in prime 205-220. Was battle royal fighter at 16, began pro career in 1899, fought last battle in 1927. Won technical championship by stopping Burns in 14 rounds, Sydney, Australia. Won actual title knocking out Jim Jeffries, Reno, July 4, 1910 in 15 rounds. He lost the title April 5th, 1915, in Havana, Cuba, being knocked out by Jess Willard in 26 rounds.

Johnson won 60 per cent of the \$101,000 purse (\$60,600) for the Jeffries

Statistical record total matches, 90, won with kayo, 31, won decisions, 35, no decisions, 14, draws, 5, lost decisions, 3, knocked out twice.

JESS WILLARD—Born Dec. 1883, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, height 6 feet 7 in., weight 235-265, started career 1911, last fight 1923. Won championship April 5, 1915, knocking out Jack Johnson 26 rounds in Havana.

Willard again retired. Statistical record, 5, lost decisions, 4, knocked out twice.

JACK DEMPSEY—Born June 24, 1895, Manassa, Colorado, real name

announced retirement after second Tunney fight, Chicago, Sept., 1927. Statistical record total matches, 69, won with kayo, 47; won decision, 7; won on foul, 1; no decision.

Dempsey started career Met
175 opponents, taking When
outpointed by Kingfish Levinsky in Aug., 1922, lost
for all time.

(42½ per cent) was \$69,603 14 and Camera's (10 per cent) \$16,377 28 Milk

van stopped fight Camera knocked down 12 times in the 11 rounds Gross attendance 56,000 with 52,268 paid Gross receipts, \$428,000, divided as follows Federal tax, \$42,800, State tax, \$21,400, Baer's share, \$40,927,

1935 (June 13)--JAMES J BRADDOCK won title, defeating Baer, on points, 15 rounds, Long Island Bowl Attendance, 35 000, gross receipts, \$205,366, net, \$169 074 Baer's share, \$88,805, Braddock, \$31 244

1937 (June 22)--JOE LOUIS (second negro to hold heavyweight title)

then, until he joined the Army in 1942, suffered only one defeat—a 12 round knockout by Max Schmeling, on June 19, 1936

After winning the title from Braddock, Louis, who is 6 feet 1½ inches tall and fights best at about 200, made 21 successful defenses of his crown, as follows

Aug 30, 1937—Tommy Farr—Won 15	Dec 16 1940—Al McCoy—K O 8
Feb 23, 1938—Nathan Mann—K O 3	Jan 31, 1941—Red Burman—K O 5
April 1, 1938—Harry Thomas—K O 5	Feb 17, 1941—Gus Dorazio—K O 2
June 22, 1938—Max Schmeling—K O 1	Mar 21 1941—Abe Simon—K O 13
Jan 23, 1939—John Henry Lewis—K O 1	April 8 1941—Tony Musto—K O 9
April 17, 1939—Jack Roper—K O 1	May 23 1941—Buddy Baer—K O 7
June 28, 1939—Tony Calento—K O 4	June 18, 1941—Billy Conn—K O 13
Sept 20, 1939—Bob Pastor—K O 11	Sept 29 1941—Lou Nova—K O 8
Feb 9, 1940—Arturo Godoy—Won 15	Jan 9 1942—Buddy Baer—K O 1
Mar 29, 1940—Johnny Paychek—K O 2	Mar 27, 1942—Abe Simon—K O 8
June 20, 1940—Arturo Godoy—K O 8	

The heavyweight title has been "frozen" for the duration, since Louis is with the Armed Forces

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(161 to 175 pounds)

James W Coffroth is generally credited with originating the title in San Francisco, November 25, 1903, when he matched up Bob Fitzsimmons and George Gardner However, this is disputed and posters are exhibited to prove that Jack Herman promoted a bout in Fort Erie, Ontario (across from Buffalo),

1905, and
Gard-
of the
atched
ly won

title

GEORGE GARDNER knocked out Jack Root, 12 rounds, Fort Erie, Ont., July 4, 1903 and was awarded championship belt

1905, in San Francisco

talize on it

BATTLING LEVINSKY outpointed Jack Dillon in 12 rounds in Boston, Oct. 24, 1910

Cormick never claimed title, went to his home in Europe, then retired

GEORGES CARPENTIER, of France, knocked out Levinsky in four rounds, Oct. 12, 1920 and Carpentier, having been title holder of the class in Europe, thus became the actual world's champion

GENE TUNNEY outpointed Levinsky, 12 rounds, Jan. 23, 1922, gaining American Championship. Harry Greb outpointed Tunney, May 23, 1922, 15 rounds. Tunney regained American title, Feb. 23, 1923, outpointing Greb, 15 rounds. Tunney relinquished claim to American Championship when he entered heavyweight ranks in 1925 and title vacant since then.

BATTLING SIKI, a Senegalese negro, knocked out Carpentier in 6 rounds in Paris, Sept. 24, 1922.

MIKE MCTIGUE beat Siki on decision, March 17, 1923, in Dublin, Ireland.

PAUL BERLENBACH outpointed McTigue 15 rounds in New York, May 3, 1925.

JACK DELANEY won from Berlenbach on points, 15 rounds, Brooklyn, July 26, 1926.

DELANEY resigned title when he entered heavyweight class in 1927.

MCTIGUE reclaimed title.

TOMMY LOUGHRAN won from McTigue in New York, 15 rounds, decision, Oct. 7, 1927.

LOUGHRAN resigned title in August, 1929, so that he might enter heavyweight class. The New York State Athletic Commission, in the autumn of 1929.

world's champion in New York.

BOB OLIN won from Rosenbloom in 15 rounds, Nov. 16, 1934, New York City.

JOHN HENRY LEWIS (negro) outpointed Bob Olin, 15 rounds, St. Louis, Oct. 31, 1935.

- 1914—
1917—
1920—
Decision created wild protest
1921—Wilson outpointed O'Dowd, 15 rounds, New York, March 17, and became recognized champion
1923—Harry Greb outpointed Wilson, 15 rounds, New York, Aug 31
1926—Tiger Flowers (only negro to hold title) outpointed Greb, 15 rounds, New York, Aug 19
1926—Edward "Mickey" Walker won 10 round decision from Flowers in Chicago, Dec 3
1931—(June 19) Walker relinquished title, claiming it impossible for him to make weight Fought Jack Sharkey about one month later and his poundage was 169½
The National Boxing Assn and New York State Athletic Commission each sponsored a tournament to determine Walker's successor, Gorilla Jones winning the former, Ben Jeby the latter Jones was disqualified in the 11th round of a bout with Marcel Thil in Paris, France, June 11, 1932, but Thil's inactivity caused N B A to vacate title, Jeby gaining universal recognition
1933—Lou Brouillard knocked out Jeby, 7 rounds, New York, Aug 9
1933—Vince Dundee outpointed Brouillard, 15 rounds, Boston, Oct 30
1934—Teddy Yarosz outpointed Dundee, 15 rounds, Pittsburgh Sept 11
1935—(Sept 19) Babe Risko (Harry Pytkowski) outpointed Yarosz, 15 rounds, Pittsburgh, Yarosz on floor 3 times On Dec 20 1935, in non title match, Risko (weight 161½) was knocked out in 1st round by Jock McAvoy, (168½) of England
1935—(Dec 20) Risko was stopped in 1st round by Jock McAvoy, England, non title match
1936—(Feb 19) Freddy Steele outpointed Risko, 15 rounds, Seattle
1937—(Sept 23) Fred Apostoli outpointed Marcel Thil of France, recognized by some as world's champion because he had beaten Gorilla Jones, on a foul, in the 11th round (June 11, 1932) while Jones was regarded as world's champion
1938—(Jan 7) In overweight match in New York, with the title not at stake, Apostoli stopped Steele in the 9th, but, because of conditions, could not claim title
Recognized by New York as champion
1940—(Jan 29) Tony Zale outpointed Hostak, 10 rounds, in Chicago, to become N B A champion
1940—(May 24) Ken Overlin outpointed Garcia in 15, in New York, and Overlin was N Y Commission's champion
1941—(May 9) Billy Soose outpointed Overlin, 15 rounds, New York

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(145 AND LATER 147 POUNDS)

In 1792, some small English fighters, calling themselves "Welters," which is a weight term used in English horse racing, started battling among themselves. The first of these champions was Paddington Tom Jones, weighing 145, who defeated all comers in 1792 and for several years later.

Class lapsed about 1795, was revived in 1815 and, from time to time, for the next 60 or 70 years, the English Welters fought each other but gained no real fame. However, the

Civil War, some Welters fought among themselves but without championship until the late 1800s.

1894—Tommy Ryan defeated Smith in 20 rounds, Minneapolis

1897—Smith reclaimed the title, when Ryan entered the middleweight ranks

1900—"Rube" Ferns became champion when Smith fouled him in 21st round, Buffalo

1900—Matty Matthews defeated Ferns, 15 rounds, Detroit

1901—Ferns regained title when he knocked out Matthews, 10th round, Toronto

1901—Joe Walcott (negro) stopped Ferns, 5th round, Fort Erie, Ont

1904—"Dixie Kid" won on foul from Walcott, 20 rounds, San Francisco, but only a few experts recognized him as champion

1904—"Dixie Kid" and Joe Walcott fought a 20 round draw, San Francisco

1906—Honey Melody won from Walcott, 15 rounds, Chelsea, Mass., and laid claim to title

1907—Mike (Twin) Sullivan defeated Melody, 20 rounds, Los Angeles

1910—Sullivan vacated title by becoming middleweight

1910—Jummy Clabby and Jummy Gardner both claimed title, but Clabby was recognized when he gained the popular verdict over the "Dixie Kid," 10-round no decision bout, New York

1911—Clabby became a middleweight and vacated title

1911—Ray Bronson Clarence (Kid) Ferns and many others claimed championship but they did not meet at division weights and title was really vacant until 1915

1915—Ted Lewis, British Welter champion, defeated Jack Britton, outstanding American Welterweight, 12 rounds, decision, in Boston, and claimed

title, which was generally recognized. From then until 1919, Lewis and Britton fought over a dozen times, each winning and losing about the same number of times and alternating as champion.

1919—Jack Britton knocked out Lewis, 9 rounds in Canton, Ohio, March 17

1922—Edward "Mickey" Walker won 15-round decision in New York from Britton

1926—Pete Latzo won 10 round decision from Walker in Scranton, Pa., May 20

1927—Joe Dundee won 15 round decision from Latzo

1929—Jackie Fields won on foul from Dundee, two rounds in Detroit

1930—Young Jack Thompson (negro) outpointed Fields, 15 rounds, in Detroit, May 9, winning decision and title

1930—Tommy Freeman won title, Sept 5, Cleveland, defeating Thompson, 15 round decision

1931—(April 14) Young Jack Thompson regained title in Cleveland by scoring technical knockout over Freeman the latter being unable to answer bell for 12th round

1931—Lou Broullard, Danielson, Conn., won title in Boston, Oct 23, outpointing Thompson 15 round decision

1932—Fields outpointed Broullard in Chicago, 10 rounds Jan 28

1933—Young Corbett III outpointed Fields, San Francisco, 10 rounds, Feb 22

1933—Jimmy McLarnin stopped Corbett, Los Angeles, 1 round, June 5

1934—Barney Ross outpointed McLarnin, New York, 15 rounds, May 28

1934—McLarnin outpointed Ross, New York, 15 rounds Sept 17

1935—(May 28) Barney Ross defeated Jimmy McLarnin, on points, 15 rounds (NYC)

1938—(May 31) Henry Armstrong outpointed Ross, 15 rounds, in New York

1940—(Oct 4) Fritz Zivic outpointed Armstrong, 15 rounds, in New York

1941—(July 29) Freddie ("Red") Cochrane outpointed Zivic, 15 rounds, in New Jersey

1942—Cochrane enlisted in U S Navy

Title "frozen" for duration, Cochrane is with the Armed Forces

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(133 POUNDS—NOW 135)

This division in America was without real recognition until 1868, when Abe Hicken defeated Pete McGuire in Perrysville, Mo. They fought at 130 and called themselves "lightweights." Hicken claimed title, no one disputed, and he eventually retired.

In 1872, Joe Collyer, of England, on a visit to the USA, defeated Billy Edwards, of America, and Arthur Chambers, of England who had helped the Marquis of Queensbury to frame the Queensbury rules. Collyer soon retired.

1879—Arthur Chambers fought John Clark in Chippewa Falls, Canada, March 27, with bare knuckles and for a belt to be emblematic of the cham-

pionship They agreed on 133 pounds instead of 140.

1880-1881 was looked upon as champion but made no real claim to it
 Jack McAuliffe who had won the amateur light weight title

turned professional in 1885 and whipped them all through the
 feated McAuliffe's record embraced
 decision and 9 draws

1893-Kid Lavigne lost title on

points on July 3 1899 in a 20 round battle with Frank Erne

1901-Joe Gans knocked out Erne in the first round in Ft. Erie Canada on
 May 12 (45 seconds) Erne previously had been knocked out in three rounds
 (in 1900) by Terry McGovern who weighed only about 125 but it was a
 handicap match its stipulation being Erne could not lose his title in that bout.

1908-Battling Nelson knocked out Gans 17 rounds in San Francisco
 July 4

1910-Ad Wolgast won title from Nelson on Feb 22 when referee stopped
 bout after the 40th round of a 45 round fight to save Nelson from further
 punishment

1912-Willie Ritchie won on foul from Wolgast, San Francisco 16th round,
 Nov 28

1914-Freddie Welsh outpointed Ritchie in London England, under British
 scoring rules in a 20 round fight.

1917-Benny Leonard technically knocked out Welsh in nine rounds on
 May 28 in New York

1921-Leonard retired undefeated

1925-As outcome of elimination tournament through Winter and Spring.

1924-1925 Jimmy Goodrich was acclaimed champion

1925-Rocky Kansas defeated Goodrich on points 15 rounds Dec 7

1926-Sammy Mandell won title from Kansas July 3 1926 on points in 10-
 round fight in Chicago

1930-Al (Abraham) Singer of New York knocked out Mandell in first
 round in New York (1 minute 32 seconds) July 17

1930-Tony Canzoneri knocked out Singer in first round New York (1
 minute 6 seconds) Nov 14

1933-Barney Ross outpointed Canzoneri in Chicago 10 rounds June 23

1935-(April 15) Barney Ross relinquished title being unable to make
 weight

1935-(May 10) Tony Canzoneri and Lou Ambers, joint claimants for Ross
 crown fought 15 rounds in New York Canzoneri won decision and regained
 title

1936-(Sept 4) Ambers outpointed Canzoneri 15 rounds in New York

1938-(Aug 17) Henry Armstrong outpointed Ambers 15 rounds, in New
 York

1939-Armstrong outgrew division

- 1912—Johnny Kilbane outpointed Attell, 20 rounds, San Francisco, Feb 22
- 1923—Eugene Criqui, of France, knocked out Kilbane, 6 rounds, New York, June 2
- 1923—Johnny Dundee outpointed Criqui, 15 rounds, New York, July 26
- 1925—Dundee outgrew division and retired from class
- 1925-1926—Louis "Kid" Kaplan was winner of elimination contest to determine Dundee's successor
- 1927—Kaplan outgrew division and retired
- 1927—Benny Bass and Red Chapman, ranking claimants, fought twice Bass won first on foul in the first round in New York, January 1 Bass outpointed Chapman 10 rounds, Philadelphia, Sept 12, and was recognized as champion by National Boxing Association
- 1928—Tony Canzoneri and Bass met in title match in New York, Feb 10, and Canzoneri won 15-round decision
- 1928—Andre Routis, of France won title from Canzoneri, 15 round decision, New York, Sept 28
- 1929—Christopher "Battling" Battalino, won title by outpointing Routis, 10 rounds, Hartford, Conn, Sept 23
- 1932—Battalino relinquished title March, being unable to make divisional limit
- 1932—Kid Chocolate stopped Lew Feldman in New York, 12 rounds Oct. 13, for New York State Athletic Commission tournament title. Tommy Paul outpointed Johnny Pena in Detroit, 15 rounds, May 26, for N B A tournament title
- 1933—Freddie Miller outpointed Paul in Chicago, 10 rounds, Jan 13
- 1934—Chocolate relinquished title to compete as lightweight, N Y solons designating Baby Arizmendi Mike Belloise winner as champion Arizmendi outpointed Belloise in New York, 15 rounds, Aug 30
- 1936—(May 11) Petey Sarron defeated Miller, 15 rounds, Washington, D C
- 1937—(Oct 29) Henry Armstrong knocked out Sarron, 6th round, New York
- 1938—Armstrong resigned as champion, New York Commission then recognized Mike Belloise and Joey Archibald as outstanding
- 1938—(Oct 17) Archibald outpointed Belloise, 15 rounds, New York
- 1940—(May 20) Henry Jaffra outpointed Archibald, 15 rounds, Baltimore
- 1941—(Sept 11) Chalky Wright (Negro) knocked out Archibald, 11 rounds, Washington
- 1942—(Nov 20) Willie Pep outpointed Wright, 15 rounds, New York
- Pep's title as champion in New York "frozen" for duration, since Pep is with the Armed Forces

BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(105 AND 112 AND 116—NOW 118)

In 1835, the smallest type of fighters were called "bantams"—or "little chickens" Of the group in America—perhaps no more than 8 or 10 at most—Charlie Lynch was supposed to be best He went to England in 1856 and was

beaten in 95 rounds by Simon Fmighy, the best English bantam. He met Fmighy again in 1859, won in 43 rounds, and claimed the world's title. Lynch retired undefeated along in 1861 and the division was non-existent until 1887

1887—

1888—

1890—

claimed as such

I was no-

1

1898—Daily retired undefeated and Terry McGovern claimed title. On Sept. 12, McGovern knocked out Pedlar Palmer of England, joint champion, in one round in New York

1900—McGovern retired

1900—Harry Forbes claimed title. Forbes met all comers

1903—

1904—

1904—

Jimmy W

rounds decision, but lost the second 15 rounds to a decision

1907—Title vacated by both Walsh and Stanley

1907—Johnny Coulon claimed title

June 9

1915—Williams lost on foul to Johnny Ertle, 5 rounds. Ertle claimed title. Owing to fact that there was much argument as to whether punch was fair or foul about 50 per cent of the experts agreed Williams was still champion and the other 50 per cent insisted Williams was still

1917—Pete Herman beat Williams in 20 round decision as had not accomplished much since his foul victory over Williams regarded as the real champion

1920—Joe Lynch won title from Herman 15 rounds, New

1921—Herman regained championship beating Lynch in Brooklyn

1920—Charles F. Miller won title from Joe Lynch in New York

March 20

1931—Eugene Huat, of France, defeated Al Brown, 15 round decision, Montreal, Quebec, Oct 27 and claimed title

1932—Brown defeated Huat, Paris, June 18, ten round decision

1934—(July)—N B A declared title vacant through Brown's failure to defend N Y Commission followed N B A The N B A then inaugurated tournament Bobby Leitham, Canadian bantamweight champion, named outstanding contender Sixto Escobar, Porto Rican, knocked out Leitham in Holyoke, Mass, seven rounds, repeated knockout, in five rounds, at Montreal, to win Canadian title N B A then named Baby Casanova, Mexican, outstanding contender Escobar stopped Casanova in nine rounds in Montreal, receiving Seagram Belt emblematic of Canadian championship, and recognition from the National Boxing Association as the 'defending champion'

1935—(Aug) Balcasar Sanchelli outpointed Al Brown, 15 rounds, in Spain and won title in European opinion USA did not share in this belief and ignored Sanchelli

1935—(Aug 26) Lou Salica rated as champion, by N Y State, defeated Sixto Escobar, 15 rounds, decision, New York

1935—(Nov 15) Sixto Escobar defeated Salica, 15 rounds, Madison Square Garden, New York

1937—(Sep 23) Henry Jeffra outpointed Escobar, 15 rounds, New York

1938—(Feb 20) Escobar outpointed Jeffra, 15 rounds, in Puerto Rico

1940—Escobar resigned title

1941—George Pace, regarded by N B A as its champion Lou Salica rated as champion by N Y Commission

1941—Salica outpointed Pace

1942—(Aug 7) Manuel Ortiz outpointed Salica, 12 rounds, Hollywood, Calif, and gained championship recognition

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(112 POUNDS)

This division first was established in England early in 1910 and later in 1910, the USA decided to introduce such a class in this country

The Zulu Kid, Frankie Mason and Johnny Rosner were among the early claimants Eventually the performances of Mason gained him ranking as American flyweight champion

1921—Johnny Buff won title from Frankie Mason on points, 15 rounds, New Orleans

1922—Pancho Villa, a Filipino, knocked out Buff, 11 rounds, New York, Sept 14

1923—Frankie Genaro outpointed Villa, 15 rounds, New York March 1

In the spring of 1923, Jimmy Wilde, the English champion, came to the USA and, although Genaro was American champion, Wilde elected to mix it with Villa

1923—Villa knocked out Wilde in 7 rounds in New York on June 18, and became known as world's champion although Genaro held American championship

1925--Villa died in July

1925—Fidel La Barba outpointed Genaro, ten rounds, and was recognized as world's champion

1927—La Barba retired to enter college

1927 28 29—No definite champion to succeed La Barba For a while Corporal Izzy Schwartz was rated as champion by the New York Commission This was because he beat Newsboy Brown on points, Dec 16 1927 But others beat Schwartz and conditions in the division became scrambled In an effort to determine actual champion, the Commission directed that an elimination

bill dusky Cuban,

15 round bout in

Madison Square Garden, New York, March 21 and was acknowledged as champion by the New York Commission

At the same time New Jersey elected Wilhe La Morte as champion and the National Boxing Association, representing nearly 30 states, settled upon Frankie Genaro. Wolgast was matched to meet Genaro in New York in May, 1930, but the bout was called off.

1930 (May 16)—Wolgast scored a technical knockout over La Morte in New York

1930 (Aug 6)—Genaro defeated La Morte 10 round decision New York

1930 (Dec 26)—Genaro and Wolgast fought 15 round draw

1931—Young Perez, French fighter from Tunis knocked out Genaro in the 2nd round Oct 26 in Paris

1932—Perez recognized as flyweight champion in France but England elected its own, Jackie Brown

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193

recog
and flyweights

1935—At end of year N Y State Athletic Commission rated Small Montana as its champion. The National Boxing Association did not nominate anyone for title.

1935 (Sept 16)—Small Montana outpointed Midget Wolgast, 10 rounds, Oakland Calif. and claimed title

1935 (Sept 8)--Benny Lynch knocked out Jackie Brown, 2nd round, Manchester, England, and claimed world's title

1937 (Jan 9)—Lynch outpointed Mantana, 15 rounds, in England, and became recognized world's champion

1938 (June 29)—Lynch resigned title

1938 (Sept 22)—Peter Kane England, defeated Jackie Zurich, U S A, 15 rounds in England, Zurich having claimed U S title, while regarding Kane as European champion

1939 (Oct 4)—Small Montana outpointed Zurich, 10 rounds, in Hollywood, Calif.

19-10—Because of war, Kane forced into retirement.

1942—Small Montana regarded as American champion

1943—Jackie Paterson, of Scotland, rated as world's champion in Nat Fleischer's book "All-Time Ring Records"

MILLION DOLLAR FIGHTERS

At least three ringmen earned over \$1 000,000 directly with their fists, and a fourth—John L. Sullivan—grossed well beyond \$1,000,000, due to prize ring fame

The "Golden Trio" was made up of Jack Dempsey, Joe Louis and Gene Tunney, in that order, and it is possible that both Jack Sharkey and Max Schmeling made over \$1,000,000, but no detailed figures are available

Dempsey was a ringman for about 11 years before winning the title from Jess Willard, in Toledo, in 1919. But his earnings through those years were

After being beaten
tirement, but later

changed his mind, and made a 'comeback' tour which ended in Chicago, when he fared not too well against Battling Levinsky, and Dempsey hung up his gloves for the last time

DEMPSEY'S RING EARNINGS

Prior to 1919	\$100,000	1923—Luis Firpo	\$470 000
1919—Jess Willard	27 500	1926—Gene Tunney	718 868
1920—Billy Miske	55 000	1927—Jack Sharkey	350 711
1920—Bill Brennan	100 000	1927—Gene Tunney	425 000
1921—Georges Carpentier	300 000	Comeback Tour	250,000
1923—Tom Gibbons	265,000		

TOTAL

\$3 062 079

Dempsey must have made at least \$2 000,000 through his work in the movies, on the stage, on circus tours for exhibitions, and for his services

... .. \$40 000 for his
y
e

went into battle 12 times during 1934 and his total earnings that year were \$4 757

But after that, the harvest began, and his year by year earnings from his start as a professional, until he went into the Army in 1942, were

LOUIS' RING EARNINGS

1934	\$ 4 757	1939	\$301 995 17
1935	426,175	1940	117,455 25
1936	281,838	1941	471 892 86
1937	253,262	1942	111,082
1938	406,409		
			<hr/>
			\$2 374,866.28

Although Tunney had more than 60 fights before meeting Dempsey in 1926, the grand total earnings was comparatively small. It perhaps was not more than \$225,000. He never fought after defeating Tom Heeney in 1928.

TUNNEY'S RING EARNINGS

Prior to 1926	\$225 000	1927—Dempsey	\$990,445
1926—Dempsey	200,000	1928—Heeney	525 000
			<hr/> \$2 390 445

Sullivan's earnings prior to 1882, when he won the title by whipping Paddy Ryan, were, as listed in Nat Fleischer's "All Time Ring Record Book" the finest volume ever devoted to the boxing sport, totalled \$3 320 for six fights. Fleischer gives Sullivan's complete ring earnings with his fists as follows:

SULLIVAN'S RING EARNINGS

Prior to 1882	\$ 3,320	1885—Paddy Ryan	\$ 7,900
1882—Paddy Ryan	5 000	1885—Jack Burke	4 300
1882—Jim Elliot	1,100	1885—Dominick McCafferey	8 500
1882—Tug Wilson	12,000	1886—Frank Herald	2,300
1883—Charlie Mitchell	11,000	1886—Paddy Ryan	6 500
1883—Herbert Slade	14 000	1886—Duncan McDonald	2 800
1884—Dominick McCafferey	1 800	1887—Patsy Cardiff	3 750
1884—John M. Laffin	9 200	1888—Charlie Mitchell	4 000
1884—Al Greenfield	6 800	1889—Jake Kilrain	10 500
1885—Al Greenfield	5,500	1892—James J. Corbett	**

** Fight was for \$25 000 purse and side bets of \$10 000, on winner take all basis. Sullivan lost, and thus suffered \$10 000 deficit.

Sullivan's tremendous popularity brought him big money when he went on his various tours, during some of which he took on all comers, offering \$500 to anyone he didn't knock out in four rounds. In others he was star of some theatrical production, the best remembered being "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands," which was featured in 1891.

The first of Sullivan's tours, in 1882-1883, with Billy Madden as manager, grossed \$105 000. The richest was that of 1883-1884, when Sullivan earned \$195 000. The other extremely successful tours, as shown in Fleischer's book, were: 1886-1887, tour of England, \$110 000; 1887, American tour, \$62 000; 1888, tour of England, \$42 000; 1889, tour, \$25 300; 1890, tour, \$58 000; 1891, tour, \$42 000; 1892, tour, \$25 300; 1893, tour, \$25 300; 1894, tour, \$42 000; 1895, tour, \$25 300; 1896, tour, \$42 000; 1897, tour, \$42 000; 1898, tour, \$25 300; 1899, tour, \$42 000; 1900, tour, \$25 300; 1901, tour, \$42 000; 1902, tour, \$25 300; 1903, tour, \$42 000; 1904, tour, \$25 300; 1905, tour, \$42 000; 1906, tour, \$25 300; 1907, tour, \$42 000; 1908, tour, \$25 300; 1909, tour, \$42 000; 1910, tour, \$25 300; 1911, tour, \$42 000; 1912, tour, \$25 300; 1913, tour, \$42 000; 1914, tour, \$25 300; 1915, tour, \$42 000; 1916, tour, \$25 300; 1917, tour, \$42 000; 1918, tour, \$25 300; 1919, tour, \$42 000; 1920, tour, \$25 300; 1921, tour, \$42 000; 1922, tour, \$25 300; 1923, tour, \$42 000; 1924, tour, \$25 300; 1925, tour, \$42 000; 1926, tour, \$25 300; 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In 1899, and continuing until 1916, Sullivan devoted the major portion of his time to vaudeville work and earned approximately \$141,000 during those 16 years. He died with very little of his vast earnings remaining.

LONG AND SHORT FIGHTS

LONGEST FIGHTS BARE KNUCKLES

James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, (6 hrs 15 min) near Melbourne Australia, Nov 1855

Mike Madden and Bill Hays, 185 rounds, (6 hrs 3 min) at Edenbridge, Eng., July 17, 1849

Mike Madden and Jack Grant, 140 rounds, (5 hrs 45 min) Woking Eng., Dec 12, 1848

In U S A —J Fitzpatrick and James O Neil, Berwick, Me., Dec. 4, 1860 (4 hrs 20 min)

(Note In bare knuckle fighting, the number of rounds was never consequential. The time length of the fight was the important thing because, under London Prize Ring Rule, a round ended when a man was knocked fell, or was thrown to the ground. Some rounds lasted many minutes, others only a second or two.)

LONGEST FIGHTS WITH GLOVES

(Each round the regulation 3 minute round of today)

110 rounds—(7 hrs 19 min) Andy Bowen vs Jack Burke, April 6, 1893, New Orleans. Referee called it "no contest," when fighters refused to continue.

100 rounds—(6 hrs 39 min) Danny Needham and Patsy Kerrigan, Feb 27, 1890, San Francisco. Draw.

77 rounds—(5 hrs 8 min) Harry Sharpe knocked out Frank Crosby, Feb 2, 1892, Nameoki, Ill. (Longest fight Marquis Queensbury rules ever to end in knockout.)

76 rounds—(5 hrs 3 min 45 sec) W Shenniff ("The Prussian") and J Welch, Apr 20, 1884, Philadelphia. Draw.

SHORTEST FIGHTS WITH GLOVES

1888 117 1½ seconds

 his first punch, thrown two seconds after the bell rang, and Rossier was counted out. Time, including count, 12 seconds.

RECORD BOXING GATES

Date	Principals	Site	Gate	Crowd
9 27-1927	Tunney Dempsey	Chicago	\$2 658,660	104,943*
9 23 1926	Dempsey-Tunney	Phila	1,895 733	120,757*
7 2 1921	Dempsey Carpentier	Jersey City	1,789 238	80 000
9 14 1923	Dempsey Firpo	NYC	1,188,603	82 000
7 21 1927	Dempsey Sharkey	NYC	1 083 530	75 000
6 22 1938	Louis Schmeling	NYC	1,015 012	70 000
9 25 1935	Louis Max Baer	NYC	1 000 832	88 150
11 12 1930	Sharkey Schmeling	NYC	749,935	79 222
6-22 1937	Louis Braddock	Chicago	715,470	45,500
7 26 1938	Tunney Heeney	NYC	691,014	45 890

* Gross figures Actual paid attendance Sept 27, 1927 was 102 450, on Sept 23 1926 it was 118,736

Receipts for Louis Schmeling and Louis Max Baer included \$100 000 for radio rights

RINGDOM'S FAMOUS POEM

The first Jack Dempsey, known as "The Nonpareil," whose name was Kelly, was born in Ireland arrived in New York as a boy, and eventually

went to work as

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out straight like a stick, and it struck Dempsey with the impact of a whirling crowbar, and dropped him for the count

That was the first time the pivot punch was used—and the last It since has been perpetually barred

Dempsey never recovered from that defeat In his next fight—Feb 18, 1890—he

the sp

him in

Jack o

in 20 in 1894 and lost the last battle of his career to Tommy Ryan, in Coney Island N Y, 3 rounds, Jan 18, 1895

Dempsey took sick a short time later On June 8, 1895 he made his final public appearance at a benefit given for him in New York Hoping to regain

his shattered health, he left for the West a short while later, but died in
 1895

poem. He had 1000 copies made.
 friends. Being modest, he did not sign his name.

The poem first was printed anonymously in the *Portland Oregonian* on
 1899 and eventually was reprinted around the world. Dempsey's
 death in 1895, came rallying
 and inscribed the poem

which follows

THE NONPAREIL'S GRAVE

(1)

Far out in the wilds of Oregon,
 On a lonely mountain side,
 Where Columbia's mighty waters,
 Roll down to the ocean side,
 Where the giant fir and cedar
 Are imaged in the wave,
 Overgrown with fires and lichens,
 I found Jack Dempsey's grave

(2)

I found no marble monolith,
 No broken shaft or stone,
 Recording sixty victories,
 This vanquished victor won,
 No rose, no shamrock could I find
 No mortal here to tell
 Where sleeps in this forsaken spot
 Immortal Nonpareil

(3)

A winding wooden canyon road
 That mortals seldom tread,
 Leads up this lonely mountain,
 To the desert of the dead
 And the Western sun was sinking
 In Pacific's golden wave,
 And those solemn pines kept watching
 Over poor Jack Dempsey's grave

(4)

Forgotten by ten thousand throats,
 That thundered his acclaim,
 Forgotten by his friends and foes,
 Who cheered his very name

Oblivion wraps his faded form
 But ages hence shall save
 The memory of that Irish lad
 That fills poor Dempsey's grave

(5)

Oh Fame why sleeps thy favored son
 In wilds in woods in weeds
 And shall he ever thus sleep on
 Interred his valiant deeds
 'Tis strange New York should thus forget
 Its "bravest of the brave"
 And in the fields of Oregon
 Unmarked leave Dempsey's grave

BASIC BOXING RULES

The standard "ring" for boxing contests must be elevated 5 feet above the floor level of the arena. The maximum measurement of the ring is 23½ square feet of which 20 square feet is roped off and constitutes the fighting zone. The other 3½ feet on the four sides outside the roped area called an "apron" usually prevents a fall to the floor of the arena proper in case a fighter is thrown out of the ring. There are four posts made of iron or steel, one at each corner of the ring. The ring ropes are one inch in diameter and are stretched between the posts. The first 18 inches from the floor, the second 35 and the third 52 inches from the floor.

The gloves must not weigh less than 5 ounces.

A gong begins and ends a round.

Championship fights usually are fifteen rounds, a round consisting of three minutes of fighting and one minute of rest. In some few States 10 and 12 rounds are the championship routes.

A referee who is inside the ring and two judges sitting on opposite sides of the ring are the officials. All three have an equal vote on the decision.

BOXING'S BASIC BLOWS

The basic blows in boxing are a left jab, a straight right hand, a left hook, and an uppercut, with either hand.

The jab is usually aimed at the nose with intent to jolt back the opponent's head or to tip him off balance so that a right hand blow can be struck while the man is in an unprotected position. The straight right usually is shot out from the shoulder with the entire body swinging with the blow which is generally regarded as the most powerful of the four used in boxing.

The left hook is also a devastating punch. This was originated in 1859

by James J. Corbett. He had broken the knuckles of his left hand in the Benicia Bay (Calif.) barge fight with Joe Choynski and the healing process was slow. When Corbett resumed training and tried to left jab the punching bag the concussion created great pain. He then experimented with a hooking jab instead of the straight jab and thus avoided the pain from straight punching. Corbett a keen student of boxing began to study the effects of this hooking punch and when his hands had healed tried a left hook, with his entire body following through. He knocked out his opponent with that one punch and the left hook was added to the three basic weapons of pugilism.

An uppercut is a lifting punch, aimed at the under part of an opponent's chin. It has a devastating result when accurately landed but very few fighters use it for the reason that, if they miss which is very often the case they are left wide open for a fast and savage counter attack before they can put up adequate guard.

Bob Fitzsimmons used what was called a "solar plexus" punch, which was nothing but a right or left hand drive to the body. Kid McCoy added to his fame with a "corkscrew" punch which was only a left jab but which McCoy ground into the enemy's face at the moment of contact by a sharp twist of the glove. Other fighters have been credited with using blows with fancy names but all of these were in the final analysis just one or the other of the basic four—left jab right cross left hook and uppercut.

AMATEUR BOXING

The sport of amateur boxing has thrived through more than four decades due to the activities of all the Associations which are members of the Amateur Athletic Union. Many of the youngsters who fought on to greatness and to national amateur championships under the auspices of the A. A. U. later became famous in professional rings.

These include Fidel Labarba, Lou Salica, Benny Valgar, Battling Batolino, Augie Ratner, Sid Terris, Dave Rosenberg, Al Mello, Marty Burke, Fred Apostoli, Jack Burke, Al Reich, Max Marek, Joe Louis, Bob Pastor, Armand Emanuel and Lou Nova.

In 1928 the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News allied newspapers started the Golden Glove duels which now are world famous. The best amateurs in the Chicago area met and the championship of the district was decided at about the time the amateurs in New York were holding their tournament. This was followed by inter city championships, which always attracted arena filling crowds.

These boxing tournaments by the A. A. U. and the Chicago Tribune New York News have been great factors in the progress of the professional game. Of course a large number of the amateur champions never turned "pro" indulging in the sport just for the fun it gave them but those who turned their skill into a profession had enough skill to go far. They had been schooled well from the time they started amateur boxing they were

brought along slowly, and so they were masters in the fundamentals when they launched themselves in a professional career

Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, discussing the Golden Gloves tournaments, spoke for amateur boxing as a whole when he wrote

"The voluntary entrance of a boy into an amateur boxing tournament stamps him as a brave man.

"Each knows that it is the severest test a man can have in sport. Maybe he will be thumped into oblivion in his first bout, but his heart was right or he wouldn't have entered. He knows that every time he pokes his head through the ropes he has to face an adversary whose one purpose is to knock him out."

"Golden Gloves Champions have been found in strange places. Boys who went into it as a lark or on a dare, or doubting themselves, suddenly have found themselves under the spotlight's glare before 20,000 spectators fighting for the championship. It happens as quickly as that. Boys who were novices in January have come into the March finals with skill and confidence."

as an incubator for professional boxing. Our objective is to give these boys a chance to express themselves, to share the spotlight for a moment, to build their bodies and, above all, their characters."

The magnitude of the Golden Gloves activities is shown by the fact that the 16 Chicago representatives in the inter-city tournament of 1943 were survivors of an army of more than 15 000 competitors while New York's 16 champions were developed in bouts involving even more

The Golden Gloves idea named and sponsored by Capt Joseph Patterson has spread far beyond the Chicago and New York confines, and the tournament idea is tremendously popular. The profit of the New York and Chicago shows is donated to charity.

Ward advanced the Golden Gloves idea to international fame in 1937, and continued it through 1940, by arranging All American versus All European Championships. Further, Ward originated the practice of awarding trophies—the Barney Ross, Joe Louis and Tony Zole trophies—to former Golden Glovers who turned professional and won titles.

John Barbara, South Bend Ind, Verne Patterson, Chicago, Jimmy
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phens, Chicago, are included among them

The Americans—most of them originally developed in the A A U ranks, who won Olympic Championships are

Flyweight (112 pounds) George V Finnegan 1904 (fought at 105 pounds that year), Frankie Genaro, 1920, Fidel La Barba, 1924

The A A U put on championships for 105, 108, 125, 145, 158 and 165 pounders in other years, but its standard classes now are 112, 118, 126 135, 147 160 175 and heavyweight. The A A U classes are

three 3-
n
decision must be rendered There are no draws in tournament contests

1943 AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

National A. A. U

112-Pound—Tony Peppi, Boston
118 Pound—Earl O Neal, Fort Sill, Okla
126-Pound—Jackie Floyd, Philadelphia
135 Pound—Charles Hunter, Cleveland
147 Pound—Charles Cooper, Washington
160 Pound—Samson Powell, Cleveland
175 Pound—Robert Foxworth, St. Louis
Heavyweight—Walter Moore, Chicago

National Collegiate A. A.

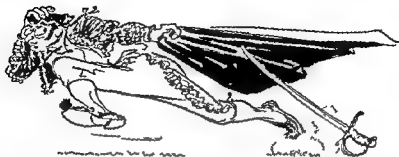
105 Pound—Cliff Lutz, Wisconsin
112 Pound—Don Miller, Wisconsin
126 Pound—Myron Miller, Wisconsin
145 Pound—George Makris, Wisconsin
Heavyweight—Verdayne John, Wisconsin

145 Pound—Cliff Lutz, Wisconsin
155 Pound—Don Miller, Wisconsin
165 Pound—Myron Miller, Wisconsin
175 Pound—George Makris, Wisconsin
Heavyweight—Verdayne John, Wisconsin

Eastern Intercollegiate

120 Pound—Jack Grey, Penn State
127-Pound—Vince Byrne, Syracuse
135-Pound—Ben Sgroi, Syracuse
145 Pound—Harold Wells, Syracuse
155 Pound—Billy Byrne, Syracuse
165-Pound—Larry Fitzpatrick, Army
175 Pound—John McArdle, Syracuse
Heavyweight—Salvatore Mirabito, Syracuse
Team—Syracuse

BULL FIGHTING



THE idea for bull fighting is supposed to have originated in Crete—ancient land of the Minotaur. There is little history of its progress until the reign of Julius Caesar, in Rome, shortly before the beginning of the Christian Era.

Julius Caesar favored bull fighting and encouraged it. Succeeding rulers of Rome arranged such contests as part of the program for fete day. There does not appear in the pages of history the name by which bull fighting then was known. Its official name now is *Tauromaquia* (meaning bull combat), being derived from the Spanish.

Nearing the 6th century, the sport lost favor among the Romans and about the same time the Moors adopted it with great fervor. They found that the slaughter of bulls, the goring of horses and the occasional demise of matadors was something much to their fancy. When the Moors invaded Spain in the 8th century, and took temporary control of that nation they introduced bull fighting. It gained immediate popularity. When the Moors were driven out, bull fighting continued as a major sport in Spain until the ascent of Phillip V to the throne. He ruled against the sport, calling it "barbaric," and bull fighting ceased in Spain until its revival in the 18th century.

Bull fighting was spread to Spanish Colonies through succeeding years or into most countries where Spaniards made up a large part of the population. Austria and Portugal it appears, were the only modern nations in Europe which borrowed the bull fighting sport from Spain. Fights featured Austrian Court festival programs for some years but did not find favor and were abolished.

In major form, the sport continued only in Spain, but its Civil War brought about almost complete curtailment of exhibitions. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities there were over 200 major bull rings in Spain. About 1,200 bulls and 6,000 horses were killed annually. The bulls used were a special breed noted for their ferocity. The cost of bringing them to fighting maturity is about \$250. The horses used usually were old and broken down.

One of Spain's champion matadors died recently with a mark of 5,000

slain bulls to his "credit," which is regarded as something of a world's record. Successful bull fighters earned fortunes in more prosperous years in Spain, the stars receiving from \$1000 to \$3000 a performance, and these men were great heroes in Spain. None was more so than Juan Belmonte, with a life story rivaling Horatio Alger's imagination at its best.

Belmonte was a street urchin in Seville, near starvation. He landed a job serving

history

\$3000

at his profession he retired, only to make a return, by special request, about ten

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The long spear used by Don Rodrigo later was replaced by a shorter one. When the Espada (meaning the swordsman who kills) was unmounted, a long sword replaced the lance. The toreros and their red flags, cloaks, etc., came as innovations in the early part of the 18th century, and were introduced by Francisco Romero

the

like
up the human forces that fight one bull at a time. The picadores are mounted on horses, which usually are blindfolded. Each picador carries a "pica," a long wooden rod, tipped with sharp steel. The job of each picador is to jab twice to the neck of the bull with his "pica," and open up as huge a gash as is possible. The stabbing draws six crimson streams from the bull's neck, the purpose being to enrage the bull even as loss of blood weakens him.

If the bull charges at the picador and his horse, it is the job of three toreros (the fellows on foot with the red cloth) to distract his attention by waving the flags so that the picadors can dash up and plunge the picas into the animal's neck. Often the bull does not see the waving flags, gores the horse, and disembowels him.

If a picador, because of the killing of his horse, has not had two jabs at the bull, he is not given a new mount and a new chance. He must retire. After the picadores have done their job complete or incomplete, they leave the arena.

Then the three

Each has a set of

ribbons. These

to slip up on the bull and plunge these darts into his neck. The toreros help by waving the red cloth. After the banderillas are all planted in the bull's quivering flesh, the work of these men is done and they retire, leaving the job of finishing the now weakened, bloody and pain crazed bull to the matador.

The matador is assisted in tricking the bull to death by the three flag waving toreros. The toreros proceed to exhaust what little energy is left in the bull by waving the red cloth. One torero waves the cloth with one hand and then the other, while the bull charges. The matador then kills the bull by thrusting his dying head into the red cloth.

The bull and the matador are then killed. If the bull is not killed in and finishes him with a short knife and then stands triumphant in the pools created by the blood of a bull that was tortured by ten men in the guise of sport.

After the matador acknowledges the salvos some laborers drive into the ring with a team of horses, they drag out the carcass of the bull send in a live one and resume the "fighting," until the program is completed by the killing of 6 bulls.

CANADIAN SPORTS

CANADA was a sports center, with many of its soldiers and some of its civilians devoted to games long years before folks in the United States were indulging in anything of much greater consequence than horseshoe pitching, and an occasional brush with their race horses.

Canada, originally settled by France, and for quite a long time a French possession, was taken over by England in 1763, after shattering French domination. Additional soldiers from England were poured into Canada to man the constantly widening chain of garrisons, and English immigrants followed after.

The settlers busy with hewing a homestead out of a semi wilderness, had little time at first for sports of any kind, but the soldiers brought equipment from England, and in their leisure, of which they had considerable, indulged in the games that had been their favorites in the homeland.

Cricket, very popular in England in the middle of the 18th century, quite likely was the first of the major games played in Canada, and matches of abbreviated kind, with rules to fit the occasions perhaps were played through the late 1760s and into the 1770s when the Revolutionary war caused many soldiers to be deployed from Canada to what was to become the United States.

Canada is a land of snow and much ice in the winter, and skates were needed equipment for the soldiery right from the start. Naturally, having skates, and much spare time during the latter part of the 18th century, impromptu races were staged in what now are the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Many Scottish regiments were among the first to garrison the major Canadian posts, and, in Scotland, curling on ice had been popular for centuries. It is more than likely that there were curling matches in and around the town of Halifax, in Nova Scotia and also in Quebec before the turn of the 19th century, but there are no records that can be regarded as official evidence.

F M Van Wagner, of McGill University, Montreal, long a student of sports and their origin, became intrigued along in 1930 by the disputed claims as to the origin of the game of ice hockey, and proceeded with a search of old records of every available kind in the effort to find the answer. Associated with him in the quest have been Dr A S Lamb, director of the Department of Physical Education at McGill, and E M Orlick, who, like Mr Van Wagner, is an assistant to Dr Lamb.

While the trio found no indisputable evidence concerning hockey's exact origin, they uncovered much about sports in the pioneer years of Canada.

Mr Van Wagner found a souvenir program of the Canadian Wheelman's Association of July 1894 and, beyond the rich treasure he discovered within its yellowed pages, the very fact that program announced on its cover that it was the '12th annual meet' of the association is of value in itself. For

one in which the high wheeled bike was the only one in existence, the type for the wheel of today was not invented until 1885. And in that same 1893, when Canada was having an annual bicycle tournament, a lone American H L Cortis trying for a speed record, rode 200 miles and 300 yards in 24 hours—an average less than 9 an hour.

The 1894 souvenir program of the Canadian Wheelman contained a variety of articles and among them was included "Our Sports" and another "Our City." Mr Van Wagner made copies of these, and very graciously has placed them at the reproduction disposal of this editor, so that the story of sports in the early days of Canada may find reprinting in this modern era.

The Montreal Curling Club was founded in 1807, the first inter city match was played in 1835 between teams representing Montreal and Quebec, the game being staged at Three Rivers, which was a midway point between the two large towns. There were no railroads in those days, and this meant that the players had to drive their sleds on a round trip of over 200 miles in deep winter. Quebec won, and the defeated Montreal men had to buy the dinner.

Cricket matches were played between Toronto and Hamilton in 1835.

Sherbrooke claimed a team for 1836, and there is evidence that Montreal had organized cricket teams in the 1830s. The first international match between the United States and Canada was played in Montreal in 1845. There is no mention as to what means were used by the Americans to make the long trip, but it must have been by stage, horseback or carriage. No railroads existed.

In those early years, matches between teams in cities widely separated were very few, but in 1846 the Toronto Cricketers travelled a total of 665 miles to play a match in Montreal, and had the satisfaction of winning. It was three years before Montreal was able to return the visit, that team calling itself the Montreal Cricket Club, and was Montreal's first. The Vesper Cricket Club was next, then the Montreal Garrison Club, composed of soldiers, came into existence.

In 1859, the Montreal Club invited a Cricket team from England, and guaranteed \$3750 for expenses. The offer was accepted by the Parr & Lilliewhite professional eleven, and theirs was the first cricket team from England to play in Canada. After leaving Montreal, the professional visitors played against teams in Hamilton, Ont., Rochester, N. Y., New York City and Philadelphia.

Quite likely this was the first European sports team of any kind to visit North America.

In September 1868, the second English cricket team—Willsher & Freeman's Eleven—visited Montreal and played one game. This was followed in 1872 by a visit of a team of amateurs called the "Gentlemen of England" team led by Captain Fitzgerald and which included three immortals of cricket fields—Grace, Hornby and Ottaway.

An Australian team visited Montreal in 1878, and among the players was Spofforth called "The Demon Bowler," and one of the greatest bowlers in the entire history of the British Empire.

The next sport, in the matter of age played in Canada is snowshoeing. Just when it started is not officially known, but the Montreal Snow Shoe club was organized in 1840 and proceeded to supervise snowshoe contests. The snowshoe was devised by the Canadian Indians, and perhaps the pioneer French, or the sports loving English after first adopting it for practical purposes, also utilized it in the latter part of the 18th century to provide the sport of racing.

The article quoted by Mr. Van Wagner when dealing with lacrosse, stated that "the early records of the 'national game' are yet to be traced."

As far as is known, lacrosse was first played by the Indians over 1834, and was used by the Indians as a game. The game of lacrosse was not standardized until the 1860s and most games up to then were under Indian rules.)

The first athletic club for sponsoring foot racing and outdoor athletics was formed in Montreal in 1842, and was known as the Olympic Club. It

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- 1883-1894

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3

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rules which had come to them in a crude form from England and standardized the game. Their game with Harvard revolutionized football play in the U.S.A. and that one game meant the beginning of the American style of football.

They were stars at lacrosse at cricket they became fine golfers grand tennis players and baseballers they boxed and wrestled exceptionally well and some became famous on track and field.

The McGill boys in short, went in for all the games of their time and were pioneers in intercollegiate play. Graduating they formed clubs and perpetuated the McGill tradition of clean sportsmanship keen contest and giving all they had at all times for the honor of their organizations and the glory of the

th

Esplanade Hill Brehaut's Hill and Fletcher's Field as well as the slopes of Peel and McTavish streets until a slide was built on the lacrosse grounds on Sherbrooke street in 1883. The Tuque Bleue Club organized on November 20 1883 built the first artificial chute in December 1883 and the Park Traction Co. in 1883 also built an artificial ch

ring the game of Ice Hockey are dealt with in the space devoted to that sport in later pages of this book.

Baseball was played spasmodically in the larger cities of Canada prior to the 1880's but was given its greatest impetus by Joe Page who has been a major league ball player at Indianapolis. He quit the game went to Canada took a job with the Canadian Pacific Railway arranged ball games and then had the C.P.R. fields. It was the same Joe Page New York, the idea of putting 1923-24 and with several Canadian the National Hockey League for the New York Americans.

the North American the oldest

The earliest King's Plate had its first running in Quebec in 1836. Although the names of all the winners since then are of record there is obscurity concerning other details.

This race always has been run in the Province of Quebec but at different places through the earliest years. Since 1908 when it was lifted to the status of a stakes race it has been run at the Blue Bonnet track in Montreal. The distance now is one mile having been reduced from 1½ in 1942. It is for 3 year olds bred and owned in Quebec.

The record value for the stake is \$2,135 established with the 1930 running.

The other King's Plate was established in 1860 and from its first running in that year until 1901 was known as the "Queen's Plate." Its start in 1860

"Queen's Plate," and remained so until her son, King Edward, succeeded her to the throne

The race is a mile and an eighth for 3 year olds bred and owned in Ontario. It is run at Woodbine Park, in Toronto. The record value of \$10,980 was reached in 1930, and the race was won by Aymond

There have not been any lapses in the running of this stake

Among other races of importance in Canada are

Alberta Derby—1 mile for 3 year olds foaled in Western Canada, originated in 1931, run at Calgary, record value, \$1,825 in 1935

Breeders Stakes—1 1/16 miles for 3 year olds foaled and owned in Canada, originated 1899, run at Woodbine, Toronto, record value, \$3 685 in 1943

Canadian Derby—1 1/2 miles, 3 year olds foaled in Canada, originated 1930, run at Winnipeg, record value \$4,920 in 1941

Durham Cup Handicap—1 1/2 miles, 3 year olds and over, foaled in Canada, originated 1906, run at Woodbine Toronto, record value, \$5,760 in 1924

King Edward Gold Cup—1 1/16 miles, 3 year olds and up, originated 1903, run at Woodbine Toronto record value, \$5,220 in 1930

Mrs Orpen's Cup and Saucer Handicap—1 mile 70 yards, 2 year olds bred and foaled in Canada originated 1937, run at Long Branch, Toronto, record value \$7,495 in 1940

Orpen Memorial Handicap—1 1/16 miles, 3 and 4 year olds foaled in

Wood

William Hendrie Memorial—1 1/16 miles, 3 year olds and up, foaled in Canada, originated 1907, run at Woodbine, Toronto, record value, \$4 060 in 1928

Woodbine Autumn Steeplechase Handicap—2 miles, 3 year olds and up, originated 1907, run at Woodbine Toronto, record value, \$4,200 in 1928

The first steeplechase race in North America was run near Montreal in about 1840. It was won by Colonel Whyte, riding Heretic in a starting field of nine

and
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big
breeding establishments scattered throughout Canada, and they have produced some very fast and very durable thoroughbreds

The soccer style of football was first to be played in Canada. Then Rugby was introduced. In later years, Canada devised its own game of football, known as "rouge" which is described in the football section of this book under "Football—Canadian"

Canada has produced some mighty athletes, great football players, marvels at hockey, skating wizards, fine performers on track and field, it has developed the best lacrosse players that ever lived. Some of its swimmers have achieved world renown, and some of its ball players have climbed the heights. It has had its full share of splendid boxers, oarsmen, tennis players, golfers, curlers, bowlers, ski jumpers, dog sled drivers, canoeists, auto race drivers, motorcycle daredevils and cyclists.

Canadians pioneered sports on the North American continent, and have kept pace through the long years since then with the inventive, and tinkering, and improving Yankees. It has not been able to produce athletic star for athletic star with the Americans, because of the population differences but when it is recalled that Canada has only a trifle more than 10,000,000 people, as compared with 135,000,000 for the United States, it quickly is obvious that Canadians have performed magnificently in the field of athletics.

CANOEING



THE canoe followed the rolling solid log and then the raft as man's pioneer means of traveling the waterways. No doubt, earliest man found a rotted log hollowed in the center by the ravages of disease, floating on the water and, when he discovered that it would contain his body and still remain buoyant, the idea for the canoe was born.

The earliest canoe, hollowed by the crude implements of mankind, has remained through all the ages as the basic features of boat construction.

Ancient France, no doubt, gave the canoe its name. In French "canot" (with the "T" silent) means a hollowed log. The Anglo-Saxons, accepting the word, dropped the "T" and substituted an "E." This disposes of the contention of some that Christopher Columbus found the West Indians to be using a "strange craft" called the "canoa," and that this was changed to "cano" by the Spaniards. The canoe was known in Europe many centuries before the Columbus excursion.

The canoe, although now used mainly as a medium of sport in the settled communities, still serves as a means of navigation in isolated parts of the U S A and Canada, Alaska, the Arctic Circle, and in countries chiefly inhabited by the aborigines

The first club organized for the furtherance of canoeing as a sport was since has conducted its

Some years later there
has sponsored races

among sailing canoes

France adopted canoeing as a sport in 1867

In 1871 canoeists in the U S A banded together under the name of New York Canoe Club, which dissolved on Aug 3, 1880, when the American Canoe Association, then and now the governing body in this country, was organized at a meeting in Crosbyside Park, Lake George, N Y, with W L Alden as first commodore

The A C A was split into two sections the main group, called "International," by some, which held annual regattas for sailing and paddling canoes on the St Lawrence River prior to war, and the other, which refers to itself as the "Atlantic Division of the A C A." The International has paddling, cruising and sailing canoe events, the Atlantic does not arrange sailing races

CANOE SPECIFICATIONS

The standard racing canoes in the U S A and Canada are identical, built entirely of wood (in most cases cedar) Those in other countries vary from

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30 inch beam, 12 inch depth,
and weigh about 10 lbs They carry, when sailing, 40 square feet of sail
and upward

The Decked Sailing Canoe is designed for speed It is 16 feet long and resembles an Eskimo's kayak It has a 6 foot sliding seat It provides the fastest and most thrilling sport possible in canoeing

FAMOUS CANOEISTS

Ernest Ruedel, of the Pendleton Canoe Club, of New York, is the outstanding paddler of all time, the greatest double blade wielder the sport has known Prior to Ruedel's appearance in 1923, in the one mile paddling

championship of the International Division, competition always was so keen that only man, since 1888, had been able to win three titles—and only two were successive. He was A. E. Ireland, of Toronto, winner in 1915, repeater in 1916, and again the champion in 1920.

But Riedel, who won his first championship in 1923, kept right on winning. Meeting the greatest in Canada, as well as the U. S. A., he paddled them into defeat for a span of something like 19 years, to become the wonder man in a canoe.

Riedel's list of championships follows:

International one man double-blade champion, 16 years,

McLester Trophy Atlantic Division champion, 19 years,

Vanderbilt "Bonk" trophy, 16 years,

Turtle Trophy, one man single blade, 5 years.

He was the only man to win National single and double blade title in the same year.

He established a new world's record of 7:55.2 in 1938 for the one mile course in an International race.

He was the undefeated world's champion when the war ended racing.

Another canoeist who kept the American escutcheon from too much tarnish in the International contests, was Leo Friede, also of New York. His specialty was sailing canoes. Friede won the sailing titles in 1914, 1915 and 1916. There was no racing in 1917 and 1918. But in 1919 he came right back to win, repeated in 1920, won in 1922 and also in 1925.

Riedel and his associates in the Pendleton Club have been tremendously successful in the championship duels in the Atlantic Division. While Riedel was making records and gathering new honors in the double blade affairs, William Gaehler was gathering single blade, or endurance record honors, and Riedel, Gaehler and usually C. Robinson and Edward Dreher, were joining up in the Club Four Events, and sweeping the waters. At various times, the Pendletons, as a club, and as individuals, held all the titles, and all the records in the Atlantic Division, with the Washington Canoe Club, due to the performances of H. Knight and E. Rodman, occasionally cracking the two man contest monopoly. The Balmy Beach Canoe Club, the Yonkers C. C., the Needham (Mass.) C. C. and the Cacawa C. C. also had some fine combinations.

C. Humbert, R. Nurse, A. G. Hahn, J. Kuhnast, G. Warner, G. Mosher, E. Balko have won individual championships in the Atlantic Division, while the two man combination of Colby Parnell, Manz Batovac, Gauthier Hawke, Nurse-Porter, Knight Knight, Volanta Blackman, Zaboy-Kropoff, Wilke-Hass and Knight Rothrock have defeated the best of the Pendletons. But whenever that happened to the Pendletons, it was a head line story.

The most prized trophy in canoeing is the Challenge Cup for sailing canoe competition. It was put up in 1886 and the first winner was C. Bowyer Vaux, of New York. It was successfully defended by Americans in 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1895. There was a lapse in competition until

1913 when Friede defended it successfully against Ralph B Britton, of Canada, in 1913, and repeated against Britton in 1914. The next race was not until 1933, when Friede, in his famous "Mermaid," was defeated by Uffa Fox, of Cowles, England. In 1936, the last year of competition, Roger de Quincey, of England, made a successful defense against Gordon K Douglass, of Canada.

CAT SHOWS



The domesticated cat was an object of veneration among the Egyptians, but it is the animal of mystery to the historians.

The cat belongs to the *Felidae* family, which includes lions, tigers and the lynx, but although millions of cats have wandered off into the wildernesses, there never has been found a wild species resembling the pet cat.

have been the only species of domesticated cat, although the Chinese cat, which came to notice about 1000 years ago, might have existed much earlier. It has soft, beautiful fur, and is distinguished from other breeds by its pendulous ears.

The mystery concerning the cat is that it was unknown in Europe and Africa, beyond Persia and Egypt, for countless centuries and then, suddenly, the cat made its appearance almost simultaneously throughout Europe, and each breed was distinctly apart from the other. Historians, in all their searching, never have found anything to explain this.

The earliest assumption that these cats which appeared mysteriously throughout Europe might have come from Rome, Greece, and Judaea has been found to be wrong. While ancient writings and sculpture revealed dogs and horses as possessions of these people, there was nothing coherent about the cat.

Germans of the late Middle Ages had their cats. So did the French,
 Spanish, Italians, Norsemen, Irish, English and Scots. Each breed was
 distinct from the other. In addition there were the Manx, the
 ferret, the... The
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The two outstanding clubs around New York are the Empire Cat Club and the Atlantic Cat Club. Prior to the war each put on an annual show, usually in November or December, and each drew between 150 and 300 entries. Each show lasted two days. The earlier ones were more prolonged, but were abbreviated when it was found that cats, too long on display, became victims of what is known as "show sickness." Awards for champions were ribbons or cash. The Empire Club in 1938 had a rat and mouse show in connection with its cat show and —

The value of a show cat scale breed right now is the Persian, to the short haired domestic cat, goes to the Abyssinian. But the popularity of the breeds moves in cycles and the favorite of today may be the almost forgotten breed of tomorrow.

CHECKERS (DRAUGHTS)



CHECKERS and chess are related games. It is not definitely established which is older, but the general attitude is that checkers must have preceded chess, and that the chess game, with its many intricate and elaborate plays, was devised from the far simpler game of checkers.

However, this is assumption—not basic fact. Checkers has been traced back definitely to a time before the Pharaohs—a matter of about 4000 years. The game is a greater age than chess, until some recent discovery. The age of these was fixed at 6000 years older than chess.

found 40 centuries ago were used. Two different methods of play must have existed then because one board has 25 squares in which each player used 5 men whereas another board has 16 squares with 4 men to each player.

Until discovery of boards and men in Egypt, it was thought that the Norsemen invented the game in the 11th century A.D. However, the Norsemen gain credit for reviving checkers about 1050 A.D.

Checkers is the universal game of the civilized world—has been almost from the time of the spread of its popularity through Europe into distant lands. The game played in youth by both sexes. It is played into the present.

played checkers

The roving Spaniards of the 11th century discovered the Norsemen playing checkers and took the game back home. Spain was a fertile field for checkers during the next five centuries. Apparently, the rules were catch as catch can. The number of squares on the board and the number of men used was optional with the contestants until 1547 A.D., when Torquemada, a checker champion in Valencia, put together a set of rules which standardized the game throughout Spain. This was followed by a book, written in 1668 by Pierre Mallet, a Frenchman, which advocated modernization of play.

In 1736, Lancelotti, of Poland, in which country checkers had found great favor, published a book "Polish Draughts," checkers then being known as "draughts," which still is its European name. In 1800, Sturges gave to it the name "draughts" to Game of Draughts.

These "checkers," because the game was called "draughts," and so "checkers" is it—

The first international "draughts" match was played in 1884 between England and Scotland. The Scots won.

In 1905 England sent a team of players to the U.S.A. and England was victorious. The U.S.A. had different rules regarding checkers play, but, when the game was played according to international rules.

FAMOUS CHECKER PLAYERS

The American Checker Association is the governing body for the sport in this country. No distinction is made between the amateur and the professional players. City, county, state and national tournaments are staged, these usually determining the amateur champion. Quite a few of the national amateur champions later turned professional, going on tours, where they met other great players at match play or appeared in exhibitions.

Among the great checker players have been

Charles Barker, of Boston; Hugh Henderson, of Pittsburgh; Johnny Horr, of Buffalo; Edwin Hunt of Nashville; and Asa Long of Toledo, who previously had won the national amateur title.

He won the world title in 1924 by defeating Alfred Jordan of England in match play at Coney Island, N. Y.

CHESS



In 1938 Dr. A. E. Speiser, heading a group of scientists, in an exploration sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania and the American School of Oriental Research, excavated pieces of terra cotta believed to have been 1,000 years old. This was the first time that the ancient Tepe was found, at last 60

centuries ago.

There are some persons skeptical about those pieces of well worn terra cotta having served as chess men, inasmuch as no board of any kind was found on the 14th level. But this is answered by the fact that an earlier search into that land uncovered a circular Byzantine chess board of great age.

The exact origin of the game always has been shrouded in the mists, with confusion created by so many different nations claiming the honor for inventing this most universal of intricate games.

The Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Arabs, Hindus, Castilians, Irish, Mesopotamians, Welsh, Hebrews, Chinese, Scythians and Araucanians all have been credited with founding chess. Some historians claim that King Solomon thought up the mental pastime, others give the honor to Japheth to Shem, to Xerxes, the philosopher, while many insisted—until a short time ago—that chess was invented by the Chinese Mandarin, Han Sing, during the reign of Kao Tsu, otherwise Pin Lang, then a King, and later Emperor of China (174 B C).

It was declared that Han Sing commanding an army invading the Shen Si country, and seeking some way to keep his soldiers entertained while idle in winter quarters, devised chess, calling it Choke Choo Hong Ks, meaning "science of wars." Thus, it was not only a game, but a method of schooling idle troops. To support this contention, those who espouse the cause of Han Sing point out that chess moves are akin to those made in the military strategy.

However, Han Sing was effaced as a possible originator of chess in 1930 by the discovery of a crude chess board, chess men and markers in the tomb of King Tut Ankh Amen of Egypt, who died more than 1,200 years before the birth of the Chinese Mandarin. That gave temporary honors to Tut, and his Egyptians, but the Speiser findings place their honors in jeopardy.

Chess now is almost the universal name of the game. But it had had many others through its long existence. The Hindus called it "Chaturanga", the ancient Persians named it "Shatranj." The Romans referred to it as "Ludus Latrunculorum," and the Chinese name for it was "Chong Ki." In early Ireland it was "Fifth Cheall," the Welsh named it "Tawlbwrdd." In Italy it was "Sacci Alla Rabiosa", while the Spaniards called it "Axedrez de La Drama." The old English name was "Check." The French called it "Esches," and there is dispute as to whether "chess" was derived from the English, or the French, both sounding somewhat alike.

The first writings on the subject of the game now known as chess were in 1200 A D (some fix the date as 1300 A D) by Jacobus de Cessolis, a Dominican Friar of Italy. He called his treatise, "Liber De Moribus Hominum et Officiis Nobilium Super Ludo Scacorum." This later was translated into French by Jehan De Vignay, and in 1474 William Caxton, an Englishman, translated De Vignay's translation into English.

Caxton's translation was not published until 1479. It was printed that year in Cologne (Germany) and appeared under the title of "The Game

and Play of Chesse" There was such a demand for the book that late in 1479 Caxton decided upon a second printing His intent was to have the

Caxton's treatise standardized play for a while but the basic rules did not endure The Italians soon proceeded with variations from Caxton's regulations In the 16th century, Spain and other countries adopted the rules of Italy So did England—eventually This resulted in international play, with the greatest players alternately being Italians or Spaniards

Perhaps more books have been written on the subject of chess than deal

Ruy Lopez, of Spain, was the first chess player to gain recognition as a great master of the method of blindfold play His system of play was copied by other Spaniards in the era from 1550 to about 1570 Meanwhile Italy was developing some keen chess wizards

The first chess tour of consequence was in 1562 A D, when two famous Italian players, Paolo Boi and Giovanni Leonardo Da Cutri, went to Spain, met Santa Maria, Lopez, Busnardo and Ciron, the brilliant quartette in Spain—and defeated them all

Gracchino Grece, of Italy, was ranked as the greatest chess player in the 17th century, and Francois Andre Danican, famous French musical composer, known as "Philidor" in chess circles was champion of the 18th century He defeated the best in his own country, the champions of Spain the finest players in England and then, while in London in 1744, at a time when he was only 21 years of age met Philip Stamma a marvelous Syrian, and in a match of 10 games, won 8 and lost 1, the other being a draw

"Philidor" was a great player—and to win—self so to be keen

fold chess Lopez played it two centuries earlier Nor was Lopez the originator The Arabs and Persians so early as the 11th century, had blindfolded themselves when in a match with inferior players, so as to minimize their advantage in skill

Stamma rallied from defeat by "Philidor" to become not only a master, but to be acclaimed the originator of modern chess technique He was a native of Aleppo and a translator of Oriental languages for the French government Near the middle of the 18th century he invented 100 artificial end positions and increased the interest in the game because it put the greater stress upon strategy

Chess dates its great advance into popularity from the era of Stamma. Another Frenchman—De La Bourdonnais—succeeded Philidor as a champion of France. He won the international title by defeating Alexander Macdonnell, the greatest in England, in a series of matches. After De La Bourdonnais, who died in 1840, had passed his peak, Alexandre De Chapelles (1780-1847) became recognized as the champion.

In 1843 Pierre de Saint-Amant, a pupil of De La Bourdonnais, and Howard Staunton, of London, were matched in Paris "for the international championship." Staunton won. He scored later victories over some remarkable players from other parts of Europe, and became the promoter of the first real international chess match in 1851. He staged it in connection with the World's Exhibition in London that year, and which year marked the beginning of a new era in chess.

The championship was won by Prof. Adolph Anderssen, of Breslau, but Staunton continued to acclaim himself "European Champion." He proceeded to issue challenges as "European Champion" and in 1858, Paul Morphy, (1837-1884), of New Orleans, one of the greatest chess masters of all ages, accepted and sailed to Europe to test Staunton's skill.

Morphy had won the American championship in 1857, in the first U.S.A. tournament, held in New York. In one of his matches—against Louis Paulsen—the latter devoted 14 hours and 28 minutes to thinking before making a certain move. It didn't do him any good. Morphy crushed him, anyway.

Morphy never gained the opportunity to meet Staunton. The "European Champion," upon Morphy's arrival, told him he would meet him "at some later date." Morphy then toured Europe awaiting Staunton's action. Morphy defeated Anderssen, the conqueror of Staunton, and a score of others of international fame. He won so easily that the matches bore no resemblance to a contest. Europe joined America in declaring Morphy champion of the world.

Chess enthusiasts of both continents demanded that Staunton meet Morphy, or retire. Staunton replied by announcing retirement in 1858. He never played tournament chess again and died in 1874.

Morphy returned to the U.S.A. in 1859. His health broke late in that year, he retired from the game early in 1860, and died in 1884.

Upon Morphy's resignation as champion Prof. Anderssen reclaimed title. He was disputed by Wilhelm Steinitz, and they met in 1866. Steinitz winning. Steinitz, an Austrian, became a resident of the U.S.A. in 1883. He retained title until 1894 when he was conquered by Dr. Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin. Lasker was champion from 1894 until 1921, when he was defeated by Jose R. Capablanca of Havana, Cuba. The latter reigned until 1927 when he was dethroned by Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris. In 1935 Alekhine was defeated by Dr. Max Euwe, of Holland. On Dec. 7, 1937, Dr. Alekhine regained the crown by defeating Euwe at The Hague.

International chess play ended with the outbreak of war in Europe, although in Russia, in 1940, a tournament called "International" was put on, and resulted in a tie between Igor Bondarefsky, of Rostov, and Andrea

Lilienthal of Budapest In 1942 there was staged in Munich, Germany, the "European Championship Tournament" This was won by Goosta Stolz, of Sweden, Dr Alekhine of France tied for second with Erik Lunden of Sweden The other contestants were from Germany and Denmark

FAMOUS CHESS PLAYERS

Beyond those chess masters mentioned in the text of this article, the great international chess players of comparatively modern times have been

Rubinstein, Nimzovich, Raoul Duras, Tartakower, Spielmann, Dr M Vidmar Reti, E D Bogolyubor, Henry N Pillsbury, Alex S Flohr, Reuben Fine, Michael Botvinnik, Keres W Winter, Sir G A Thomas, T H Tyler, Breyer, Isaac Kashdan, I A Horowitz, and Frank Marshall, the modern American wizard

Tournament play has been vogue in the United States for only a few years Prior to that, it was all match play

Lipschultz, of New York, A B Hodges, of Staten Island, and Pillsbury, of Boston, in holding title

In 1909, Frank Marshall, of New York, won the championship and so there rose to the heights a man destined to become, in the opinion of many a far greater player than the almost legendary Morphy Marshall was invincible through 26 years because of the bewildering strategy of his

COCK FIGHTING

COCK FIGHTING is perhaps the oldest form of "sport" with which man has provided himself by the use of living creatures

Almost as far back as the history of fowls can be traced there is mention of cock fighting. In fact, it is said that in the battle each other in a pit was a ns There was e very earliest

Asiatic enthusiasts, lacking chickens, used partridge and quail in a fight to the death

Cock fighting found high favor among all classes in England centuries ago. One of the recognized customs was to permit schoolboys, on Shrove Tuesday, to arrange cock fights, the masters either acting as judges of the fights or, entering their own fighters against those of their pupils.

— However, there was considerable condemnation of this custom, and it must cease. The prohibition was renewed. However in 1849, Great Britain . . .

out the Empire, and there was . . . in the Colonies, where the rule is not so rigidly enforced, . . . are frequently, even if furtively, conducted.

Spain was a great cock fight center for countless decades, the sport was extended to all its colonies and finally was adopted by almost all Latin speaking countries. In most of these today, cock fighting rates as one of . . .

each battle of the spurs is regarded as "absolutely on the level," meaning that here is a sport where the hazard of crookedness is reduced to a minimum. Owners of game cocks eventually come to believe that their own birds are unbeatable and when possessed of this fanatic faith, always are eager to back their birds to the limit of their finances. Many stories are told of the fabulous sums bet on the outcome of cock fights with the rival owners wagering against each other, and with partisans of each bird backing their own opinions as to its courage and fighting skill.

— Sport in the eastern section of the United States 250
All the generations, despite . . . appeared . . . d cock . . . here is

ample space to raise . . . In the years when New York, Boston, . . . Washington were great cock fight centers there were many . . . the champion of one fighting the champion of another. Those fights created the greatest amount of wagering and the total sum at stake, before the battle finally ended, sometimes reached \$50,000.

The first wagers are made before the fight begins. As it carries on the spectators often bet against the bird they originally backed. Later they may experience another change of mind and make new bets on the first bird. It is a mere nothing for a man to make a half dozen bets on one cock fight and, where the fighting is prolonged, this may extend to 15 or 20.

The blood of a thousand champions flows today in the greatest of fighting cocks. This is so because cock fights have been staged everywhere

throughout the world these past 100 years, and it has been the custom to ship champions from one country and to breed them with the hens from another champion's family. Owners take great pride in their pedigrees.

Game cocks do not need to be taught to fight. That instinct is born with them. But to fit them for a finish battle in a pit requires special training, a special diet and concentrated effort.

Cocks being readied for a battle are fed cooked corn meal, chopped
 This
 where

another cock is held by a trainer, and the one which is to fight gets very muscular due to his frenzied leaps at the captive cock.

The cocks are given a daily bath and a daily rub on the feathers and legs with a mixture of alcohol and ammonia. This toughens them considerably.

In other years, cocks used only their natural spurs. But now many are equipped with silver or steel spurs.

The fights usually are in circular pits, at least 18 feet in diameter and no less than 16 inches in height. The trainers or owners hold the birds until the judge of the fight signals for the release, and the battle is on.

Occasionally a fighting cock, taking the worst of it, will decide that he does not care to continue the battle, and he makes this fact known by lifting his hackle—a long narrow feather on the neck. The under rim of the hackle is edged with white feathers, and from this act is derived the expression "showing white feathers," which means cowardice.

The owners of the birds usually agree between themselves as to the regulations concerning the fight itself. It can be to an absolute finish, neither man withdrawing his bird while it lives. Or it can be along more humane lines. Of late it is the custom to stop after 40 minutes and call a draw.

of his findings about anything. Because of this only a man who rates 100 per cent in the community can qualify as judge of a cock fight.

CODEBALL

CODEBALL is a word used to describe two entirely different games.

The only similarity is the ball.

These two games

in weight, must be kicked a la soccer. The rules bar hitting it with the hand or with a bat or racquet.

The other game, called "Codeball on Green," is a little cousin to golf. Except that you don't use clubs. You must kick the ball off the tee and then, with as few more kicks as possible, kick it into an inverted cone-shaped bowl, 18 inches wide and 7½ inches deep. Fourteen holes—or rather bowls—constitute the regular course. Oh, yes, there are traps and hazards and the bowls are of different distances from the tees.

Either game sounds simple—until tried. Then experience alters one's idea. Kicking a fast moving ball—kicking it straight and true against a wall—that's something. Kicking it with "drive shots," "approaches" and "putts" on the green—that requires neat control of the muscles all along the way.

Dr. William E. Code of Chicago originated both about 15 years ago. He had been asked to recommend some exercise that would remove flabbiness from the body. The result was a game called "Codeball on Green"—but it was the result, a fast and furious pastime, with a definite appeal for the youth.

But it was too strenuous for the middle aged and the elders. After more time along with "code ball on the green" the original players proceeded to call it "Codeball Court"—but this was changed by common usage to

Codeball

The "Amateur Athlete," official organ for the A. A. U., stated: "Since its introduction, Codeball has made rapid strides. The indoor version was given impetus by numerous athletic clubs where handball courts were available. One of the first cities to lay out a public course for 'Codeball on Green' was Miami, Florida. The school children there took to the game in great numbers, and then the tourists discovered it and liked it very much.

"By the end of 1932 'Codeball Court' was firmly established as a playground recreation, installations having been made in many public parks, notably in Kokomo, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Louisville, Toledo, Dayton, Chicago and other cities. By then, too, the outdoor game had been estab-

institutions."

Since the U. S. A. entry into the war, Codeball has found a place in the sports and training activities of the Armed Forces, with Dr. Code in charge of the directing committee.

CONCESSIONS BUSINESS



No sports event in this era is complete without accompaniment of a program, peanuts "hot dogs" popcorn and assorted food tidbits. The story of their beginning forms an interesting chapter in any history dealing with sports.

English born Harry M. Stevens settled in Niles, Ohio, and for a while, was a puddler in steel mills. He was an eager reader, and, in time, became one of the outstanding Shakespeare students, being able to quote from memory most of the works of the Bard of Avon.

Along in the early 1880s a publisher who had put out "The Life of General Logan" influenced Stevens to quit puddling, and to become salesman for the book. Eventually Stevens found himself in Columbus, Ohio, one afternoon, with all appointments cancelled. Stevens, having heard about the game of baseball which he never had seen played, went to the Columbus baseball park, for lack of something else to do.

The game was like a bit of Greek to him. The names of the players were likewise. He asked nearby fans to identify the players, but they were too busy, in some instances, and the others knew only the home town players.

Stevens returned to his hotel that night in a thoughtful mood. The next day he called on the Columbus baseball executives. How much did they want for the exclusive privilege of letting Stevens sell a card that would give the names of all the players with a space reserved where the fan could make notes as to what each player did each time at bat. They told Stevens that something like that would cost him \$1,000 for a full season, but inasmuch as the season already was under way, the cost for the balance of the year would be \$700.

Stevens accepted.

The next day he slighted the book selling business, and was out selling advertising space in his score card. He sold enough to guarantee the \$700. Then he sought out a fan, asked him about the high lights of baseball, about what was important to the spectator. He took in the ball game that afternoon, so that he could gain more knowledge concerning baseball, and took along with him a sack of peanuts for nourishment.

Fans on each side of him traded information for peanuts, and Stevens

came away, not merely with a good idea about how to devise a score card, but with information to get the club owner's permission to let him sell peanuts for \$700 per season.

Germans, he had seen the score card and peanut stand at the Park. Later, he expanded his business.

to Boston and New York, the Giants were playing in New York. Ward, Captain of the Giants, of his hopes Ward said up with the club owners. Ward did, and Stevens was given the okay, and moved into New York the next year with his score card and his peanuts.

These continued to be his only stocks in trade until one cold, wind swept afternoon. Stevens recalled seeing a butcher shop while on his way to work. A messenger for 10 dozen and another boy was dispatched from a neighborhood bakery.

Stevens tossed the wieners into a big bowl, half filled with water, and boiled them on a stove in a small kitchen in the clubhouse. He put the steaming hot wieners between the sliced open buns, gave them to his vendors and said:

"Get out there now and yell 'red hots-red hots' Those people are frozen. They'll buy these 'red hots' if you yell loud enough."

The "red hots" were sold in 10 minutes, and thus a new department became a permanent addition to the concessions business.

But along in 1909 the "red hot" business went into a tailspin. Tad Dorgan—TAD—a famous cartoonist of the time, proceeded to publicize the "red hot" by putting a dog of the dachshund type, between an elongated bun, referring to it as the "hot dog." Folks began to wonder about the content of the wiener and, while they were wondering they ceased to buy. But the prejudice against the "red hot" disappeared, patrons resumed buying but ever since they have been known as "hot dogs."

Stevens expanded his business. He bought concessions at race tracks and, in addition to selling programs, peanuts, pop corn, "hot dogs" as sorted sandwiches, gum and candy bars, he operated restaurants, serving food that made him famous from coast to coast. As far back as 1910, he had the concession in the Juarez, Mexico, race track, and this gave Stevens,

In the earliest years in New York, it was Stevens' custom to don a trick

hat, and the red coat of a fox hunter, stand just inside the gate of the ballpark in New York, and chant his wares, punctuating this with calling the plays as they were made in the game. When business boomed, Stevens put away his vestments, placed a boy at the gate, and gave more time to his business, which was constantly increasing but he always managed to see a large part of the game.

Harry Stevens, who never had witnessed play at baseball until that afternoon in Columbus, became America's No. 1 fan. His judgment concerning rookie ball players was almost infallible. He could watch a fledgling in only a few innings of action, and rather accurately forecast his future.

Stevens saw every player that appeared in a National League uniform for something like 40 years. He knew every player by his first name. He knew all the American Leaguers up to the time of his death in 1934. The same memory that enabled him to quote from any part of any of Shakespeare's work also made it possible for him to recall every play that he ever had seen made—or had read about. He could recite every important player's batting and fielding average and the won and lost records of the pitchers.

In his time Stevens became a fabulous figure in balldom because he always could settle an argument which involved baseball feats and baseball figures.

ants, as the catering empire increased. The other son—Billy—went in for banking and also the steel business, where he made a fortune. Frank, the oldest, is the only one who did not graduate from Yale. The other child was a daughter.

After the death of Stevens, the elder, the business was carried on by Frank, Hal and Joe. For a while three of the grandsons, all Yale graduates, assisted but they since have joined the Armed forces. The need for more executive man power caused Billy to quit steel and join his three brothers.

Harry M. Stevens, son of Frank, was made a lieutenant in the Navy and put in charge of the Ship Service Stores in Memphis. His job is to get food to the sailors and marines all around the world and he is handling a business of tremendous importance and magnitude like a veteran.

The Jacobs brothers of Detroit, operating in Middle West, have concessions at ball parks, race tracks, at indoor and outdoor stadiums. Sam Simon operates in Boston and vicinity. Madison Square Garden in New York where the Stevens once functioned, now runs its own concessions business. There are concessionaires in the South, the Far West and along the Pacific Slope.

But all these are small units in comparison with the vast Stevens organizations, which, in a single day, with two ball parks operating in the Greater

New York area, a race track operating in New York, another in Rhode Island, another perhaps in New Jersey, or Maryland, and with Churchill Downs staging the Kentucky Derby, supplies the needs of 200,000 or more persons, with its mobile army of 3,000 workers. The annual turnover of the Stevens organizations runs far into the millions in this business founded on a piece of flimsy cardboard and a 5 cent sack of goobers.

CORN HUSKING

CORN HUSKING is a sport only for red blooded gentlemen with lightning fast and sinewy hands and, if you are thinking of becoming a contestant for national honors, the advice is offered that you first spend three years wrestling grizzly bears to acquire proper training.

The husking rules require that you start tearing ears of corn off the stalks at a given signal, and that you continue doing so for 80 minutes, at the end of which time the one who has husked the most, and has done

ment The next best is 45 37, chalked up by Floyd Wise, of Illinois, in the 1941 tournament, since then competition has been cancelled for the duration.

Bauman, when making his mark, handled 3,350 pounds of corn, or

scored with 38 914. Sherman Heurksen, of Nebraska, won in 1933, and Ted Balko, of Minnesota, in 1934.

Elmer Carlson, of Iowa, won with 41 52, and four other men—Irvn Bauman, of Illinois, with 39 06, Lawrence Pitzer, of Indiana, with 38 65, William Rose, of Illinois, with 38 17 and Ett Hendricks, of Iowa, with 37 56—also eclipsed the former world's mark. The Carlson record stood until lifted to 46 71 by Bauman, in 1940.

The 1936 title was won by Carl Carlson, of Iowa, the 1937 by Ray Hanson, of Minnesota, the 1938 by Balko, who had won in 1934, the 1939 by Pitzer, with Bauman, of course, the 1940 champion, and Wise in 1941

The huskers use a hooklike arrangement strapped to the right hand. This consists of a palm shaped plate on which the hook is attached. The hook is about one half inch long and protrudes about a half inch, enabling the husker to tear the husks from the ear

and tosses it to the wagon with the right hand

They've had husking bees for many years out in the corn belt, for county

Broadcasting network In 1934, over 65,000 persons saw the corn husking bee in Fairmont Minn., after which came the astonishing outpouring of 130,000 in 1935, the sixth or seventh largest crowd to see any sport contest in the U S A, at Leslie McHill's farm, Newtown, Ind., Nov. 8, 1935

The crowd for the 1941 husking bee was estimated at 115,000

There was no "bee" in 1942 or 1943

COURT (ROYAL) TENNIS



Court tennis is called "the ultimate of games"

Ed. West Brown

Tennis" in England) is its expensiveness. It is played in cement courts, with luxurious appointments, and the cost of each scales into hundreds of

thousands of dollars. Thus, it is the game of the very wealthy and only those having access to swanky clubs, such as the Raquet and Tennis in New York, are privileged as spectators. There are less than a dozen court tennis courts in the United States. The late Clarence H. Mackey had a private court at Roslyn, L. I., and there is another on the estate of the late Payne Whitney at Manhasset, L. I. A third private court, built by George Gould at Lakewood, N. J., for the use of his son, Jay Gould, has not been in use since 1923, although it cost \$250,000.

Court tennis players are comparatively few, and the courts generally so small that only a limited number of spectators can be accommodated.

name—Court tennis—original play in the Middle Ages was in the parks of France and Italy by the citizens, and in the courtyards of royalty and nobility. Among its famous early day patrons were

Louis X and Louis IV of France, and Charles I, Charles II, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VII and George V of England. Its popularity among nobles and the aristocracy was great.

W.

W.

th.

Louis XIV of France to decree against the game in 1689, and play at "Jeu de Paume" lessened considerably. But with his death, it regained its popularity. But when Louis XIV took the throne in 1643, he also ruled sternly against "Jeu de Paume." Most of the outdoor courts were closed.

It then was noted by the tennis players that Henry III, of England, had put the game indoors, had changed the rules somewhat, to fit the game to play on a court. So some French players built indoor courts.

For play, too, wanted to per-
l royalty and
me, with its
changed rules, to accommodate the confines of a court, became a game for royalty—and thus "Royal Tennis."

After the passing of Louis XIV, the new ruler was not opposed to the sport, so outdoor tennis was resumed, and, in time, the indoor game became almost the exclusive property of the rulers and their associates.

Royal Tennis went into decline after Charles I took the throne, and England was plunged into Civil War during the 17th Century. It never regained its once great popularity, even though rulers after the Cromwellian period, favored it. The French Revolution dealt Royal Tennis a staggering blow, the game lapsing, many of the courts being dismantled, and the people deleting the "Royal" when making mention of it.

Today there are about a dozen courts in various clubs in England and some thirty private courts. Most of the latter have been closed since the war of 1914-18. In France there are eight known courts, four of them dating back to pre-revolutionary days, the most famous being at Versailles, Fontainebleau, Bordeaux, Chantilly and Pau are sites of others, and two are in the Tuileries Gardens.

The first court built in the United States dates back to 1876, when Hollis Hunnewell and Nathaniel Thayer erected one in Boston for their private use. Hunnewell first learned the game in Europe—and was fascinated. He brought back Ted Hunt of England to serve as tutor, and Hunt brought along Tom Pettitt, then 12 years old, who was destined to become a court tennis genius.

The first U.S.A. tournament was in the Boston Court in 1877, but only a few players competed. A court was built in Newport, R. I. in 1880. Court tennis made little progress either there or in Boston until 1888, when the Boston Athletic Association installed a court, and the game found increasing favor. The game was first played in New York in 1891 when the Racquet and Tennis Club opened a court. Philadelphia and Chicago soon afterward had their courts. Tuxedo, N. Y., had a court. So did Harvard University and the city of Chicago. Practically all since have been dismantled.

FAMOUS COURT TENNIS PLAYERS

The greatest court tennis players ever developed in this country were English-born Tom Pettitt, a professional, and Jay Gould, an amateur, scion of the king of finance. Pettitt was a world's champion among the professionals, Gould was an invincible amateur singles champion, and also was the only amateur ever to win a professional world's championship.

Pettitt's feats with a racquet have become almost legendary. If only half the accomplishments credited to him are fact, he was a miracle man. Pettitt won the championship in 1885 and was unbeaten until 1899.

Gould, an eager pupil of the world's greatest tutors, many imported from Europe, won his first singles title in 1906, and was defeated only once in a

championship.

He teamed with

19'

los

.

19

Ranking next to Pettitt as a great professional is the current champion Pierre Etchebaster, product of the Basque country, of Europe. Etchebaster won the world's championship in 1927 by defeating G. F. Covey, of England, and continues as the enduring champion. There is no one in

America who remotely approaches him in greatness, and with the sport practically dead in England, Etchebaster seems secure on his throne

In March 1943, the aging Etchebaster engaged in a rather unique match in New York for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Playing alone, he competed against a doubles combination consisting of William A. W. Stewart, Jr., and Charles Devens, two youthful amateur stars. Displaying the same brilliant court speed of his younger years, and volleying with deadly accuracy, Etchebaster won in straight sets—8-2, 8-4.

Among the other famous professionals of the last 60 years, in addition to Pettitt and Etchebaster, have been

George Lambert; Peter Latham, Punk Fairs, E. Johnson, Jr. and Covey, all of England, Ferdinand Garcia, of France, Walter Kinsella and Jock Soutar, of the United States

The list of great American amateurs, in addition to Gould, included R. D. Sears, Fiske Warren, L. M. Stockton, G. R. Fearing, Jr., Joshua Armendia, Van Alen, W. Wear

BASIC RULES COURT TENNIS

Allison Danzig, of the New York Times, and an expert on the game, describes court tennis as follows:

by a high evenly into service and hazard sides. A roofed shed, known as the penthouse, runs around three sides of the court, and there are netted recesses in the walls under the penthouse known as the dedans, grille and galleries. There is also the tambour, a projection from one of the long walls, traced back to the flying buttress of the monasteries of the Middle Ages.

The players spin a racquet for service and take their sides. The racquet is heavy, cut, and is wound tightly and covered with melton cloth and is a little smaller in

put it out of reach of the opponent, as in lawn tennis, but that is only the beginning, for the walls are in play and the penthouse offers a momentary

siesta for the players as the ball rolls along its roof and down to the floor. The service of which there is an almost infinite variety, including the rail road on a raffle side all underhand trust and no end must be del

"There are two types of games and the combination of the two. There is the floor game, which is the essence of court tennis and there is the wall, or forcing game for the hard hitter with an accurate eye who lacks skill in every thing else but court tennis."

"If the ball is put into one of the wall openings known as the grille, the dedans and or the winning gallery a point is won. Points are also won on the opponent's errors into the net or out of court above the play lines. If the ball is played on the floor, a placement may be scored, as in lawn tennis but not in every case. Here we come to the heart of the complexity of court tennis which has been described as a game of moving chess combining the exactitude of billiards, the coordination of hand and eye of lawn tennis and the generalship and the quick judgment of polo."

"The floor of the court is marked by lines running parallel to the net. They are known as chase lines and extend at intervals the length of the court except for a small area at the end of the hazard side. Briefly explained, the chase gives player A the opportunity to surpass a stroke by player B which A has been unable to return. For example B makes a shot

ball hits the floor the second time. If it strikes within a yard of the end wall on the service side 'chase a yard' is called by the marker who officiates. The players change sides (the only time they change sides to play off chases) and A in the next rally must keep the ball going back deep enough to strike on its second bound within a yard of the end wall.

"B keeps returning the ball until A makes a shot that will hit further

played off

A British authority stated

"... n fiery hitting and makes
d hitting a game of skill
du Paumier Raquetier et
idemie Royal, states "La
Paume is the only game which can take rank in the list of arts and crafts."

CRICKET



The origin of cricket is tangled in many conflicting conclusions, due, in a

croquet, that the English borrowed the idea, and perfected it into modern cricket

They point out that there is a French word "Crique," pronounced "Knick Kay"

How

when

word croquet did not make its appearance in the French language until 1478, when obviously, it was used to describe a sport which existed in England

English historians while insisting that cricket originated and developed in Engla

where it

that it c

"Staff"

a marker used in lawn bowls

Cotgraves "Dictionary" of 1611 translates the French word "Crosse" as follows

"A cricket, staffe, or crooked staffe, wherewith boys (boys) play at cricket"

The man who compiled that dictionary knew that cricket was played in England in 1611--and sooner--but he sheds no light on whether it also was played in France. He merely states that "crosse" in French means a cricket stick.

In the Kings Library, in London, is a drawing dated 1344 showing a cricket bowler, and also a batter facing him. The batter has his bat upside down resting on the ground, as if in waiting position. This establishes cricket as a well organized and commanding sport at that time, and his

tomians are quite certain that the game originated no later than the 12th or 13th centuries

No matter where or when the beginning of cricket, it is established that so early as 1365 its popularity aroused regal displeasure in England. King Edward III, decided that "playe at cricket" was occupying so much of the young bloods' time that they had little left for the compulsory practice at archery. He denounced the game, and many players ceased their activities. But, rather furtively, cricket was continued.

Then came the real blow—in 1477-78—and its progress was halted for many years, by King Edward IV. Referring to the game as "Hand In and Hand Out," he forbade its play and fixed a fine of \$50 and two years im-

lifetime, and was enforced during the reign of several succeeding monarchs. But later rulers became tolerant in their attitude toward cricket, and the game eventually was resumed openly without incurring penalty.

Russell's "History of Guilford," published in 1550, was the first to refer to the game under its modern name. Russell's book included testimony given in court in 1493 by John Derrick concerning some disputed waste land. Derrick testified: "Fifty years earlier, about 1443, I was a scholler and I, with several of my fellows, did runne and playe on that land at crickett and other plaies."

However, it was not until 1748 that cricket was ruled as a legal sport by the courts. It was then that the law was made out from cricket. It (cricket) is a use made of the law, being bad and

against the law.

Cricket was played haphazard until 1744, when the London Cricket Club drafted the first real set of rules. These it amended, first in 1755 and again in 1774. The Marylebone Club made a complete revision in 1788, and since has made some minor alterations.

The Marylebone Cricket Club is the ruling body for cricket throughout the world. It was formed almost 200 years ago and was first called the Artillery Ground Club because it played on that field. In 1780, when it shifted from those grounds, it became known as the White Conduit Cricket Club. In 1787, it took its present name.

Cricket was introduced into the United States in 1751 by English enthusiasts. From then until many years after the Revolutionary War its progress was rather negligible. Going into the 19th Century, however, the sport

picked American and Canadian teams, in Montreal, in 1845. Just how the Americans made the journey is not established, but the round trip of some

of the American players, involved about 1,000 miles, and was made by stage, or horseback

The first English cricket team to visit the United States was the Parr and Lillywhite professional eleven, from London, which played in Rochester, N Y, New York and Philadelphia in 1859

With the uprush in the popularity of baseball, through the 1860s and 70s, which game provided more action, and gave the players far more frequent turns at bat, the interest in cricket in the U S A waned, until today, although there still are standard cricket fields at different points along the Atlantic Seaboard, at the present time the game has only a very minor following

The most famous of all the cricket matches in the world have been the Test Matches between England and Australia, which were inaugurated over 60 years ago

The results have been

Played in Australia, 77 Australia won 41, England 34, drawn 2

Played in England, 66 England won 21, Australia 16, drawn 29

Total games played, 143 Australia won 57, England 55, drawn 31

Test Matches have been discontinued since the war

FAMOUS CRICKET PLAYERS

The following was supplied by H Archie Richardson, of Australia, now in San Francisco, as American representative of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, and rated as one of the greatest sports authorities in the British Empire

ENGLISH PLAYERS

William Gilbert Grace Started his major cricket career at 14 when he appeared in his first County match for Gloucester against Devonshire. Scored 1000 runs in one month of play. In all, he made 54 896 runs, scored 100 runs or more in a single innings 126 times. As a bowler, he captured 2,864 wickets

John B Hobbs Holds the world's record for aggregate of runs scored in first class cricket with 61,221 over a period of 29 years, also is second in aggregate of runs scored in Test Matches with 3636. With W. R Rhodes, he holds the record for a first wicket stand in Test Matches with 323 runs in Melbourne 1912. He scored 12 centuries in Test Matches

W. R Hammond Holds record for a series of Test Matches in Australia, with 905 runs, season of 1928-29. Made two double centuries for England against Australia in successive matches during the same tour

E "Patsy" Hendren Played for 26 seasons. Scored 57,592 runs in 1298 innings in first class cricket. Was not out 166 times and made 718 catches

L Hutton With 364 runs, holds Test Match record for a single innings against Australia 1938

W R Rhodes Made 1708 runs and captured 109 wickets in 41 Test Matches

H Sutcliffe Made a century in three successive Test Matches in Australia, 1924-25 and, with P Holmes, established a record for a first wicket of 555 runs Since 1919 has made over 50,000 runs in first class cricket

AUSTRALIAN PLAYERS

Donald G Bradman The most prolific run scorer in modern cricket. Holds the world's aggregate record for Test Matches with 3840 runs, also the highest average of 50.28

double centuries in a season, and the first to make three double centuries in Test Matches in a single season He was the first batsman to establish an average of over 100 runs for Tests each time he went to the wickets his average being 139.14 per innings Holds the world's record for the highest

1930 S

and, wi

make six centuries in successive matches

F R Spofforth The most prolific Test Match bowler in Australian cricket Known career

Made 1905 runs and captured 115 wickets in 39 matches and was also among the greatest of Australian captains

Victor Trumper Probably the most brilliant Australian batsman of all time Scored over 2000 runs in Test Matches Made two centuries in one match in 1902 With A Sims holds the record for the eighth wicket stand with 433 runs Scored 50 runs in five and a-quarter minutes in 1909

C G MacCartney Holds the high scoring record for a single innings by an Australian in England with 345

Hughie Trumble With a tally of 141 captured the most wickets in Test Matches

Clem Hill **Warwick Armstrong** and **Syd Gregory** all made over 2000 runs in Test Matches

GREAT BOWLERS

England—**Syd Barnes**, **Tom Richardson**, **Lohman Tate**, **Larwood Briggs**, **Peel**, and **Rhodes**

Australia—**Spofforth** **Boyle**, **Turner**, **Ferris**, **McDonald**, **Jack Gregory**, **Trumble**, **Noble**, **O'Reilly**, and **Grimmett**.

AMERICAN STAR

The greatest of all cricket players produced in the United States, and rated among the topnotchers of any time, anywhere, was J. H. King, of Philadelphia. He was an all around star, whereas some of the others were specialists. King was a superb bowler, a superior batsman, and had no peer as a fielder.

WORLD'S CRICKET RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

First class cricket, 452, Don Bradman for N. South Wales, 1930

Highest aggregate, one season—3,518, T. Hayward England, 1906

Successive hundreds—6, by G. H. Fry, 1901, 6 by Don Bradman, 1938-1939

Record number of centuries in one season—16, J. H. Hobbs, 1925

Most productive partnership—555 for 1st wicket, H. Sutcliffe and P. Holmes, June, 1932.

BOWLING

Greatest number of wickets in one season—304 by A. P. Freeman, 1928

TEST MATCH RECORDS

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Highest Eng. inngs., 636, Sydney, 1928-29

Highest Aust. inngs., 600, Melbourne, 1924-25

Lowest Eng. inngs., 45, Sydney, 1886-87

Lowest Aust. inngs., 42, Sydney, 1887-88

Highest Eng. scorer, 287, R. E. Foster, Sydney, 1903-04

Highest Australian scorer, 270 Don Bradman, (Melbourne) 1936-37

Highest agg., 1753 (40 wickets), Adelaide, 1920-21

Lowest agg., 374 (40 wickets), Sydney, 1887-88

MADE IN ENGLAND

Highest Eng. inngs., 903 for 7 wickets (innings declared closed by captain) 1938

Highest Aust. inngs., 729 (for 6), Lord's, 1930

Lowest Eng. inngs., 44, Oval, 1896

Lowest Aust. inngs., 36, Edgbaston, 1902

Highest Eng. scorer, 364 by L. Hut

ton, 1938 (also a record for Test Matches Either Country)

Highest Aust. scorer, 334, Don Bradman, Leeds, 1930

Highest agg., 1601 (29 wickets), Lord's, 1930

Lowest agg., 291 (40 wickets), Lord's, '88

(Best in Either Country)—TEST MATCH RECORDS

Record runs in series of tests—Don Bradman (for Australia) 974, Hammond (for England) 905

All Around Cricket—M. A. Noble (Australia) 1905 runs, captured 115 wickets in 39 matches

(Best in Either Country)—TEST MATCH RECORDS (Cont)

Record Centuries, One Match—6, in three different matches, Adelaide (1920), Sydney (1924-25), Melbourne (1928-29).

Record Appearances—Jack Hobbs and Rhodes (for England) 41 each, S E Gregory (for Australia) 52

Record for Hundreds—15 by Don Bradman (Australia), 12 by Jack Hobbs (England)

Record Runs—Don Bradman (Australia) 3840 runs, average per inning, 89.5, Jack Hobbs (for England) 3638, average 54

180 x 193

Australia—Sydney, 174 x 162, Brisbane, 175 x 144, Adelaide, 208 x 140, Melbourne, 186 x 168

CRICKET FIELD GAMES WORLD'S RECORDS

Running four runs (about 77 $\frac{1}{3}$ yards) between the wickets with full batting equipment (weight almost six pounds)—Ron Todd (Victorian Cricket Association, Melbourne) 12 $\frac{3}{10}$ seconds, in 1940

Team record (three men)—V C A—37.8, 1940 (Ron Todd, F Deveney, R Sitch)

Throwing 5½ ounce cricket ball for distance—Charlie Puckett (West Australia) 376 feet 1 inch—1941

Team (Three men)—V C A—Todd, 370 feet 2½ inches, 1941, J Daniel, 367 feet 8½ inches, W Johnston, 352 feet—1089 feet 6 inches

Fungo hitting cricket ball with cricket bat—John Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, Oakland, Calif.) 361 feet 7 inches, 1941

Team (Three men)—Fitzgerald, 361 feet 7 inches, F Durkin, 343 feet, C Hoberg, 322 feet—1026 feet 7 inches, for Combined California, 1941

R Percival's record of 422 feet for throwing the cricket ball, made in England in 1884, has never been beaten

THE ASHES OF CRICKET

The first test match of the England Australia test match

1902-03 test match. England scored 154, Australia scored 154. The first test match of the England Australia test match. England scored 154, Australia scored 154. The first test match of the England Australia test match. England scored 154, Australia scored 154.

went to bat the second time it had 6 wickets in hand and needed only 20 runs to win. The first test match of the England Australia test match. England scored 154, Australia scored 154.

The following day this epitaph appeared in "London Sporting Times"

taken to Australia)"

earthenware urn five inches high, which was filled with ashes, and bearing this inscription

When Ivo goes back with the urn, the urn,
Studds, Steel, Read and Tylecote, return, return,

The urn and the ashes remained in the possession of Lord Darnley until his death. It was formally presented to the Marylebone Cricket Club in the Summer of 1928, and now stands in the 'long room' among other historic treasures of cricket.

BASIC RULES OF CRICKET

A team is made up of 11 players, consisting of a bowler (pitcher), point, cover point, mid off, mid on, short slip, third man, square leg, deep mid off, deep mid on, wicket keeper (catcher)

depends upon how many runs he can score before being put out. Some great batsmen can score 100 or more runs in one turn at bat, in which case, a match may last as long as six days.

In games, not regulation, play starts at 11.30, or noon, and ends around 6 or 6.30, depending upon agreement between the captains.

There are no foul balls in cricket. The batsman can hit the ball to the front of him, draw it to either side, or pull it in back of him.

field. The minimum cricket ground should be at least 400 x 500 ft.

and one about 525 x 550 is preferable so that the maximum distance can be gained on hard drives

Two wickets are used. They are made up of three stumps each 28 inches high and so spaced that the maximum width of the wicket is 9 inches. On top of the wickets are placed little strips of wood called bails. When the wickets are hit with a thrown ball, the bails are displaced and their displacement means the batsman is out.

The wickets are 22 yards (66 feet) apart, the bowler's position being at one wicket, the batsman at the other, as compared with 60 feet between the batsman and the pitcher in baseball.

The game requires two umpires—one at each wicket.

The first turn at bat is decided by the flip of a coin.

When the defending team takes the field, the batting team puts one man at each wicket and these men constitute a batting team. The bowler can make a lot of runs.

in delivery.

The object of the bowler is to try to throw the ball out of the reach of the bat and knock down the bail in which case the batsman is out. The batsman, of course, is the defender of the wicket and his other purpose is to hit the ball as far as he can and score runs.

A famous term in bowling is the "hat trick." This is credited to a bowler who knocks over three or more wickets with successive pitches and in other days a hat was presented to all such bowlers.

One of the confusing features of cricket from the viewpoint of the American who is chiefly familiar with baseball is that two bowlers operate in each game. When the starting bowler has delivered six "fair balls" from his end, the umpire calls "over." A man at the other wicket, designated by the Captain, then becomes the bowler, throwing to the batter at the opposite wicket while the starting bowler takes the place of his "assistant" in field play. In view of the fact that the change in the bowling direction exactly reverses the frontal attack of the batsman, the fielders change position to conform.

After the second bowler has pitched six "fair balls," the team again changes position, the first bowler resumes pitching, and they so alternate until the game's end.

When the batsman hits the ball, he runs for the other wicket while his batting partner runs for the one just vacated by the batsman. If they both reach the wicket in safety, that counts one run for the batter. If it is an extra long hit, they keep on running and a run is scored every time the batsman reaches the next wicket. It is called a home run when the batsman has scored three or more runs on one hit. The batsman who happens to be at the wicket opposite the bowler becomes the batsman when the running has ceased.

When a batsman is put out, the man next on the batting order goes to

the wicket and this continues until all 11 men have had a turn at bat. Then the opposing team goes to bat.

The partner of the last man "out," of course, had no one to remain with him at bat, and, thus, in scoring this man is marked as "not out."

The batsman can be put out in various ways, including he can be bowled out by the bowler hitting his wicket, he can be put out if any opposing player catches his hit on the fly, if he hits (breaks) the wicket with his bat while hitting at the ball, a fielder, with the ball, can "run him out" by beating him to the wicket.

CURLING



This is another sport with disputed origin.

Scotland claims credit for its creation. So does Flanders. But there is no evidence that anything similar to curling existed in any part of the Netherlands before Scotland had raised curling to the status of a major sport.

So the honor appears to belong to Scotland.

A pond drained near Dunblane about 60 years ago revealed a curling stone on which was carved in date "1551." It had two stones where handles had been attached.

It has been customary to refer to curling as "the game of lawn bowls played on ice." But the Scots grow indignant, and insist that curling is a radically different and wholly original game. Facts do not bear them out.

occasion demands. A jack is used as in lawn bowling. In fact, the only basic difference seems to be that in one of the games skates are used.

A good lawn bowler soon becomes a good curler—and vice versa. In fact, most lawn bowlers who live in northern climes go in for curling during winter, and the curling stars are on the bowling greens in summer.

More than 400 songs have been written and dedicated to the sport of curling, and it frequently has been praised on pulpits as a splendid sport for men.

According to its own particular rules from then until 1834 when there was formed the "Amateur Curling Club of Scotland." The new organization

was merged into the Grand Caledonia Curling Club which became the ruling body for the sport throughout the world.

In 1842 Queen Victoria, of England, visited Scotland and attended a curling contest. Immediately after the departure of the Queen, who had praised the game, the name of the club was changed to "Royal Caledonia Curling Club," by which it since has been known.

At the time of its founding the Caledonia had a pioneer membership of 28 clubs. This had increased to 500 in 1880 to 700 in 1900 and its roll now contains the names of more than 1,000 clubs.

The sport was introduced into Canada in about 1807 and into the U.S.A. about 1820. For more than 70 years it made infinitely more progress in this

Since then the situation has changed. While the sport continued popular in Utica, N.Y., and cities close to the Canadian border and also in the northern parts of the Great Lakes area, it has boomed in Canada, which until the outbreak of war teemed with curling teams—teams of youngsters, teams of the middle aged, teams of oldsters, teams of women, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. In some areas it challenged hockey in popularity, for whereas hockey is a game of youth, curling is ageless.

BASIC RULES OF CURLING

In ancient times the stone
But the
have con-

for stone years ago, when there was no limit as to weight. The irons then ranged from 45 to 115 pounds. Since stones have been standardized as to size, Americans and Canadians ceased using iron and resumed using stone all of which come from Scotland.

The stones used now are standardized at 44 pounds in weight 36 inches in circumference and 4½ inches in height (maximum measurements) If a stone is broken during a game, no substitution is permitted The player continues with the largest fragment.

Curling is played on ice, usually in an indoor rink in this modern era. Each team is made up of 4 men. The "tees" lines are 38 yards apart, the total length of the rink is 42 yards, the ends each being called hacks, derived from the foothold which is hacked into the ice against an imbedded 2 x 4. Each player curls two stones alternately with his opponent.

■ J. Paulson, "skip" of the Wauwatosa Curling Club of Milwaukee, describing the technique of play, wrote

"The curling stone is dished on both top and bottom. One side is sharp for 'keen ice,' the other side is smooth for 'slow ice.' A hole is broached through the center of the rock, with a square counter-sink at either end of the hole to receive the square head of a bolt, which passes through the stone, and is screwed into a goose neck handle. The stone is delivered by means of this handle.

"Bolt and handle can be removed and replaced quickly when it becomes necessary to 'turn the stone, depending upon ice conditions

"The player swings the stone back, clear of the ice much in the same manner as one who is delivering a bowling ball and skims the surface of the ice with a smooth follow through. At the instant he releases the stone, the player gives the handle either an in turn or an out turn, which is accomplished by a twist of the wrist that gives the stone a one quarter turn and imparts to it the 'curling' action which is nothing more nor less than a long curve. The amount of force put into the 'shot' depends upon the condition of the ice and the orders of the 'skip'.

"Each team comprises the lead man, who is usually the novice, the No 2 man, who plays second, the No 3 man next to the 'skip' in proficiency, and the 'skip,' or captain.

'guard,' etc. holds his broom on the ice, the position of his broom designating the mark at which the player shoots. The 'skip' also calls for whatever 'weight' he thinks the play requires—that is, the amount of force to put into the stone as it is delivered, in order to stop the point where the 'skip' wants it laid.

skip wants it and

"After all sixteen stones have been played, that 'end' is completed and the score for that 'end' is counted. The score is then reset and each stone inside the 'target,' embracing the entire area inside the outer ring. If a stone is

1 the edge of the stone barely
hanger and counts the same
vided it is not cancelled by an

opponent's stone. Sometimes a lone 'hanger' is the only count in cases where vicious 'dog eat dog' play has been carried on (or exceptionally poor playing), with each side 'cleaning house.' That is, taking out opponent's stones with 'running shots.'

"The customary game consists of ten or twelve 'ends,' although fourteen or more 'ends' are frequently played. In case of a tie score, an extra 'end' is played off to determine the winner.

"Ice is kept scrupulously clean and should be as level as a billiard table, free from humps, bulges and cracks. Before a game is started, the players light up their pipes, get out their brooms and wide-blade steel scraper, scrape down the ice to remove all inequalities, then sweep off every particle of 'scrapings,' and then 'pebble' the ice. This last is a very important operation and consists of spraying warm water on the ice, accomplished by means of a special sprinkler with a straight handle at the bottom of it. The 'pebbler,' accompanied by a player carrying a bucket of warm water, walks backward down the rink, and swings the water-filled sprinkler over his head in a wide, rhythmic arc to throw the water uniformly across the ice, from side to side. Usually the sprinkler has to be filled half a dozen times in pebbling the length of the rink.

"At temperatures of around 20° or 25° above zero, the 'pebble' will 'set' within five or ten minutes and the ice is then ready for play. The 'pebble' is

rai

it

the necessary 'curl' to the stones as they slide over the ice, so a 'good pebble' is a very essential part of the game.

FAMOUS CURLERS AND TEAMS

The most famous curling club in the United States is the Utica, N. Y., Curling Club which began winning championships in 1882 and hasn't stopped since. In practically all competitions for American trophies in curling—the Mitchell Gold Medal, the W. Fred Allen Memorial Medal, the Patterson Memorial and the Champion Rink Match Trophy—the Uticas were consistent winners, and the full number of their victories is a chapter unto itself.

The Thistle Curling Club is another which achieved fame, and medals,

and cups
players

Pines C C, St Paul C C, Mohawk Golf Club, Caledonia C C, Schenectady C C, Milwaukee C C, Granite C C (of Detroit), Jersey City C C, Terrace City C C, Portage City C C and the Cambria C C

The most famous trophy for individual play is the Merriam Medal, donated by Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, in 1890 to be awarded to the best curler performing in the state

The great champion was R H Dunbar, Sr, of St Paul and later of Eveleth, who won the title 12 times, the first in 1900 His son, R H Dunbar, Jr, defeated him in 1930 by taking the honors, but R H, Sr, came back a few decades after he first was

oed and J B Hill, in a tie
tied in 1892 John Hinkle

won the medal, so did Ron McLeod, Harry Hurdon, Tom Scott, J Salisbury and S D Arnold

R H Dunbar, Jr who won in 1931 repeated in 1933 C M Griggs was twice a champion E Reese won the title three times So did G K Labatt, and F M Kleffman A Donald was a winner, as were W D Stewart, C D Brewer, F R Comb, R R Williams and Warren Wood By winning four times—1912, 1914, 1922 and 1923—E N Whyte became runner up in the great and durable Dunbar

The most treasured of the Canadian prizes are the Silver Tankard, of the Ontario Curling Association, the Governor General's Trophy (Ontario) and the Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy There also are trophies for the champions in the different provinces, usually silver tankards, one for the men teams, the other for the ladies

The great Canadian curling teams of the past and present include

Hamilton Thistles, Torontos Toronto Granites, Galt C C, Lindsay C C, Orrillas, Owen Sound C C, Collingwoods, Toronto Queen City C C, Toronto Lakeviews, Toronto High Parks, Royal Montreals, Montreal Thistles, Caledonias, Heather, St Lawrence, Winnipeg Granites Winnipeg Thistles, Strathconas of Winnipeg, and the Thistle C C and Carleton C C of New Brunswick

Among the champion lady teams of Dominion prominence, have been

The Toronto Queen City C C, Torontos, Toronto Granites, regarded as the greatest of them all, the Thornhill C C, the Orrillas, Strathconas of Winnipeg, Granites of Winnipeg and the Dauphins of Dauphin Manitoba

—C C of New Brunswick
in
in

will play against all stars of the neighbor nation. The Canadians have been
 successful American entry.

DOG RACING



The sport of greyhound racing after an electrical rabbit is a development
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make within one second

A book, "Rural Sports of England," contained this

"In our country (England), during the reign of King John, greyhounds
 were free and

greyhounds. Another, in 1210, one swift running horse and six greyhounds

"In the days of Queen Elizabeth when she was not disposed herself to
 hunt, she was so stationed as to see the coursing of deer with greyhounds. At

millions before rights on the patent expired. Unlike most inventors, Smith also profited from operating his own patent. He built a three sixteenths of a mile oval at Emeryville, California, and opened a meeting there late in 1919. It was a success. His next track was at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1920. This was the first night track, it being electrically lighted. Tremendous crowds attended.

English and then Irish greyhound racing enthusiasts rented Smith's device and the popularity of dog racing there quickly dwarfed that in this country. While a U.S.A. crowd of 10,000 is considered "high," the attendance in England is 100,000.

sh
lor
turned in his dog on

3/4, 1/2 mile in 38 3/5 to 39 seconds, 7/16th in 45 2/5 to 46 seconds, and a half mile in 52-1/5 to 53 seconds.

BASIC RULES OF GREYHOUND RACING

A standard race requires 8 dogs, the chase to be over any route named by the racing secretary. These scale from three sixteenths of a mile to about

m, are
ooden

structure with eight narrow compartments

usually composed rabbit usually managing to keep 20 or 25 feet in front. The dog first to chase the rabbit across the finish line is the winner.

fro
of 1
by

In the event that some mechanical difficulty slows or stops the rabbit so that the dogs reach it, the result is "no race." It's a race only if the dogs FAIL to overtake the rabbit.

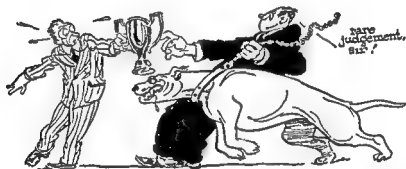
Practically all dog races now are at night, with the principal tracks lo-

cated in Massachusetts and Florida, where wagering on them is legalized.

The International Greyhound Association, which controls the sport, has adopted a 'Bertillon' system for the identification of greyhounds that makes it impossible to run a "ringer". A card is made out for each dog and the information thereon includes weight, age, color, sex, length of tail, color of toe nails, kennel name and all scars or identifying marks. The paddock judge keeps these cards and inspects each dog before it is permitted to go on the track.

The gigantic success of dog racing in England and Ireland resulted in the importation of many champions into the U.S.A. for breeding purposes. The American homebred is rated as a better sprinter, while the foreigner is better over the route and this cross breeding has developed a fast greyhound who can carry top speed over long distances.

DOG SHOWS



Dogs as large as the enormous Kodiak bears roamed this earth during the Paleocene Period, which was about 70,000,000 years ago. Skeletons of more than 60 distinct species have been taken from the Crazy Mountain region in Montana, and 14 of these were positively identified by Dr. Gaylord Simpson, of the American Museum of Natural History.

These ancient animals were termed "bear dogs" by Dr. Simpson, and their official name is *Arctocyonidae*. They had awesome teeth, powerful bones, but small brain cavities.

In later Periods dogs decreased in size until today none of the wild dogs weighs as much, or is as large as the giants of the domesticated group which include St. Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlands and the huge mastiffs of Tibet. The bulkiest of these do not scale better than 200 pounds, or thereabouts, while the very smallest of the toy breeds displace only a trifle more than a pound.

Domesticated dogs are descended from the wild dog naturally mated

zes about 112
ther of the six
Terriers, and

Mastiffs

The number of possible standard breeds is unlimited, depending only upon the success of experiments by breeders to establish a new type dog. When others can only find fault with it and call it "mongrel."

As an instance

conducted annually in New York. This dog is the result of a pique on the part of a retired British Army Officer over nuisance done to the river bank of his estate on the Sealy River, in Wales.

When Captain Tucker Edwardes retired from the King's service, he settled down in his home at Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. He discovered that badgers and otters were overrunning the banks of his property fronting on the Sealy. He could not find a dog with legs short enough to crawl into the otter holes, which had legs with sufficient speed and durability to run with the hounds.

Captain Tucker-Edwardes proceeded to breed one.

He first crossed a fox terrier with a dandie dinmont. He then crossed the resultant pups with a French basset hound, which is somewhat like a dachshund. This produced a dog which was stocky, shaggy and long-legged. But it was brown in color, and the hunting dogs often confused it with a fox. Therefore, the Captain bred these dogs with bull terriers and

And there was
over

breed of dogs is
look, issued by

the American Kennel Club, and dealing with the origin of about 112 breeds, does not settle the dispute. Rather, the contributed articles merely tend to complicate the situation.

The Saluki Club of America had thus to say

"Exactly the same hound appears on the Egyptian tombs, 2100 B C., and more recent excavations of the still older Sumarian Empire, estimated at 7000 6000 B C., have produced carvings of striking resemblance to the Saluki

"Whenever one sees the word 'dog' in the Bible, it means Saluki"

Concerning the Afghan, an article without authorship line, states

"It was near Jebel Musa, or the Mountains of Moses, between the Gulf of

was a part of Ancient Egypt at the time when the Afghan's existence was first mentioned on papyrus

"The document that thus forms the cornerstone of the history of the Afghan hound has been attributed to the period 4000-3000 B C., and it mentions a

who made the
may be literally

Discussing the Greyhound, which has a body like the Saluki, but does not have feathered ears, tail or legs, another article, without authorship line, says.

"The first knowledge of the Greyhound comes from the Tomb of Amten, in the valley of the Nile, regarded by Egyptologists as belonging to the 4th Dynasty, which in modern chronology would be between 4000 and 3000 B C.

zable
was
written by Ovid, who lived from 63 B C. to 17 A D. Reading this, one can have little doubt that the dog of ancient times is the same as the dog of today"

The Norwegian Elkhound Association contributed this to the volume

"In Vista Cave, at Jaeren, in Western Norway, the Norwegian Elkhound's skeleton was uncovered among the stone implements in a stratum dating back to 5000-4000 B C."

The Mastiff Club of America has this as part of its article in the book

"The term 'Mastiff' describes a group of dogs rather than a single breed. It is supposed to have been on Egyptian describes the They fought

Some historians declare that mastiffs, before the Christian Era, weighed

the Chow Chow

"There was discovered in the Han Dynasty, about 200 B. C., a dog in that period old, it is believed by many authorities that the Chow goes back much further."

An article dealing with the Italian Greyhound says

"There is strong evidence that the Italian Greyhound was an effete favorite in the ancient days of Pompeii."

In feudal times in England, the Saluki was so highly regarded that none but royalty and nobility was permitted to own one and to kill such a dog was a crime punishable by death.

The bloodhound, which is a breed developed by William the Conqueror, has the keenest sense of smell of any dog on earth. He originally was called "the blooded hound," meaning that his breeding was the purest possible, but this became distorted, and so the most mournful looking, most

31

rom
iales

the first dog show in the United States. That was in Gilmore's Gardens, New York, and the show lasted three days—May 8 9 10, 1877. It was so genuinely enjoyed, and so successful that it was determined to have an annual show thereafter. In February, 1943, the Westminster Kennel Club, under whose auspices the first show of 1877 took place, staged its 67th

were few
The record
ps, will be
s ago, that

the entry list must be limited to 2500

The success and the popularity of the earliest dog shows in New York soon influenced breeders in other communities to originate exhibitions of

their own Prior to the war, over 3,000 dog shows were staged annually in the United States

After champions have been acclaimed in all the different classes, there then is voting at each New York show to determine which is the champion of breeds began to championships The

CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS—1907 TO 1944

Fox Terrier (Smooth)	4	Cocker Spaniel	3
Scottish Terrier	1	Sealyham Terrier	3
Airedale Terrier	4	Pointer	2
West Highland White Terrier	1	Collie	1
Bulldog	1	Doberman Pinscher	1
Old English Sheepdog	1	Poodle	2
Fox Terrier (Wire)	10	English Setter	1
Bull Terrier	1	Welsh Terrier	1

No champion in 1923

Warren Remedy, smooth haired fox terrier, won in 1907, 1908 and 1909
 Mattford Vic, wire haired fox terrier, was a 1915 and 1916 winner
 Conejo Wycollar Boy, wire haired fox terrier, won in 1917 and repeated in 1920
 Pendley Calling of Blarney, wire haired fox terrier, was champion in 1930 and 1931
 Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston won in 1934, and again in 1937
 My Own Brucie a cocker spaniel, is the only other repeater, having won in 1940 and 1941
 The winner of the 1944 "best dog in the show" title at the Westminster K C show, in New York, was Floranell Rare Bit, of Twin Pound, a Welsh terrier, owned by Mrs Edward P Aecker.

• • • •

English Setter 1907 1908 1909 1915 1916 1917 1920 1930 1931 1934 1937 1940 1941 1944

as follows

	Pts
General Appearance and Conduct	20
Head and Ears	20
Body and Shoulders	20
Legs and Feet	15
Coat	15
Tail	10
Perfect score would be	<u>100</u>

In comparison, this is how points are determined in judging Scottish
 Terriers

	Pts		Pts
Skull	5	Legs and Feet	10
Muzzle	5	Tail	2½
Eyes	5	Coat	15
Ears	10	Size	10
Neck	5	Color	2½
Chest	5	General Appearance	10
Body	15		<hr/> 100

The Mastiff and Newfoundland must be judged on 12 different points, the Borzoi (Russian Wolfhound) on 11, while the Irish Wolfhound must be judged on 15 different points—head, ears, eyes, teeth, neck, shoulders, chest, etc.

but because possession of a champion dog enables the owner to command much higher stud fees, or increased sums for the litters. Some male dogs, which have won championships, are valued up to \$5000 because of breeding worth.

Ke registered with the American the A K C has registered

Spaniels led in registrations that year, with 10,110.

Most show dogs are trained for that purpose from puppyhood. They start to "theatrical school" when only a few months old. They are regarded as ready for show purposes between the age of 9 months and one year.

Daro, the American bred English Setter, which was the "Best in the show" dog at the 1938 Westminster K. C., was only 10 months of age at the time. Show dogs do not know the care-free life of the average pet, but they seem, as a class, to take keen enjoyment in the only lives they know—career lives on the stages of dogdom.

As illustration of the variety of dogs now in the U. S. A. here is the entry list for the 1943 Westminster Kennel Club Show in New York—2351 dogs.

SPORTING BREEDS

Pointers
 Pointers (German Shorthaired)
 Retrievers (Chesapeake Bay)
 Retrievers (Golden)
 Retrievers (Labrador)
 Setters (English)

53
 9
 2
 1
 6
 39

HOUND BREEDS

Afghan Hounds
 Basset Hounds
 Beagles (not over 13 in.)
 Beagles, over 13 in., not over 15
 Bloodhounds
 Borzois

44
 12
 21
 17
 2
 11

SPORTING BREEDS (Cont.)

Setters (Gordon)	17
Setters (Irish)	58
Spaniels (Brittany)	0
Spaniels-Cocker (American Type), solid color	90
Spaniels-Cocker (American Type), parti-color	51
Spaniels-Cocker (English Type)	29
Spaniels (English Springer)	29
Spaniels (Irish Water)	5
Wieneraners	6
Total Sporting Dogs	399

HOUND BREEDS (Cont.)

Dachshunds (Longhaired)	9
Dachshunds (Smooth)	95
Dachshunds (Wirehaired)	16
Deerhounds (Scottish)	2
Foxhounds (American)	7
Greyhounds	9
Norwegian Elkhounds	18
Otter Hounds	6
Safuks	14
Whippets	10
Wolfhounds (Irish)	3
Total Hounds	291

WORKING BREEDS

Bouviere des Flandres	3
Boxers	83
Briards	8
Collies (Rough)	81
Collies (Smooth)	2
Doberman Pinschers	69
Eskimos	3
German Shepherd Dogs	45
Great Danes	57
Great Pyrenees	10
Newfoundlands	10
Old English Sheepdogs	5
Pulk	1
Samoyedes	23
Shetland Sheepdogs	52
St. Bernards	24
Welsh Corgis (Pembroke)	15
Total Working Dogs	492

TERRIER BREEDS

Airedale Terriers	25
Bedlington Terriers	25
Border Terriers	8
Bull Terriers (Colored)	5
Bull Terriers (White)	27
Cairn Terriers	43
Dandie Dinmont Terriers	3
Fox Terriers (Smooth)	41
Fox Terriers (Wire)	52
Irish Terriers	37
Kerry Blue Terriers	64
Lakeland Terriers	7
Lhasa Terriers	18
Manchester Terriers	7
Schnauzers (Miniature)	20
Schnauzers (Standard)	7
Scottish Terriers	63
Sealyham Terriers	42
Skye Terriers	17
Staffordshire Terriers	12
Welsh Terriers	46
West Highland White Terriers	8
Total Terriers	576

TOY BREEDS

Affenpinschers	2	Papillons	6
Chihuahuas	40	Pekingese	47
English Toy Spaniels (King Charles and Ruby)	2	Pinschers (Miniature)	59
Griffons (Brussels)	11	Pomeranians	30
Italian Greyhounds	2	Pugs	20
Japanese Spaniels	16	Toy Manchester Terriers	13
Maltese	5	Toy Poodles	6
Mexican Hairless	2	Yorkshire Terriers	6
Total Toy Dogs			269

NON-SPORTING BREEDS

Boston Terriers	61	Poodles (Standard)	56
Bulldogs	45	Schipperkes	10
Chow Chows	11	Miscellaneous	2
Dalmatians	63		
French Bulldogs	15	Total Non Sporting Dogs	324
Keeshonden	2		
Poodles (Miniature)	59	Totals	2,351

DOG SLED RACING



Dog sled racing, as a sport, is the outgrowth of many years of the use of the dogs and sleds for commercial transportation over the frozen wastes of the Arctic.

much interest that different communities in the North Country, feeling that a "Dog Sled Derby" was a splendid means of achieving civic publicity, proceeded to arrange contests open to all comers

Among such races has been the Eastern International (freed from Que-

of note was run in 1942-43 nor since.

Since the war has necessitated an elaborate defense of Alaska, and the conditions often call for travel into areas inaccessible by train, or motor

finding new masters Army men have gone to those districts to learn about

Huskies But the pure breeds trace to three distinct strains

1 The Siberian Husky—Known sometimes as the Siberian Chuchi, because his breed was kept pure through many centuries by the Chuchi tribe in Northern Siberia The Husky male weighs from 45 to 60 pounds, the female 35 to 50

2 Alaskan Malamute—So named because it was the tribal dog of the Mahlemuts with its strain going back more than two centuries He is known as "Alaska's Native Dog" The Malamute male weighs from 65 to 85 pounds, the female 50 to 70

3 The Eskimo—This breed has been found in Eastern Siberia, Alaska, Northern Canada Greenland and Labrador It appears to be a dog native to Greenland The Eskimo male weighs 65 to 85 pounds, the female 50 to 70

Contrary to general belief, none of these dogs is savage by nature Rather,

There and they proven that the pure bred, even though he may be smaller than the product of any cross breeding is generally stronger and more durable, and thus more valuable for sled handling work

The size of a dog sled team varies Some are 3, some 5, others 7, with 5 preferred The pulling team varies according to at the rate of ten miles

whip Dogs resent only shake a whip at them, but never applies it Sled dogs can travel about miles an hour with a load equal to their combined weight, or about 3 per hour with double their weight on the sleds

A team, under pressure, and without any noticeable load, can travel at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and, as evidence of their durability, Commander Donald H MacMillan once drove a crack team 100 miles in 18 non-stop hours

All three types of sled dogs have an arched furry tail, a chest of amazing breadth, a long muzzle short ears, staunch legs, and are wholly unperturbed by raging blizzards or sub zero weather

The earliest dog races were between white and Eskimo drivers With almost monotonous regularity the whites triumphed because the Eskimo dogs were undernourished, and sulked because of beatings The white man always was careful as to the well being of the animal and never abused him

Some derbies were run on the go as you please basis, the driver having the option of sending along his dog team to the limit of its powers without

stopping for rest, others were on the lap system, the rules calling for a maximum travel of so many miles per day. In both instances the total elapsed time was the same.

left.

FAMOUS DOG SLED DRIVERS

The outstanding driver for more than a decade of racing in Canada was Emile St. Goddard, a consistent winner of the 123, later cut to 120 mile Eastern International Derby, which originated in Berlin N. H., but later was regularly run in Quebec, and the equally celebrated Hudson Derby, run over routes that varied from 120 to 200 miles, at The Pas, Manitoba.

Included among his arch rivals were L. Sepalla, Emil Martel, M. H. Wheeler, E. Bridges, and F. Dupuis. Other drivers who won one or the other of those classics, were A. T. Weldon, J. Lebel, A. Campbell, B. Campbell, W. Goyne, S. Russie and B. Grayson.

Among the other Derbies which once were run in the Northland were the Ottawa International, the All Alaska and Borden Marathon staged in the vicinity of Nome, Alaska. The champion Alaska drivers included Fred M. Ayer, W. C. McGuire, Ed Rohn, Amos Statuk, Henry Luke, Al Carey, Pete Olsen. L. Sepala, the Canadian who figured in the Canadian Derbies, was a four time winner of the Marathon.

DOMINOES

DOMINOES are so named because the "men" used are black, they are placed face down, at the game's beginning, thus are masked—and domino means "black mask."

The general idea concerning this game is that "it had its beginning in Italy, perhaps in the 18th Century." In the common gardens of research, there are no further details, where in Italy, by whom invented, and under what circumstances is not in the records.

It fixes the time as "perhaps play between the 11th and 12th century that maybe dice and dominoes were related games and might have had their beginning at approximately the same time. If that were so, the game of dominoes could

be 5000 or more years, because dice of that age have been found. But there has not been found in any of the ancient lands anything resembling the domino block, and the likelihood is that dominoes were not originated until about 200 years ago.

Dice and dominoes are alike in that there are the same number of spots for each, and that spots are used for counting, instead of numerals, or symbols. But while there are 21 possible combinations in dice, there are 28 in dominoes. "by luc:

to many homes and clubs throughout the nation. While today it is considered, more or less, a children's game, yet grown ups are more than surprised at the pleasure they get out of playing it.

A few of the terms are as follows:

Pips The spots on the dominoes (12 pips on the double 6, 7 on the 6 1).

Discard The discard pile consists of the dominoes remaining after the players have drawn their dominoes, also called the "boneyard."

Double or "Spinner" A double is a domino with but a single number, the double 3 is the 3-3 double 4, 4 4, etc.

Set The set is the opening play of the hand, that is, the first domino set (played) on the board.

To "Go Out" To domino. The first player to dispose of all his dominoes, goes out first, or dominoes.

The game is started by putting the 28 "men" face down. The players then draw an equal number of "men," usually 5. The one with the highest possible combination places it face up. If it's a double 3, the other player must place a "man" with 3 dot combination against it. If he has none he must draw from the "boneyard," that is from the "men" still unfaced. He continues to draw until he gets one, or, failing, he passes the play to the next man.

When the pips are all added together they total 168.

And so it goes, with victory being achieved by the first to face up all his men.

There now are many variations of the basic game. One is called "Muggins." Others are Block and Draw, Domino Whist, Loo, Bingo, Cloak Domino, Matador, Tiddle a Wink, Cyprus, Sebastopol.

The most popular domino game is the "Five Game."

The game can be played by two, three or four persons. The two and three handed games are played as singles. The most popular and interesting one is the four handed doubles, in which players pair off as partners. "uses, the basic

avy gambling but, chiefly, the game now is one for children.

ENGLAND'S PLACE IN SPORTS

ENGLAND and its neighbor isles, which make up Great Britain not only has been a cradle for most of the major sports of today, but this has been the land where games that were created elsewhere, and remained obscure, were imported and developed into world wide popularity

The English developed the art of fly casting, they were not the first archers, but were first to make archery a sport They picked up the game of poona in India, and developed it into the immensely popular bad minton They had much to do with the development of billiards, and might have been the pioneers They standardized lawn bowling and were the originators of croquet, now called roque

Their neighbors, the Scots, created curling the ageless winter sport. The English were the creators of the game of football, and then developed another from the original, which is known as Rugby Fox hunting and coursing were great sports in England when they were unknown almost everywhere else Gaelic football was invented by another of their neighbors—Ireland And so was hurling in Scotland

Golf had its basic origin in Scotland Handball was born in Ireland Field hockey was standardized as a definite game in England after centuries of haphazard play The British gave lawn bowls its great impetus Cricket was a creation of England, and its popularity spread around the world This game, and that of "rounders," another of England's inventions, served as the basis for the American game of baseball

The English were the pioneers in quoit pitching They were the first trapshooters They discovered polo in India and developed it into international vogue They thought up the idea for the racquets game, and one of their number originated lawn tennis They were having their track and field games, their rowing contests and sailing regattas long before other modern nations even thought of them in terms of sport

The same English were indulging in swimming races, and endurance contests over and under water, when other people used the oceans, the lakes, and the streams merely as place for outdoor bathing

England is the home of thoroughbred racing, it was first to bring out the trotting horses It encouraged motor boat racing as far back as 1903, when the sport was utterly insufficient speed The Scots of today are the invention of

game its real start back in
f rules and another English
the laws which succeeded

those of Boughton, and which are basic in boxing today

All these sports, and many minor ones, either had their beginning in England, or were developed from almost nothingness there to a point where they have brought great pleasure to many, and health to many more millions who have indulged in play

England, which once produced the greatest of the heavyweight boxing champions has been peculiarly unfortunate in that connection through

players, poloists, oarsmen, archers, rifle shots and of course, cricket, soccer and rugby football players

Its women developed field hockey for their own sex, they have become peers at table tennis and badminton they do excellently at lawn bowls at the racquets games, at basketball, and skating They always have had some brilliant tennis and golf players Many are expert at the helm of yachts, while several gained international fame as drivers of high speed motorboats

Of all the spectacle sports staged in England in the care free days before the war, the greatest attraction was the running of the Epsom (English) Derby and the Grand National Steeplechase These drew patrons not merely from all parts of England Ireland Scotland and Wales, and from other parts of the Empire, but people from the most remote corners of the earth all welded into a Derby Day army of an estimated 400,000, with perhaps half as many for the Grand National

Soccer perhaps is next in favor, with Rugby having its own legion of followers Cricket has the popularity of baseball in the United States, the important matches lure enormous throngs, especially the Test Matches between All England and All Australia But this game, in addition to being a great spectator sport, also has hundreds of thousands of devotees who find their great enjoyment in play of the game, as do the baseballers in the U S A

Tennis and golf have a popularity in England and Scotland equal in ratio to that in the United States They had their bicycle races, their auto races their motorcycle races and their yacht races each on as elaborate a scale as over here, in the years before the war

They adopted one sport from the United States—dog racing with the greyhounds chasing an electrically operated rabbit—and gave it a popularity and a crowd attendance that dwarfed anything in the land of its beginning

The English get opinions whenever a contest takes place in sports of one kind or another and they think it only proper that such opinion be backed by cash As a result, they perhaps wager more money, in ratio to income, than any other people on earth

Some sports are almost a religion with the English The rowing race between Oxford and Cambridge had its beginning more than a century ago Often, one crew has so outclassed the other that even before the

beginning of the race, it was obvious to all that the superior crew could win by the width of the Thames, at its greatest meandering point. Yet hundreds of thousands in the years before the war lined the banks, in gay and festive spirit, flaunting the colors of their favorite crew, cheering them on, even though they knew that not even a miracle would give it a chance.

"It's the sporting thing to do," they always explained and, in England, they are born and reared in the tradition of sport for sport's sake. Elsewhere men compete or teams clash and the desire for victory is always paramount. But in England, they play their games for the fun they get out of them, play them fairly, win modestly, lose without alibi.

At heart they all are amateurs, they participate in sport not for the financial gain that might accrue, or the glory that might be gained in some sterling triumph, but just because of the love of the game, and the delight derived in thrilling competition.

FENCING



FENCING which means the 'art of fence' (both offense and defense), has been a method of deadly combat since before the Christian era, but its development as a sport seemingly had its beginning in the 14th Century in Germany.

It is likely that the oldest known sword was the short sword, with its

1 in Japan
191 It was
brandished before the Christian era by Prince Yamato Iakeruno Mikoto, and legend has it that he used it first to cut down blazing grass, which surrounded him, and then with victorious result, upon his enemies in Eastern Japan.

When the sword was moved, on November 1, 1935, to a new building

in the Atusta Shrine, at Nagoya, the occasion called for a national holiday in Japan and a ceremony in which over 500,000 took part

by the merger of iron with carbon

A manuscript dated 1410 A D describes fencing as a sport in Germany, leading to the conclusion that it might have been established 50 or 60 years earlier, or near to the middle of the 14th Century The Marxbruder (Fencing) Guild, of Lowenberg, headquarters in Frankford, existed in 1383, and the organization then was quite flourishing The data relative to fencing in Germany in the 14th Century is the Italian claim to creation

usually double bladed weapon, 32 to 36 inches in length, without hand guards Some were of bronze, others of iron The inventor of the hand guard, which he called *pas d'ane*, a term still in use, was Gonzalvo de Cordova a Spanish Army captain, who died in 1515 A D, and whose sword is in the Madrid Museum

Fencing gained gradually in popularity through the 15th and 16th Centuries but the swords were not uniform Italy perfected the rapier, a long thin weapon, which the Germans quickly substituted for their cumbersome blades France used a short sword, so short, in fact, that it was little other than a long dagger England's reliance was the old fashioned broadsword while Spanish fencers called a miscellaneous set into action, the fencers using the rapier, short sword, or the broadsword, as was dictated by their moods

A rather singular fact concerning the growth in the popularity of fencing is that it gained its greatest momentum after gunpowder had ended the bow and arrow as major weapons in warfare Royalty, nobility and aristocracy of Europe clambered out of their suits of armor as soon as bullets started to pierce the metal that once had protected them from spears, swords, and arrows These men earlier had called on the sword only to attack, not needing protection, they had not learned defensive tactics So they had to appeal to the commoners to teach them the strategy of defense

Schools for teaching fencing sprang up all over Europe, with the upper classes in the role of students Many of the teachers previously had earned a livelihood by putting on exhibitions with carnivals that toured the countryside However, there was, for a time, opposition to fencing schools in England, and it is noted that in about the 15th Century one Roger, who described himself as a "master," was indicted on the charge of "keeping a fencing school for divers men and enticing sons of respectable persons to waste time and spend the property of their parents in bad practices"

Achille Marozzo, of Italy, perhaps was the first to write a booklet on fencing (1536) and what probably was the first treatise of its kind in

English was Silver's "Brief Introductions on My Paradoxes of Defense" (1570). "Brief Introduction" by de Carranza (1570), Vigniani

nce, gave names to the major movements in fencing and most of them endure unto this day. Prior to his time, it was customary for the different nations to use their own language. Saint Didier created a universal one for his sport.

The first radical departure from the various swords of those years was introduced in about 1680 by Colichemander. The blade of his sword was very narrow. Further, his blades were curved. The French, referring to his type of sword, intended calling it Koenigsmarken, but in some way came out with Colichemander, and so the Koenigsmarken sword, of revolutionary design, has come to be known as the Colichemander.

The epee, the foil and the sabre are the modern developments of the Koenigsmarken idea, and these are the weapons used in fencing today.

One of the greatest swordsmen of an early era was Chevalier de Saint Georges, a half breed, of Guadalupe. Another was Italy's miraculous Di Grassi. Chevalier de Eon de Beaumont (1728-1810) peerless in his time, moved from France to England, and there founded the family which has been so illustrious in the fencing history of England.

While fencing, as it is known today, started as a sport, the swords and the skills of swordsmen often were called into action in Europe, as well as the United States, to wage duels. Many were to the death, in others, the victor was the one who was first to draw the blood of his opponent. There was fencing in the United States—and much fatal duelling—in Revolutionary War Days, and for many generations thereafter. But duels to "avenge honor" ceased after the Civil War, and fencing again became the exclusive property of the sportsmen.

In 1891, the first American fencing club was organized in the United States, and that year the first American fencing congress was held in New York. It was the first of a series of congresses which have since been held in various parts of America. It has about

50 branches throughout the country, with main headquarters in New York, and is affiliated with the Federation Internationale d'Escrime, in Europe. The estimate in 1942 was that the army of American fencers totalled at least 150,000.

FAMOUS FENCERS

The greatest swordsmen of modern times, and one of the most superb of all time, is the 45 year old Aldo Nadi, of Italy, who came to the States in 1935. He calls the fencing strip "the mirror of the soul." He began fencing when he was 4, won his first championship at 12. He is 6 feet tall, weighs about 130

Other fencers of international fame have been

Louis Merignac, Lucien Goudin, Kirchoffer, Maître Clery, Louis Ron-

Tack, J Rossignol, Henri Hostaher, Emile Cornac, Roger Ducret, Rene Haussy, C H Briscoe, Capt R Dalgist, Raymond Flacher, all of Europe

Famous among the American fencers have been W Scott O Connor, Dr B F O'Connor, Charles G Bothner, Wm F Heintz, A V. Z Post, Dr Graeme M Hammond Frank L Slazenger, John Allaire, A G An-

Henrique Santos

Dr Hammond, who founded the A L A F, was in national competition from 1881 to 1906, and Dr Huffman, a brilliant swordsman in his college years at Yale, now gone beyond the middle years is among the truly great

Some of the famous U S A women fencers have been

Mrs Stuyvesant Fish was one of the early national champions of the U S A, as were Miss M Stimson, Miss Jessie Pyle, Edith Evans Florence Walton, Adeline Gehrig Mrs Charles (Irma) Hopper and Mrs C H Voorhees In a somewhat later era came Miss Marion Lloyd, Miss L Gilbert, Mrs L M Schoonmaker, Mrs Harold Van Buskirk, Miss Dorothy Locke, Miss Joy Magnus, Miss Muriel Guggolz, Miss Maria Cerra, Miss Madaline Dalton, Mrs B de Truscan

And also Miss Helen Mayer and Miss Helena Mroczkowska, both rather dominating the situation since appearing along the national horizon

BASIC RULES OF FENCING

Three weapons are used, their specifications being as follows

Foil—Total weight less than 17 637 inches Other details same as Epee

Sabre—Total weight shall be less than 17 637 ounces the total length 41 338 inches, length of blade, 34 646, blade point width 0 197 inches, blade point thickness 0 047 inches

The Epee is the popular duelling sword and costs from \$4 to \$7 50, the foil is a thrusting weapon, a good one costing around \$5 in normal times, the sabre is used for cutting strokes, is the aristocrat of blades, and costs from \$7 50 up to about \$15

The other fencing equipment consists of a mask, costing \$3 or \$4, a pair of gloves, costing from \$2 up to \$5. The action is to wound (or touch) an opponent who has been touched. The object is to maintain a position so that you can touch your opponent, while, at the same time, your position is such that your opponent cannot reach you with his attack.

The attacks come from 8 different points, and thus the defender is called upon to make 8 different parries. The attacks are aimed above or below either arm, and inside and outside either arm.

There are individual competitions and also team competitions. The individuals usually compete on the round robin basis.

A team is made up of four fencers, but only three go into action—one in the foil matches, the second in Epee, the third in sabre. The fourth fencer is called upon only in an emergency.

In team matches, the winner is determined on the basis of best 5 bouts out of 9, women teams best 4 out of 7.

are staged. The Director advises the fencers when to be ready with a call "On Guard," starts action with a call "Play," and ends it with "Halt."

The strip on which the bouts take place shall be between 5 feet 10 inches and 6 feet 6 inches wide and 40 feet in length. Three parallel lines shall be drawn across the strip—one in exact center, the other two at a point 10 feet from the ends.

The foil, the basic weapon in fencing, is theoretically a pointed sword capable of inflicting a puncture wound only. Usually, its pointed end is blunted with a button, and the contestants wear masks to guard against possible injury. Touches, to be valid, must be made cleanly with the point of the weapon on a target which includes any portion of the trunk of the body from the top of the collar to the groin lines in front or, on the back, to a horizontal line passing across the tops of the hip bones. For women

himself
inter

attack) Having parried, he gains the right of way, and so on. The contestant who first scores five valid touches is declared the winner of the bout.

The epee, or duelling sword, is also a pointed weapon, but heavier and more rigid than the foil. In epee fencing the target includes every portion of the body. There is no right of way. Priority of the touch, where both

fencers are hit, is determined on the basis of time only. If both fencers are hit simultaneously, a touch is scored against each. Three touches constitute a bout and, if as a result of simultaneous touches a bout ends at three each, it is a tie bout, a result which cannot be attained with either foil or sabre.

The sabre, in addition to its point, has cutting edges along the entire front and one third of the back of the blade, so that cuts as well as thrusts may be valid hits.

In sabre, as in foil fencing, the attacking contestant has the right of way and his opponent must parry before returning the play. There are certain exceptions to this rule as, for example, where an attack is made in two or more movements, and a stop thrust, time thrust or counter attack is scored before the final movement of the attack has commenced.

On the whole, however, a conception of the sequence of attack, parry, riposte, counter-riposte, etc., will enable one to understand the play of foil and sabre fencing.

The sabre target includes all portions of the body, as well as the head, the arms and the hands above a horizontal line drawn through the highest points of trunk of the fencer when in the "on the intersection of the thighs and the guard" position. A bout is for the best five out of nine touches.

FIELDBALL

(Originally known as Field Handball)

THE Germans originated this game, and named it Field Handball. It was so described on the Olympic Games program of 1936. Some years prior to the Olympics of 1936 Americans adopted the game, under its original name—Field Handball. After war broke out in Europe, resentment against the Germans was such that the name of the game, so far as the Americans are concerned, now is Fieldball.

Fieldball is played with a ball about the size of a soccer football, but the

a throw for the goal, or pass to some teammate closer to the goal.

The game bears no relation to handball. The Germans gave it that name simply because play was with the hands. Fieldball is likened by some to soccer, while others refer to it as a form of outdoor basketball, except that goal posts, not nets, are used.

A team is made up of 11 players, and is played on a field that can be either 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, or 110 x 70. There are goals at each end of the playing field.

Play begins in dead center of the field. The object is to throw the ball, or bat it with the fist, between the goal posts of the opposing team. If successful, one point is scored. Whenever a team has scored, play is resumed.

in midfield. A player on the side just scored against is permitted to make the first throw which usually is a pass to a teammate.

A referee and four linesmen supervise the game. The referee calls violations and metes out free and penalty throws as the violation may require.

Fieldball is very fast, with sustained action, and has grown greatly in favor especially in the playgrounds which have fields of sufficient size to provide a regulation field.

FIELD TRIALS

As soon as hunting dogs are old enough to understand orders they are taken in hand by trainers, some professional, others amateur, and are taught the tricks and manners that will make them most useful to the huntsmen.

Down through the years, as men trained their dogs in their own way, they took on a number of different customs as to how the trials were made with an im-

partial official making the decision.

As time went on, more and more trainers entered into these impromptu contests, and strange owners began to compete with each other. Inasmuch as the rules for judging were not exactly standard, some conflict in judging rules came about, and in time clubs were formed for the purpose of conducting formal contests under standard rules which became known as Field Trials.

These clubs hold their own meetings, and the winning dogs then are entered in the championship supreme hunt.

In some instances, there are cash prizes.

There are four different groups of popular hunting dogs, and they are about

(1) Pointers, which are chiefly used in hunting quail in deeply wooded places where speed such as is possessed by the pointers and setters is not required. Spaniels also are used to retrieve ducks. The National organization is the American Spaniel Club, with perhaps 75 affiliated clubs.

(2) Retrievers, which are used in hunting quail in deeply wooded places where speed such as is possessed by the pointers and setters is not required. Spaniels also are used to retrieve ducks. The National organization is the American Spaniel Club, with perhaps 75 affiliated clubs.

(4) Retrievers, used almost exclusively for retrieving ducks and other water fowl. The sport is supervised by the National Retriever Club.

Field Trials also are conducted for the fox hounds, but these hounds do not track down game of one kind or another.

At almost all Field Trials, there are events for dogs of different ages with the event usually climaxed by an all ages contest, open to dogs of any age.

Henry D. Bixby, of the American Kennel Club, discussing field trials and the different hunting dogs, stated:

"While spaniels and other dogs, in addition to the retriever, are used in hunting water fowl almost all of the state Conservation Departments have recommended that the retriever alone be used for this purpose. They point out that it is a conservation measure as regards duck, geese, etc.

"In the instance of a large flock of ducks, the retriever may often be needed to limit, because all the ducks are not recovered."

thus, the man
r 13 ducks. In
this way, a great waste of water fowl is avoided."

FIREARMS



THE creation of firearms dates back to the early part of the 14th Century, following rather closely upon the definite discovery that a combination of saltpeter, charcoal and sulphur had explosive force.

Long before the dawn of the Christian Era, the Chinese were using gunpowder—but only for flares. They were unaware that the compressed ingredients could, when touched off, cause an explosion. Some historians think that Genghis Khan (1164-1227 A.D.), the Mongol conqueror of China, Persia and other parts of the world, knew that gunpowder had explosive quality but nowhere is there record that firearms—or bombs—were used by Genghis Khan.

Established facts indicate that Friar Roger Bacon, of England, one

of the most extraordinary characters in all history, and surpassed the genius

of Monks, settled at Oxford and devoted himself to experimental philosophy. He demonstrated a genius in several sciences, specializing in chemistry.

Friar Bacon had prophetic vision. He predicted many of the discoveries and inventions which did not transpire until centuries later. He was so far in advance of his time, and did so many things in chemistry which astounded England, that he was suspected of exercising black magic. He

earlier, startled the world.

There is no conclusive evidence that Friar Bacon ever experimented with explosives. But it is known that in about 1248 A.D. while making experiments in chemistry, he mixed saltpeter, charcoal and sulphur—and the result was a substance which exploded under compression. He then made a note of his mixture—66 67 saltpeter, 22 22 charcoal, 11 11 sulphur, and this was the mixture used for the earliest gunpowder in warfare and now is known as black powder.

Black powder remained as the basic explosive until Major Schultze, of the Prussian Artillery, developed a smokeless powder in 1865. Just prior to the development of the "Schultze and E. C. Powder" to combat the "Schultze and E. C. Powder" h to do

with the development of the explosive.

The flaw with the Schultze and E. C. Powder was that it was too fast burning. In 1884, the French developed a smokeless powder, which was suitable for rifle use. But the Schultze and the E. C. Powder continued in use until before the war of 30 years ago.

Semi smokeless powders, which are a blend of the black powder and present day smokeless powder, containing the best features of both, are still used in cartridges for .22 calibre weapons.

Credit for using gunpowder to shoot forth the first missile goes to Friar Bernard (some have it Bertholde) Schwartz, a German in the 14th Century. He drilled a hole in the closed end of a tube, poured in powder made with the Bacon prescription. Then he jammed a short arrow into the tube, placed loose powder on the rim of the hole, after fixing the tube in a rigid position, and set off the powder.

The arrow was driven about 12 feet forward.

The Friar later made successful experiments loading his "gun" with pebbles. The time for the Friar's pioneer exploit is fixed by some historians as 1320, by others at 1354. The former date appears to be correct, for it is established that gunpowder was being manufactured in Florence, Italy, in 1326, that the French had actual guns in 1333, that there was a powder

factory in Augsburg, Germany, in 1340, and that the English had a powder factory and some primitive cannon in 1344

The 1354 date perhaps was that of the death of Friar Bernard Schwartz

There is some argument as to which nation was first to use gunpowder in warfare, but credit generally goes to Germany, which called a crude type of mortar into action in the siege of Lucea, in 1338. It was not a success, because of poor aiming.

There was early prejudice against the use of gunpowder among the military leaders for several reasons. They explained that the smoke, following the explosion, revealed the gunner's position. Further, the sound of the explosion frightened horses, and broke up cavalry formations. But, as time went on, the superiority of the gun over the bow and arrow continued to manifest itself, and as horses grew accustomed to the noise, the gun was used more and more in military battles of the Middle Ages.

The first hand gun—in reality, a small cannon that was carried around but had to be mounted before shooting—appeared in Germany in the latter part of the 14th Century.

There was feverish activity in gun making going into the 15th Century. Some were constructed so as to be fitted into walls of forts, but the Duke of Orleans, a mighty warrior in his time, was a disciple of the portable gun. He ordered the manufacture of a wholesale quantity, and, when he went to war in 1411, took about 4 000 with him.

It required two men to carry each gun, which, when being readied for action, was mounted on a stout tripod. Two men were needed to fire the gun. The weapon was not as successful at first as the Duke had hoped, but this was due to poor marksmanship. The Duke drilled his men for many

major weapon in warfares of the future, that bows and arrows had outlived their usefulness. And so all the rulers demanded more guns and better guns of the ever growing army of gunsmiths.

The Swiss perfected the first one man hand gun late in the 15th Century, and it was known as "the hand culverin." It weighed 15 to 50 pounds according to the manufacturer's own idea of how much wood he should use. The standard bore was about three fourths of an inch. The Swiss tried these out for the first time in the battle at Maratun, having about 6 000 in action, and they were so effective that all other nations quickly proceeded to the building of the culverin.

These early models of hand guns were fired by the musketeer, resting them on the notch of a forked stick, which he carried as a cane. A description of an English musketeer late in the 15th Century reads

One of the early betterments in gun making came about in 1550 when shot was invented. This replaced rods, pebbles and miscellaneous pieces of iron. This standardizing of the size of bullets enabled gunsmiths to standardize the inside measurements of the barrels and made it possible for them to concentrate on specific models rather than make all guns to fit individual ideas.

Killing the gunners and fatalities from overcharged guns were on the increase.

The discovery of the rifling principle—originally called *riffling*—in the 16th century. This called for the cutting of which barrels previously had

When the gunpowder in the new type of barrel exploded the bullet instead of being so far as the force of the powder the grooves. These grooves giving great momentum before the bullet was released and adding infinitely to the flight of the bullet.

of "*riffling*." One group of gunsmiths, another credits also used in Austria so the word itself does not settle the debate as to whether it was Kottter or Koller. All that can be determined is that it was one or the other for there never was any other claimant as to "*riffling*" invention.

For the system of ignition of mercury tanner with the

into a vent in the gun and met the main powder charge which then exploded.

C. B. Lister, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America and an authority on firearms said:

"The first practical gun was the match lock. Following the slow match type of firearm came the true match lock and in this the slow match was held in

an S shaped piece of metal. The upper end was split to hold the match, the lower end projected through the small of the stock, where it could be grasped with the hand and pulled back to lower the slow match into the priming pan. That gun became known as the 'serpentine.'

The 'snaphaunce' gun followed the 'serpentine,' and after that came the wheel lock. Compared with the 'serpentine' and 'snaphaunce,' this new type of firearm was light and graceful. The difficulty with the wheel lock was that it was next to useless as a snaphaunce's job to hold one. While the system of igni-

gnition had been successfully demonstrated

"The flintlocks showed smooth bores, straight grooves and spiral rifling. In the early days of this country practically all our flintlocks were of the smooth bore or straight groove type. The German rifle makers in Western Pennsylvania first developed the relatively small bore spiral rifled arms of the flint lock type. They came to be known as 'Kentuckies,' and figured prominently in the westward advance of our frontier, as well as in the discomfiture of British and Hessian troops in the Revolutionary War.

"The very successful use of the Garand and M 1 carbine in this present war, has brought the public interest in the semi automatic gun to white heat. There is no doubt that when this war is over the semi automatic sporting rifle will take a prominent place in the sporting picture, both in the game fields and the target ranges."

THE PISTOL

The pistol was invented about 1540 by Caminello Vitelli, of Pistoja, Italy, and gets its name from the ancient name of this walled city in Florentine Province which was Pistola. The original pistol was single barrellled, later became double barrellled.

THE REVOLVER

The gun, now known as a revolver, was produced by Samuel Colt in 1835, when he was 21. It was called "the pistol pepper box." Colt stated he gained his idea for a gun with a revolving barrel and cylinders from close study of an old "pistol pepper-box," which was not practical, made during the reign of King Charles I (1601-1649), and which has been on exhibition in the Tower of London for almost 300 years.

Colt patented the revolver and established the Patent Arms Co., in Paterson, N. J. The revolver first was used in the U. S. A. in 1837 by soldiers in battles with Seminole Indians. The soldiers didn't like the revolver, calling it "too cumbersome and complicated."

The first revolvers were not standardized as to chambers, some having 6 or 7, and others 8, but inventors during the succeeding years have improved them, as they have the rifle and the pistol, and brought them to their present perfection

FIREARMS COLLECTIONS

The greatest collection of old firearms in this country is the Rudolph J Nunnemacher Collection in the Milwaukee Public Museum. It consists of several thousand specimens, carefully chosen, illustrating completely the development of powder-burning weapons. The oldest specimen is a crude hand cannon made probably in Germany. Some troops were armed with these cannons as early as the year 1381.

FOOTBALL



game was played anywhere on earth before its beginning in England

It is established, however, that after football gained popularity in England, and the English were claiming it as a sport of their own invention,

detailed the rules of those games, nor has anyone produced any drawings, any plaques, any statues—anything at all of material kind—as proof that any type of football was played before its beginning in England

Football never appeared on any of the Olympic Games programs, which extended from 776 B C to 392 A D. Inasmuch as the Greeks, and later the Greeks and Romans, included every sport known to them on these programs, the very absence of "harpaston" and "follis" indicate quite conclusively that these games were non-existent.

One historian deviated somewhat from the rather vague course of the others. He enlivened his recital with a little something about Augustus Caesare (63 B C - 14 A D), one of the mightiest rulers of the Roman Empire, by stating that Augustus, in about 28 B C, placed a ban on football.

Authentic history has it that some few years after the Danes vacated England, which they had occupied from about 1016 to 1042, workmen,

also round a skull. But some were barefoot, others wore shoes without stout tips. The concussion caused by kicking voided their anticipated pleasure. But they retained the idea and shortly thereafter, one of the boys appeared with an inflated cow bladder and thus the basic principle of football was born.

Football beginning between 1050 and 1075, found quick favor among the English. Perhaps that was because the natives came to regard each inflated bladder as the skull of a hated Dane, and could kick it savagely without the aftermath of bruised toes.

Going into the 12th Century, football without any basic rules of play, became something with mob scene result. Players of adjacent towns would meet at some midway spot. The bladder would be thrown down as a signal for action, and then with scores, and sometimes hundreds of players on each side, action would get under way. Apparently the rules provided that the team was winner which kicked the ball into the middle of the rival town.

Play was accompanied by lusty yelling, and it is written that when victorious players came charging into small towns kicking the football through the main streets, the non-combatant villagers became terrified.

extra high jinks, lest the hoydenish fellows knock down small buildings in addition to flattening fleeing pedestrians. The disciples of this game of

"kicking the Dane's head," were commanded to confine their activities to some vacant field, or abandon the sport entirely

That marked the beginning of standardization of the game. A field was marked off with boundaries somewhat similar to those governing soccer of today. A point was scored whenever the ball was kicked over the goal line of the other team. The rules did not fix the number of players but it was stipulated that "both sides must have an approximately equal number of players," and that meant anywhere from 19 to 50 on a side, depending upon how many craved action.

But in the 12th century, "kicking the Dane's head" was so popular that it was

considered that of all other sports of early England, in fact, so many English indulged in "futballe," to the exclusion of all else, during leisure hours, that King Henry II (1154-1189) became alarmed because his subjects were neglecting the compulsory practice of archery. He ordered "futballe" players to "cease play" and accomplished his purpose when he threatened imprisonment not only for the performers but also for the owners of land

at the time of his death in 1189. The ban which King Henry

placed upon football was continued by succeeding rulers for more than 400 years, but because of the tolerance of some monarchs the game was played occasionally and thus the principles of the sport passed from one generation to another.

Early in the 16th Century, some Irish in Dublin, ignoring the rule in England, continued to play the game that is known today as Gaelic foot

1603, of James I, of the House of Stuarts

By that time, firearms had succeeded archery as the superior means of attack in warfare. There was no further need for the subjects to sharpen up on bow and arrow practice. So an appeal was made to James to revoke the law of Henry and permit "futballe playe." James not only lifted the bars, which had been down for more than four centuries, but gave the game his regal blessing. He declared that he regarded football as a clean, honorable and manly pastime, one that tended to develop character, as well as the physical self, and that he sincerely hoped that England would resume football play with enthusiasm.

England did just that—and more. Football teams came into existence everywhere on the Island. Cities, towns and villages became famous—or otherwise—depending upon the prowess of their football teams. There was no national governing association, but play was reasonably standardized, and where there was conflict in rules when different town teams faced each other, this was bridged by mutual agreement between the captains.

Football from its start in England back in the 11th Century, right along

until the latter middle of the 19th Century, was strictly a kicking game, first merely across goal line, but in the later years of revival, goal posts and cross bars came into existence. Picking up and running with the ball was barred and never happened until the year 1823 with the advent of William Ellis, of Rugby College

Ellis, chagrined at failure to kick the bounding ball during an interclass game of 1823, reached down, picked up the ball, tucked it under an arm and, while his mates and his rivals looked on in utter bewilderment, Ellis scampered down the field and crossed the enemy goal line

Ellis, finally realizing his breach of the rules, was crestfallen. His captain, unhappy that he had such a player on his team, made profuse apology to the leader of the other squad. Ellis, for a while, became a bit of a social outcast

The story of Ellis and the run he made was repeated beyond the Rugby campus. Soon it became known throughout football realms in England. After a while there was a lessening of criticism of Ellis, and some speculation as to whether or not the choice of running with the ball, or kicking it, wouldn't spice up the game

In 1839 students at Cambridge, playing inter class games, decided to give the running feature a try, at the suggestion of one of its scholars Albert Pell. But a player was permitted to run the ball only if caught on the fly or on the first bounce

In 1841 Rugby adopted the game which the Cambridge students had been calling "Rugby's Game". Within a few years, about a dozen schools were playing this game, and, in 1848, there was a meeting of team leaders to formulate the first code

In 1861 the famous Blackheath—formerly known as the Black Heathens—team experimented with running the ball while on tour, and, seeing that this feature caught the fancy of the spectators, decided that, beginning in 1862, it would play the rugby style of football

This action so angered those still playing the original game that its leaders met in London in 1863, formed the London Football Association, denounced the new game and pledged allegiance to the old. Previously, they had referred to their game merely as "football". To distinguish it from the new "Rugby Football" game, they called theirs "Association Football". This was abbreviated to "Assoc Football" and, in time, it was changed to its present formal name of Soccer

The first interscholastic rugby game was between Chatterhouse and Westminster, in 1873, with Westminster the winner. The last of the important English schools to adopt Rugby was Oxford, in 1869

In 1871 there were so many teams—collegiate and otherwise—playing "Rugby," all without standard rules, that the leaders met, formed the Rugby Union, an amateur body, and this group proceeded to rule play of the new game

Although Ellis was a bit of scapegoat in 1823, and mention of his name in football circles then was signal for a showing of scorn, the years and

Empire, there was erected on the Rugby campus a small monument, on which is inscribed

THIS STONE
COMMEMORATES THE EXPLOIT OF
WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS
WHO WITH A FINE DISREGARD FOR THE RULES OF
FOOTBALL, AS PLAYED IN HIS TIME
FIRST TOOK THE BALL IN HIS ARMS AND RAN WITH IT,
THUS ORIGINATING THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF
THE RUGBY GAME
A D 1823

Although soccer has spread to all civilized lands on the globe, the rugby game is limited mainly to Great Britain and the U S A where it is a minor sport. It is a game of speed and power and

It is a game of football soccer style, where it is where it was long. But Herbert Manchester shatters that idea.

Manchester's research disclosed that in the 1820's both Yale and Harvard served as football battle grounds—and "battle" is a word that fits the year 1820. The game was a rough and tumble affair, and the players were not protected by the rules of the game.

ball the sophomores aimed theirs at the shins of the freshmen and, if a freshman turned his back the kick went elsewhere.

These annual "class day games" provoked so many injuries, many broken bones, that in the 1830's both the Yale and Harvard faculties

something of a coma through the 1840's and 1850's, and there was conclusion for a while that it did not exist as an organized game until the Princetons and the Rutgers of 1869 did a little organizing on their own.

But this is brushed aside now by discovery that in 1866 Henry Chadwick, called the "Father of Baseball," outlined the rules of football in a book on cricket and football which he wrote for the "Dime Library" of Beadle & Co., 118 William Street New York.

Chadwick's rules applied to the soccer game, but he also touched briefly

on rugby which then was known in the States, but had no following. In his preface, leading up to outlining the soccer rules, Chadwick stated that a team was not limited to size, that as many could play as desired, but that the sides should be relatively even.

A wood cut exists showing the 1st Maryland Regiment playing what now is known as Soccer at Camp Johnson in Winchester, Va., in 1861, with

Chadwick captain, challenged Rutgers, which was captained by William Leggett of Princeton.

On the same day, death came at game time to William Preston Lane of Hagerstown, Md., aged 87, last survivor of Princeton's team of 1869.

These Princeton football warriors in their very first game against Rutgers, introduced what now is the college cheer. Only it wasn't exactly a cheer, and it was the players, not the rooters, who indulged in vocalizing.

Several of the Princeton players had heard a rather blood chilling battle cry used during the Civil war by a New Jersey regiment. These boys schooled their mates in this yell and broke loose with it during the combat. It wasn't successful as a "scarer" in the first contest, but when the Princeton boys won the second yelling in much better voice than in the earlier game the boys credited much of the victory to the "terrifying results the yells made upon the Rutgers spirit."

After a while, when students began to attend the games, they eased the vocal load of the players by doing that "terrifying yell," augmenting it later with other yells and in after years, substituted inspiring songs.

When the details of the first two Princeton-Rutgers games were wafted around undergraduates along the Atlantic Seaboard became intrigued. Columbia put a team together in 1870 and played both Princeton and Rutgers that year. There were no games in 1871. Yale organized in 1872 and scheduled one game—defeating Columbia 3 goals to 0.

Cornell organized early in 1873 and one of its students, corresponding

made the rather classic decision.

"I will not permit 30 men to travel 400 miles merely to agitate a bag of wind"

Late in 1873 the four colleges with duly organized teams—Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia and Yale—held the first football meeting. Not much was accomplished, except that it was ruled that the game was to be "soccer" under London Football Association laws—no running with the ball.

that schedules were complete and, therefore, could not oblige Harvard. This did not seem too important at the time, yet it was the inability of

the McGills were kick
The Harvard captain,
ated a basic rule. The
McGill captain—David Roger—replied by saying that it didn't violate any

tain

The McGill captain

game. But the polite Harvard captain, realizing that his team was the host, agreed to play at the guest's style of football—Rugby.

The game ended in a 0 0 tie.

Harvard and McGill never again played against each other. Yet that game was the one which was to bring about a new style of play which now is known as American Football.

FOOTBALL—AMERICAN

IN 1875 Harvard challenged Yale to a "game of football." Yale accepted. After this had been duly recorded, the wily Harvards who knew quite a

were arranged, and Yale and Harvard met for the first time, playing a

hodge podge game with rugby rules predominating, and Harvard won, 4 to 0

The Yale players concluded they liked rugby more than soccer, because

as against soccer

in the rules, finally was broken down. But even as the trio agreed to the idea of running with the ball, it so dictated the scoring rules that the greater number of points would go for kicking—a department in which Princeton, Rutgers and Columbia players were adept

For instance, the original rule stated when a ball was *carried over the line—the touchdown of today*—it was to count only as one point, whereas

Autumn perhaps was better than the Spring for such a rugged game as football and the schedule was made for games in the Fall of that year. In addition, the members wrote out the first set of rules to govern the then hybrid game and universal play that year deviated for the first time from the strict soccer of earlier seasons

As the years passed, a hundred and one changes have been made, some of major importance, some of no great consequence. But the sum total of these finally took the best features of soccer, the best of rugby, and blended them with some original ideas to create what is known today as American football—distinct and apart from any other form of football

No more accurate—or amusing—description of the evolution of football in this country ever was given than by the late John W. Heisman, a player of a long gone era, later a coach for 36 years and after that an athletic director until his death in 1936. Heisman wrote

I played football first in 1886 on a high school team in Western Pennsylvania. I was at Brown University in '87 and '88, and '89, '90 and '91 I played at Penn. Those were years when there was no limit as to the number of players for varsity play

was 110 yards

were no 5 yard

en and no line

■ handkerchief

where he guessed the ball was last put into play. The players of both sides would slyly try to move that handkerchief, while some team mate engaged the referee in a discussion of the rules. So we varied action by kicking a handkerchief as well as a football

* We had gotten down to 11 men on a team even so long ago as that, but, as a rule, teams carried only four substitutes, even while on a trip, and trips sometimes meant playing two or three games on successive days, so as to be sure to take in enough money at the gate to defray the expenses of the trip.

*The time of the playing halves of a game in those days was 45 minutes, not 30 minutes, as now. Furthermore, the game was not divided into quarters as now, so there is today a rest period we never had in the old days. Players of my time had to be real iron men because we played two games each week—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

one game my captain whispered to me 'Get your neck broke, Heisman'

"We wore jerseys and shorts of great variety. We had no helmets or pads of any kind, in fact, one who wore home made pads was regarded as a sissy. Hair was the only head protection we knew, and in preparation for football we would let it grow from the first of June.

medical students,
Gonillas' The
19

'We didn't have many sweaters in those days, but we all wore snug fitting canvas jackets over our jerseys. You see, the tackling in that day wasn't clean cut and around the legs as it is today. All too often it was wild, haphazard clutching with the hands, and when runners wore loose garments they were often stopped by a defensive player grabbing a handful of loose clothing. Some players wore pants or jackets of black horsehair. When you made a fumbling grab, you lost your fingernails.

"Fifty years ago arguments followed most every decision the referee made. The whole team took part, so that half the time the officials scarcely knew who was captain. More than that, every player was privileged to argue as much as he pleased with any and every player of the opposition. The player who was a good linguist always was a priceless asset.

"We practiced every afternoon as players do now, but as we had no forward pass in the game then, we put in large chunks of time on sprinting and getting down field under punts. As a result of this I have no hesitation in saying our punting of those bygone years was decidedly better than what we witness today.

11-2-68

or without special instruction we were past masters at tackling around the neck. There was a rule against it but that rule was, I am sure, broken oftener than any other in the book.

"Line charging? Very little scientific thought had been put on that department of play before the dawn of the present century. Nearly all linesmen, as a rule, lined up squarely against those who played the same positions on the opposing team. They didn't crouch or squat or play low—no, they mostly stood bolt upright and fought it out with each other hammer and tongs, tooth and nail, fist and feet. Fact is, you didn't stand much chance of making the line those days unless you were a good wrestler and fair boxer.

"The most marked rule changes since the 80's and 90's was introduction

Harvard The play was promptly copied by almost every team in the country

ference it could.

"In the flying wedge, however, nine of the players of the team withdrew about 20 yards from mid-field and at a signal these nine, in two lanes, started simultaneously and at full speed, converging on a point indicated by the ball. By the time they arrived at the ball, they had worked up a stupendous mass momentum, and the interference they gave for the runner was something wonderful to behold and terrible to stop.

"In 1894 Coach Woodruff, at Penn, drafted the principle of the flying wedge for his famous flying interference, which could be put into operation by the

produced so unstopable were they, however, that the rules committee was forced to legislate them out of existence within a few years in order to preserve the proper balance between offense and defense.

"One of the greatest drawbacks of the game fifty, or even forty years ago, was the fact that there was no neutral zone between the two scrimmage lines. There was only an imaginary scrimmage line drawn through the center of the ball. Naturally the rush line players of both teams were constantly striving

it often
idea of

the runner had hold of his arms, head, hair, or whatever they could under how

it riveted
s to offer
good handholds for men team mates

"Wouldn't it make your eyes pop out if you were attending a football game today and saw the defensive ends going out 30 or 40 feet from their adjacent

tackle? Well that's where defensive ends played in those days. Why? Be-

gain only five yards on those three tries

"Whenever the ball went out of bounds it was not brought in ten paces and put in play on that spot as is the case nowadays. Instead, both rush lines faced each other at right angles to the boundary line. The man who had recovered the ball out of bounds brought it to the spot where it went out and threw it out into the field of play with both sides scrambling to recover it."

In the years prior to 1906 brawn was the mighty asset on the fields of battle. Play was rough to the point of violence. The "open game" of today was unknown. Running the ends was regarded as a certain waste of time. The greatest gains were made by charging at the line and the team with

id that weight invariably won and Swarthmore the Pennsy e greatest linesmen of all time

He was a mighty man with amazing ability to roll back enemy plunges. The Penn players realizing that Maxwell was a menace to their chances for victory took "dead aim" at him throughout the furious play.

Maxwell stuck it out but when he tottered off the field his face was a bloody wreck. Some photographer snapped him and the photo of the mangled Maxwell, appearing in a newspaper caught the attention of the

The Rules Committee of Football meeting in the winter of 1905-06 and determined to save the game decided to legalize the forward pass even as it forbade some of the more dangerous scrummages. The forward pass became legal with the start of the 1906 season and the game was somewhat revolutionized.

However Columbia College one of the foremost among the footballing pioneers abandoned the game, as did many colleges along the Pacific Coast, where Rugby was substituted in some instances soccer in others colleges quite a old—the

University to send its squad to West Point. Notre Dame accepted. Included in its squad was a quarterback Gus Dorus and two ends—Knute Rockne and a youngster named Pliska.

What Army didn't know—but was destined to learn—was that Rockne and Dorais had worked together during the summer at a resort—Cedar Point, Ohio—and, in their spare time, had practised the forward pass on the beach of Lake Erie. Returning to school, they drilled Pliska in the art of receiving passes, and the trio decided to try out their tactics against Army's squad of stars.

The forward passing success that day by Dorais to Rockne, most of the time, and to Pliska when Gus wanted to cross up the bewildered Army tacklers, plunged Army into a humiliating defeat, awakened football leaders everywhere to the potency of the aerial play as an offensive weapon. Since then, the forward pass has been so developed that it is the main dependency of many teams on attack.

Notre Dame's victory over Army did more than popularize the forward pass.

a fine

was

been represented

class football squad

best available coach

out intricate plays,

talented publicity organizations at work, lifted football from a game where its spectator popularity once was limited to a rare few colleges, to one where even "minor league" struggles drew stadium capacity crowds.

Pittsburgh was the first of the colleges to "step up" its football activities after the Notre Dame splurge against Army. It hired Glen ("Pop") Warner,

and was given

and a few

made up the

lay, and in

came, the

zeal of the coaches was intensified. The publicity given to the exploits of the players grew greater and greater, and football started the sensational march to the heights of popularity as an attendance sport, which never lessened until the outbreak of the new war altered the way of the American life.

MICHIGAN'S JUGGERNAUT

together were

) Yost, from

YEAR	G	W	L	TIE	PTS	PTS BY OPP'N
1901	11	11	0	0	550	0
1902	11	11	0	0	644	12
1903	12	11	0	1	565	0
1904	10	10	0	0	567	20
1905	13	12	1	0	495	2
	<u>57</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2821</u>	<u>40</u>

Michigan's only defeat through that five year span came in 1905 when one of its halfbacks was pushed across a line by a Chicago player for a safety—2 points—and the game ended, Chicago 2, Michigan 0

1943 FOOTBALL DATA

Associated Press, surveying 57 major colleges, reported that the football attendance in 1943 was 18 4 less than in 1942 Attendance in the South declined 28 4, in the East, only 6 4

The attendance at those 57 "key" schools, which was 5,415,175 in 1942, had declined to 3,995 752 in 1943

in 1942

Football scoring for 1943 was the greatest, as regards per game average, than in over 20 years The Associated Press, reporting on 87 colleges, playing in a total of 666 games, found that the per game scoring average was 16 91 points, as compared with 15 04 for 1942, which had been the highest since 1930

Associated Press reported that a poll of 131 sports writers resulted in

1259 points, while second honors went to Iowa Pre Flight, with 12 first place votes, and 1028 points Michigan was third, with 762, Navy fourth, with 717, while unbeaten and untied Purdue took fifth place, with 707

Navy was awarded the August V Lambert Team Trophy, while the Heisman Trophy, for individual honors, went to Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame quarterback

Maxwell Memorial Trophy awarded to Robert Odell, of Pennsylvania, with

Nc

1943 COLLEGE FOOTBALL RECORDS

	W	L	T	PTS	OPP PTS
Arkansas	2	7	—	105	191
Army	7	2	1	299	66
Bates	1	5	—	39	117
Brooklyn	3	4	—	75	186
Brown	5	3	—	194	180
Bucknell	6	4	—	113	83
California	4	6	—	99	143
Carnegie Tech	0	4	1	19	129
CCNY	1	3	1	53	130
Clemson	2	6	—	94	185
Colgate	5	3	1	128	91
Coll Pacific	7	2	—	136	71
Columbia	0	8	—	33	313
Cornell	6	4	—	158	138
Dartmouth	6	1	—	185	39
Duke	8	1	—	335	34
F & M	7	1	—	137	58
Georgia	6	4	—	264	153
Georgia Tech	7	3	—	280	124
Holy Cross	6	2	—	168	43
Illinois	3	7	—	154	308
Indiana	4	4	2	193	106
Iowa	1	6	1	83	152
Iowa State	4	4	—	147	104
Kansas	4	5	1	96	107
Kansas State	1	7	—	48	209
Lafayette	4	1	—	118	22
Lehigh	0	5	1	19	196
La State	5	3	—	143	144
Marquette	3	4	1	143	153
Maryland	4	5	—	105	194
Michigan	5	1	—	302	73
Minnesota	5	4	—	170	184
Missouri	3	5	—	170	142
Muhlenberg	1	10	—	78	205
Navy	5	1	—	237	60
Nebraska	2	6	—	79	261
No Carolina	11	3	—	173	93
N C State	5	6	—	78	229
Northwestern	6	2	—	189	64
Notre Dame	9	1	—	340	69
Ohio State	3	6	—	149	187

	W	L	T	PTS	OPP PTS
Oklahoma	7	2	—	187	92
Pennsylvania	6	2	1	248	88
Penn State	5	3	1	124	53
Pittsburgh	3	5	—	114	180
Princeton	1	6	—	96	226
Purdue	2	0	—	214	55
RPI	2	4	—	75	72
Rice	3	7	—	60	183
Rochester	6	1	—	123	40
Rutgers	3	2	—	67	27
St. Mary's	2	5	—	93	126
So Calif	7	2	—	126	58
So Carolina	5	2	—	118	55
So Methodist	2	7	—	69	115
Swarthmore	5	3	—	155	63
Temple	2	2	—	65	163
Texas	7	1	—	270	47
Texas A & M	7	1	1	170	46
Texas Christ	2	6	—	71	146
Tufts	6	2	—	160	104
Tulane	3	3	—	92	94
Tulsa	6	0	1	251	32
UCLA	1	8	—	59	192
Villanova	5	3	—	167	119
Virginia	3	4	1	106	133
Va M T	2	6	—	46	183
Wake Forest	5	4	—	165	101
Washington	5	0	—	150	32
W Virginia	4	3	—	124	79
Wisconsin	1	9	—	41	282
Yale	4	5	—	132	166

BOWL GAMES—JAN 1, 1944

Arab Bowl (Oran)—Army, 10, Navy, 7

Cotton Bowl (Dallas, Tex)—Texas U, 7, Randolph Field, 7

East West Game—(San Francisco)—13 13 tie

Flower Bowl (Jacksonville, Fla)—Allen U, 33, Winston Salem Tech, 0

Oil Bowl (Houston, Tex)—Southwestern La, 24, Ark A & M, 7

Orange Bowl (Miami)—Louisiana State, 19, Texas Aggies, 14

Rose Bowl (Pasadena)—Southern California, 29, Washington U, 21

Sugar Bowl (New Orleans)—Georgia Tech, 20, Tulsa, 18

Sun Bowl (El Paso, Tex)—Southwestern Texas, 7, U of New Mexico, 0

Vulcan Bowl (Birmingham)—Tuskegee, 12, Clark, 7.

1943 UNBEATEN TEAMS

	POINTS				POINTS		
	G	FOR	AGST		G	FOR	AGST
Purdue	9	214	55	Bunker Hill (Ind)	Naval Air	6	171 37
Bainbridge (Md)	Naval	7	313 7	Pittsburgh (Kan)	Teachers	6	165 27
Colorado College	7	199	27	Washington		4	150 32

1943 LEADING SCORERS

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
MIDWEST INDEPENDENTS					
Bob Steuber, DePauw	5	19	15	0	129

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

Steve Van Buren, La St	8	14	14	0	98
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BIG TEN

Tony Butkovich, Purdue	7	16	0	0	96
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BIG SIX

Bob Brumley, Oklahoma	9	10	16	1	79
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EAST

S Koslowski, Holy Cross	8	11	9	0	75
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SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

Ralph Park, Texas	8	8	12	0	60
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ROCKY MOUNTAIN INDEPENDENTS

John Ziegler, Colo Col	5	8	1	0	49
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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Courtney Lawler, Richm'd	7	8	0	0	48
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PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

Pete Susick, Washington	4	7	0	0	42
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CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

1876—American Intercollegiate Football Association created—Yale won first football championship, defeating Harvard, Columbia and Princeton, with E. V. Baker as Yale captain. Rules governing game were combination of rugby and soccer, with big stress on kicking.

1877—Fifteen players constituted a team, arranged as follows: Nine men in rush line, one quarterback, two halfbacks, one three quarterback and two fullbacks.

1878—It was decided that players were to discard tights and wear canvas pants and jackets.

1880—The line, out of to 11 player yards.

1881—In case of a tie, two additional periods of fifteen minutes each were ordered to be played.

1882—Introduction of the rule on "downs" and "yards" to gain, as follows: "If, on three consecutive downs, a team has not advanced ball 5 yards or lost 10 yards, it must give up ball to other side at the spot where the final down is made." Signals originated this year. In beginning they consisted of sentences, later of letters beginning sentence, and finally numbers. Teams standardized as follows: seven forwards, one quarterback, two halfbacks, one fullback. Four touchdowns were given precedence over goal from the field, two safeties were made equal to touchdown.

1883—Points to be scored: 1 point for safety, 2 points for goal from field, 3 points for goal from touchdown. Referee ordered to take out time for all unnecessary delays. Numerical scoring amended after 1884 season to make touchdown 4 points, safety 2 points, goal from touchdown 2 points. Origin of interference then called "guarding".

1885—Harvard faculty prohibited football for the season.

1888—Rule prohibited blocking with extended arms, tackling extended to point below waist but not below knees.

1890—Yale team appeared wearing extra long hair—first time this had been featured.

1894—Withdrawal of Harvard and Pennsylvania from Association wrecked organization, and football was without governing body. University Athletic Club of New York invited Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale to form a Rules Committee which was done. It made elaborate revision of code. It

before ball was in play

1895—The American Football Association was organized.

the field

1904—Value of field goal reduced to 4 points

1905—Forward pass introduced

Theodore Roosevelt said game must be made safer. With the fate of the game hanging in the balance, football leaders met in the winter of 1905-06, ruled out practically all mass formations, prohibited hurdling, permitted the forward pass, and other "safety" rules.

1906—Forward pass introduced. Officials to consist of referee, two umpires and linesman. Length of game limited to 30 min.

1908—

1909—Value of field goal reduced to 3 points

1910—Player withdrawn from game permitted to return at end of subsequent period. Game divided into four periods of 15 minutes.

1912—Teams allowed 4 downs to advance ball 10 yards instead of 3. Dimensions of field reduced to 100 yards with extra space of 10 yards behind

1914—When forward pass touched eligible player and then went out of bounds, ball snapped to offense.

became universal for many years.

1917—Substitutes prohibited from talking with members of team upon the field until after first play completed.

1924—Kick off must be made within 10 seconds.

res.

limit of 30 seconds

Limit of 15 seconds

put on nose

1920—Time for point

go to last team touching ball

1933—Created side zone, 10 yards from each side line, wherein ball becomes automatically dead, after which play is then resumed 10 yards inside the sideline.

1937—Teams back on field

players

1943—About 350 colleges and schools abandoned play at football, due to conditions created by war.

FAMOUS PLAYERS

priceless ingredients, the other since 1913, when the forward pass came into its own, since which time speed and deceptive play rather than pulverizing power, give lighter and smaller men the golden opportunity to become immortals

A football team is made up of two parts the linemen and the backfielders. Therefore, it is impossible to point to any one player, of either era, and say he was the greatest of them all, because linemen do not usually alternate with the backfielders—and vice versa

Heffelfinger was nearing 60, he went back to Yale, put on a uniform, lined up with the scrubs, and tore the Yale varsity line to shreds

Jim Thorpe, the Indian, who played for the Carlisle Indian School, and, after graduation, starred for many years as a professional, generally is

for blocking teammates, frequently ran through a protecting screen out into the open, and, when his speed couldn't carry him past enemies charging at him, Thorpe had a trick hip twist by which he juted a hip forward, hit the oncoming tackler with it, and put him out of action

Thorpe was one of the deadliest tacklers of all time. His speed enabled him to run down almost all halfbacks who played against him, and he hit many of them so hard they had to take time out to recover

Of the quarterbacks—the field generals on football battlefields—Walter Eckersall might have been peer. If he ever made a definite mistake, there exists no record of it. He had a hair trigger brain, and could adjust it to

ALL AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS *Cont nued*

1892

End Hinkey Yale
 Tackle Wallis Yale
 Guard Waters Harvard
 Center Lewis Harvard
 Guard Wheeler Princeton
 Tackle Newell Harvard
 End Hallowell Harvard
 Q McCormick Yale
 Half Brewer Harvard
 Half King Princeton
 Full Thayer Penn

1893

Hinkey Yale
 Lea Princeton
 Wheeler Princeton
 Lewis Harvard
 Hickok Yale
 Newell Harvard
 Trenchard Princeton
 King Princeton
 Brewer Harvard
 Morse Princeton
 Butterworth Yale

1894

Hinkey Yale
 Waters Harvard
 Wheeler Princeton
 Stillman Yale
 Hickok Yale
 Lea Princeton
 Gelbert Penn
 Adee Yale
 Knipe Penn
 Brooke Penn
 Butterworth Yale

1895

End Cabot Harvard
 Tackle Lea Princeton
 Guard Wharton Penn
 Center Bull Penn
 Guard Ruggs Princeton
 Tackle Murphy Yale
 End Gelbert Penn
 Q Wyckoff Cornell
 Half Thorne Yale
 Half Brewer Harvard
 Full Brooke Penn

1896

Cabot Harvard
 Church Princeton
 Wharton Penn
 Gailey Princeton
 Woodruff Penn
 Murphy Yale
 Gelbert Penn
 Fincke Yale
 Wrightington Harvard
 Kelly Princeton
 Baird Princeton

1897

Cochran Princeton
 Chamberlain Yale
 Hare Penn
 Doucette Harvard
 Brown Yale
 Outland Penn
 Hall Yale
 De Saulles Yale
 Dibblee Harvard
 Kelly Princeton
 Munds Penn

1898

End Palmer Princeton
 Tackle Hillebrand Princeton
 Guard Hare Penn
 Center Overfield Penn
 Guard Brown Yale
 Tackle Chamberlain Yale
 End Hallowell Harvard
 Q Daly Harvard
 Half Outland, Penn
 Half Dibblee Harvard
 Full Herschberger Chicago

1899

Campbell Harvard
 Hillebrand Princeton
 Hare Penn
 Overfield Penn
 Brown Yale
 Stillman Yale
 A Poe Princeton
 Daly Harvard
 Seneca Indians
 McCracken Penn
 McBride Yale

1900

Campbell Harvard
 Bloomer Yale
 Brown Yale
 Olcott Yale
 Hare Penn
 Stillman Yale
 Hallowell Harvard
 Fincke Yale
 Chadwick, Yale
 Morley Columbia
 Hale Yale

1901

End Campbell Harvard
 Tackle Cutts Harvard
 Guard Warner Cornell
 Center Holt, Yale
 Guard Lee Harvard
 Tackle Bunker Army
 End Davis Princeton
 Q Daly Army
 Half Kernan Harvard
 Half Weekes Columbia
 Full Graydon Harvard

1902

Shevlin Yale
 Hogan Yale
 DeWitt Princeton
 Holt Yale
 Glass Yale
 Kinney Yale
 Bowditch, Harvard
 Rockwell Yale
 Chadwick, Yale
 Bunker Army
 Graydon Harvard

1903

Henry Princeton
 Hogan Yale
 DeWitt, Princeton
 Hooper Dart
 A Marshall Harvard
 Knowlton Harvard
 Rafferty Yale
 Johnson Carlisle
 Heston Michigan
 Kafer Princeton
 South Columbia

ALL AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—Continued

	1904	1905	1906
End	Shevlin, Yale	Shevlin, Yale	Forbes, Yale
Tackle	Cooney, Princeton	Lemson, Penn.	Biglow, Yale
Guard	Piekarski, Penn	Tripp, Yale	Burr, Harvard
Center	Tipton, Army	Torrey, Penn	Dunn, Penn State
Guard	Kinney, Yale	Burr, Harvard	Thompson, Cornell
Tackle	Hogan, Yale	Squires, Harvard	Cooney, Princeton
End	Eckersall, Chicago	Glaze, Dart	Wister, Princeton
Q	Stevenson, Penn	Eckersall, Chicago	Eckersall, Chicago
Half	Hurley, Harvard	Roome, Yale	Mayhew, Brown
Half	Heston, Michigan	Hubbard, Amherst	Knox, Yale
Full	Smith, Penn	McCormick, Princeton	Veeder, Yale
	1907	1908	1909
End	Dague, Annapolis	Scarlett, Penn	Regnier, Brown
Tackle	Draper, Penn	Fish, Harvard	Fish, Harvard
Guard	Ziegler, Penn	Goebel, Yale	Benbrook, Mich
Center	Schulz, Michigan	Nourse, Harvard	Cooney, Yale
Guard	Erwin, Army	Tobin, Dartmouth	Andrus, Yale
Tackle	Biglow, Yale	Horr, Syracuse	Hobbs, Yale
End	Alcott, Yale	Schuldmiller, Dart	Kilpatrick, Yale
Q	Jones, Yale	Steffen, Chicago	McGovern, Minn
Half	Wendell, Harvard	Tibbott, Princeton	Philbin, Yale
Half	Harlan, Princeton	Hollenbach, Penn	Minot, Harvard
Full	McCormick, Princeton	Coy, Yale	Coy, Yale
	1910	1911	1912
End	Kilpatrick, Yale	White, Princeton	Felton, Harvard
Tackle	McKay, Harvard	Hart, Princeton	Englehorn, Dart.
Guard	Benbrook, Mich	Fisher, Harvard	Pennock, Harvard
Center	Cozens, Penn	Ketcham, Yale	Ketcham, Yale
Guard	Fisher, Harvard	Duff, Princeton	Logan, Princeton
Tackle	Walker, Minn	Devore, Army	Bulter, Wisconsin
End	Wells, Mich	Bomeister, Yale	Bomeister, Yale
Q	Sprackling, Brown	Howe, Yale	Crowther, Brown
Half	Wendell, Harvard	Wendell, Harvard	Brickley, Harvard
Half	Pendleton, Princeton	Thorpe, Carlisle	Thorpe, Carlisle
Full	Mercer, Penn	Dalton, Navy	Mercer, Penn
	1913	1914	1915
End	Hogsett, Dart.	Hardwick, Harvard	Baston, Minn
Tackle	Ballin, Princeton	Ballin, Princeton	Gilman, Harvard
Guard	Pennock, Harvard	Pennock, Harvard	Spears, Dart
Center	Des Jardien, Chicago	McEwan, Army	Peck, Pitt
Guard	Brown, Navy	Chapman, Illinois	Schlachter, Syra
Tackle	Talbot, Yale	Trumbull, Harvard	Abell, Colgate
End	Merrillat, Army	O'Hearn, Cornell	Shelton, Cornell
Q	Huntington, Colgate	Ghee, Dartmouth	Barrett, Cornell
Half	Craig, Mich	Maulbetsch, Mich	King, Harvard
Half	Brickley, Harvard	Bradlee, Harvard	Macomber, Ill
Full	Mahan, Harvard	Mahan, Harvard	Mahan, Harvard

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—Continued

	1916	1917	1918
End	Baston, Minn	~~~~~	Robeson, Rutgers
Tackle	West, Colgate		Hilty, Pitt
Guard	Black, Yale		Alexander, Syra
Center	Peck, Pitt	<i>Because of the war</i>	Day, Ga Tech
Guard	Dadmun, Harvard	<i>Walter Camp chose</i>	Perry, Navy
Tackle	Horning, Colgate	<i>no All-America</i>	Usher, Syracuse
End	Moseley, Yale	<i>football team in</i>	Hopper, Penn
Q	Anderson, Colgate	<i>1917</i>	Murray, Princeton
Half	Oliphant, Army		Davies, Pitt
Half	Pollard, Brown	~~~~~	Roberts, Navy
Full	Harley, Ohio State		Steketee, Mich
	1919	1920	1921
End	Higgins, Penn St	Carney, Illinois	Muller, California
Tackle	West, Colgate	Keck, Princeton	Stein, W and Jeff
Guard	Alexander, Syra	Callahan, Yale	Schwab, Lafayette
Center	Weaver, Centre	Stein, Pitt	Vick, Michigan
Guard	Youngstrom, Dart	Woods, Harvard	Brown, Harvard
Tackle	Henry, W and Jeff	Scott, Wisconsin	McGuire, Chicago
End	H Miller, Penn	Fincher, Ga Tech	Roberts, Centre
Q	McMillin, Centre	Loune Princeton	A Devine, Iowa
Half	Casey, Harvard	Stinchcomb, Ohio St	Killinger, Penn State
Half	Harley, Ohio State	Way, Penn State	Aldrich, Yale
Full	Rodgers, W Virginia	Gipp, Notre Dame	Kaw, Cornell
	1922	1923	1924
End	Taylor, Navy	Bomar, Vanderbilt	Bjorkman, Dart
Tackle	Treat, Princeton	Milstead, Yale	McGinley, Penn
Guard	Schwab, Lafayette	Hubbard, Harvard	Slaughter, Michigan
Center	Garbisch, Army	Blott Michigan	Garbisch, Army
Guard	Hubbard, Harvard	Bedenk Penn State	Horrell, California
Tackle	Thurman, Penn	Sundstrom, Cornell	Weir, Nebraska
End	Muller, Calif	Hazel, Rutgers	Berry, Lafayette
Q	Locke, Iowa	Pfann, Cornell	Stuhldreher, N Dame
Half	Kaw, Cornell	Grange, Illinois	Grange, Illinois
Half	Kipke, Mich	Martineau, Minn	Koppisch, Columbia
Full	John Thomas, Chicago	Mallory, Yale	Hazel, Rutgers
	1925	1926	1927
End	Oosterbaan, Mich	Hanson, Syracuse	Oosterbaan, Mich
Tackle	Chase, Pitt	Wickhorst, Navy	Raskowski, Ohio St
Guard	Diehl, Dartmouth	Connaughton, George	Smith, Notre Dame
Center	McMillan, Princeton	Boeringer, N Dame	Charlesworth, Yale
Guard	Hess, Ohio State	Shively, Illinois	Crane, Illinois
Tackle	Weir, Nebraska	Smith, Brown	Smith, Penn
End	Thayer, Penn	Oosterbaan, Mich	Nash, Georgia
Q	Grange, Illinois	Friedman, Mich	Drury, U S Calif
Half	Oberlander, Dart	Baker, Northwestern	Cagle, Army
Half	Wilson, Wash	Kaer, So Calif	Welch, Pitt
Full	Nevers, Stanford	Joesting, Minn	Joesting, Minn

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—*Continued*

	1928	1929	1930
<i>End</i>	Fesler, Ohio State	Donchess, Pitt	Dalrymple, Tulane
<i>Tackle</i>	Getto, Pitt	Sleight, Purdue	Sington, Ala
<i>Guard</i>	Post, Stanford	Montgomery, Pitt	Koch, Baylor
<i>Center</i>	Pund, Georgia Tech	Il Ticknor, Harvard	Ticknor, Harvard
<i>Guard</i>	Burke, Navy	Cannon, N Dame	Beckett, Calif
<i>Tackle</i>	Pommerening Mich	Nagurski, Minn	Rhea, Nebraska
<i>End</i>	Haycraft, Minn	Schoonover, U of Ark	Fesler, Ohio State
<i>Q</i>	Harpster, Car Tech	Carideo, N Dame	Carideo, N Dame
<i>Half</i>	Cagle, Army	Glassgow, Iowa	Pinckert, So Cal
<i>Half</i>	Scull, Penn	Cagle, Army	Dodd, Tenn
<i>Full</i>	Strong, N Y Univ	Welch, Purdue	Macaluso, Colgate
	1931	1932	1933
<i>End</i>	Dalrymple, Tulane	Moss, Purdue	Skladany, Pitt
<i>Tackle</i>	Quatse, Pitt	E Smith So Calif	Wistert, Mich
<i>Guard</i>	Munn, Minn	Summerfelt, Army	Corbus, Stanford
<i>Center</i>	Morrison, Mich	Ely, Neb	Bernard, Mich
<i>Guard</i>	Hickman, Tenn	Corbus Stanford	Rosenberg, So Calif
<i>Tackle</i>	Schwegler, Wash	Kurth, Notre Dame	Crawford, Duke
<i>End</i>	V Smith, Georgia	Nisbet, Wash	Larson, Minn
<i>Q</i>	Wood, Harvard	Newman, Mich	Warburton, Calif
<i>Half</i>	Schwartz, Notre Dame	Zimmerman, Tulane	Purvis, Purdue
<i>Half</i>	Rentner, North W	Hitchcock, Ala Poly	Feathers, Tenn
<i>Full</i>	Shaver, So Calif	Heller, Pitt	Sauer, Nebraska
	1934	1935	1936
<i>End</i>	Hutson Alabama	Tinsley, L S U	Tinsley, L S U
<i>Tackle</i>	Lee, Alabama	Smith, Minn	Widseth, Minn
<i>Guard</i>	Barclay, N C U	Weller, Princeton	Starcewich, Wash U
<i>Center</i>	Shotwell, Pitt	Lester, Tex Chr	Wojciechowicz, Ford
<i>Guard</i>	Bevan, Minn	Smith, Ohio State	Reid, North W
<i>Tackle</i>	Reynolds, Stanford	Spam, So Meth	Daniell, Pitt
<i>End</i>	Larson, Minn	Moscrip, Stanford	Kelley, Yale
<i>Q</i>	Grayson, Stanford	Smith Alabama	Baugh, Texas Chr
<i>Half</i>	Wallace, Rice	Berwanger, Chicago	Frank, Yale
<i>Half</i>	Bornes, Navy	Wilson, So Calif	Burvid, Marq
<i>Full</i>	Lund, Minn	Grayson, Stanford	Francis, Nebraska
	1937	1938	1939
<i>End</i>	Bershak, N C U	Wyatt, Tenn	Ivy, Oklahoma
<i>Tackle</i>	Franco, Fordham	Benor, Notre Dame	Drahos, Cornell
<i>Guard</i>	Monsky, Ala	Keikinen, Mich	Smith, So Calif
<i>Center</i>	Hinkle, Vand	Aldrich, Texas Chr	Schiechl, Santa Clara
<i>Guard</i>	Routt, Texas A. & M	Roth, Cornell	Molinski, Tenn
<i>Tackle</i>	Marker, Wash	McKeever, Cornell	Boyd, Texas A & M
<i>End</i>	Holland, Cornell	Young Okla	Sarkkinen Ohio State
<i>Q</i>	Frank, Yale	O'Brien, Texas Chr	Christman Mo U
<i>Half</i>	Goldberg, Pitt	MacLeod Dart.	Kinnick, Iowa
<i>Half</i>	White, Colo	Bottari, Calif	Harmon Michigan
<i>Full</i>	Chapman, Calif	Goldberg Pitt	McFadden, Clemson

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—Continued

	1940	1941	1942
<i>End</i>	Rankin, Purdue	Rokisky, Duq	Curtivan, Bos Coll
<i>Tackle</i>	Reinhard, Calif	Blandin, Tulane	Olds, Army
<i>Guard</i>	Lao, Georgetown	Peabody, Harvard	Franks, Michigan
<i>Center</i>	Mucha, Wash	Banons, Detroit	Damnanovich, Ala
<i>Guard</i>	Suffridge, Tenn	Crummins, Notre Dame	Houston, Ohio State
<i>Tackle</i>	Bauman, North	Reinhard, Calif	Wildung, Minn
<i>End</i>	Goodreault, Bos Coll	Kutner, Texas U	Schreiner, Wis
<i>Q</i>	Albert, Stanford	Albert, Stanford	Hallenbrand, Ind.
<i>Half</i>	Harmon, Mich	Smith, Minn	Sinkwich, Georgia
<i>Half</i>	Franck, Minn.	Dudley, Virginia	Governals, Columbia
<i>Full</i>	Kumbrough, Tex A M	Westfall, Michigan	Holovak, Bos Coll

1943

<i>End</i>	Pibos, Indiana
<i>Tackle</i>	White, Notre Dame
<i>Guard</i>	Pregulman, Michigan
<i>Center</i>	Myslinski, Army
<i>Guard</i>	Filley, Notre Dame
<i>Tackle</i>	McCafray, College of Pacific
<i>End</i>	Hein, Northwestern
<i>Q</i>	Bertell, Notre Dame
<i>Half</i>	Miller, Notre Dame
<i>Half</i>	Odell, Penn
<i>Full</i>	Daley, Michigan

FAMOUS COACHES

Temple, was a coach for two generations, John Heisman tutored at Pennsylvania, Georgia Tech and elsewhere until his retirement in 1927, with a record of 36 years behind him, Walter Camp was "football advisor" at Yale for 40 years. Fielding ("Hurry Up") Yost was active coach at Michigan from 1901 to 1922 and "football advisor" from 1923 to 1931. Har- U also coached

The careers of others were not so long, but many were as spectacular.

Topnotcher in this list is Knute Rockne, who played end at Notre Dame, had a whirl at the pro game after graduation, and, in 1918, took over the controls at Notre Dame and was there until his death in an aeroplane accident in 1931

Rockne was a colorful, picturesque individual, with a fondness for the forward pass which he, as a player, helped to popularize. From 1918 until the end of the 1930 season, Rockne's teams played 122 games, won 105, tied 5, lost 12. In one streak—1919 1920 1921—they won 20 straight.

Percy Haughton was a wonder man while coaching at Harvard, where he always was fortunate in having All American material. When he transferred to Columbia, success did not accompany him.

One of the greatest coaches developed in the South is Wallace Wade, who left Duke to join the Armed Forces. Lou Little, at Columbia, ranks with the keenest coaches of all time. So does Bob Zuppke, who served a long span at Illinois, with consistent success.

Others who have made indelible imprints on the pages of football history are Harry Williams, with Minnesota for many years, Bernie Bierman, "Tuss" McLaughry, long of Brown, Dick Harlow, Fritz Krisler, Andy Kerr, C. W. ("Fats") Spears, Lynn Waldorf, "Babe" Hollingberry and Carl Snavely.

• • • •

many systems as there are major coaches, each a little different from the other but all following the general pattern of the coach who tutored that coach when he was a player.

These systems usually are a great success if the team has great players—and not at all successful if there are no natural football stars to carry out the intricate plays. Rockne, perhaps, made the adequate explanation as to the value of a coach and his systems when, after a rather bad year for one of his Notre Dame teams, he said:

"I am not an iota better
Bad ones can't

FOOTBALL CONFERENCES

... to be formed as the Western in 1896, with seven
lue, Northwestern
it the "Big Nine"
continue it as the
een the "Big Ten"

although, on some occasions, there have been ties for first place.

The Pacific Coast Conference was formed in 1916 with ten members Stanford U of California, So California U of California, U of Oregon, Oregon State,

Prior to 1936, the rule
champion could be det

conference member, hopeful of gaining the conference title to play against
all other members of the round robin Montana and Idaho did not partici

Central and Pacific Northwest

There are no conferences in the northeastern part of the country Yale,
Harvard and Princeton call themselves the "Big Three" because of annual
rivalry,

BOWL GAMES

In 1915 the town of Pasadena C
as part of its Rose Festival, on Jan

In 1917,
Rose Bowl
the 1900 yr

The attendance at the Bowl games in Pasadena grew from a few thou-
sand to 85 000 The net receipts reached around \$250 000 to nearly
\$275 000 and the money usually was split three ways among the com-
peting teams and the Tournament of Roses Committee

In 1943 because of difficulties in travelling to the Pacific Coast, it was
decided not to invite some Eastern team to play in the Rose Bowl, on
January 1 1944 The game therefore, was between the two teams in the
Pacific Coast Conference which had the outstanding records

In 1925 there was originated the annual East West post season game
the star players from both sections meeting in San Francisco with the net
receipts going to a Charity Committee of the Masonic Shrine

The success of the Bowl games in Pasadena, resulted with establishment of other Bowl games on New Year's day, as follows

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans (1935)	Cotton Bowl, Dallas (1937)
Orange Bowl, Miami (1935)	Oil Bowl, Houston (1944)
Sun Bowl, El Paso (1936)	Flower Bowl, Jacksonville (1944)

ded a team from the Pacific from the best among the Committees chose an outstanding team in their section and an outstanding team from some other region

NUMBERING PLAYERS

The first time any football players were numbered was in the Pittsburgh Washington Jefferson game of 1908—and the idea came from seeing the numbers on the backs of track athletes

The plan originated with Karl E. Davis, then a Pitt student, sports editor of the year book, also in charge of program sales. Later he became graduate manager at Pitt, and now is with Western Reserve, in Cleveland. Davis writes

game and with numbers on their backs it would be easy.

"Then, by putting the numbers in the programs, and selling the programs, it would increase sales.

"We carefully guarded these numbers and each night before the game we secured the jerseys and had the numbers sewed on by a tailor, who was also sworn to secrecy.

"No one knew the number a fellow would wear until he appeared on the field, and we made it a point to change the numbers for every game. 'Red'

Pittsburgh was the only college that numbered its players—and the rivals, too—for six or seven years, and it wasn't until the 1920's that numbering came into general use.

who was carrying the ball. Everybody guessed who was the star performer in each play, including sports writers, and the reports of these days often showed a touchdown credited to an athlete who hadn't figured in the play.

The ball is prolate spheroid in shape, with a circumference not less than 28 inches, and no more than 28½ inches, the short axis shall measure no less than 21¼, and no more than 21½ inches, the length of the long axis shall measure not less than 11 inches, nor more than 11½. The weight of the ball shall be between 14 and 15 ounces and when inflated for play, shall have a pressure of not less than 12½ pounds nor more than 13½ pounds.

Play is divided into four periods of 15 minutes each, one minute rest is permitted between the 1st and 2nd periods and also between the 3rd and 4th with a 30 minute rest between halves.

The game is supervised by four officials—umpire, referee, field judge and linesman.

Eleven players constitute a team, a center, two guards, two tackles, two ends, a quarterback, two half backs and a full back. Substitutions may be made at any time but in the college game the man relieved is not permitted to get back into the game until the next quarter is being played.

Play is started with a kickoff of the ball into enemy territory, and determination as to which team shall kick off or which receive it, is made by a coin toss. The game is played in four quarters of 15 minutes each, with a 30 minute rest between halves.

The ball can be advanced (1) by running or plunging (2) by forward or lateral passing.

The ball cannot be advanced by kicking without forfeiture to the other team. However a score can be made by successful placement, or drop kicking.

Points are scored as follows:

6 points for a touchdown which means when a ball is carried or successfully passed over the enemy goal line.

1 point for conversion. After a touchdown the scoring side can run, kick, or pass the ball from the two yard line (in college games). In event the ball is passed or carried over the line it can be carried to any place within the playing boundary. If kicked it must go between the goal posts and over the crossbar.

3 points for a goal from the field. This can be accomplished by a drop kick, meaning the ball is dropped to the ground and kicked on the first rebound. The ball is passed to one player who then kicks it. Drop and place kicking is also allowed. If the ball clears the crossbar between up- and down- posts it counts 3 points.

2 points for a safety. This is a play where a man in possession of the ball, is downed back of his own goal line. It counts 2 points for the other side.

The other form of kicking is called punting. The ball is dropped toward the instep and kicked by the instep toward enemy territory. The punt play is made when it is deemed wiser to surrender the ball than to retain possession.

FOOTBALL—AMERICAN PRO

DR HARRY A MARCH called 'The Father of Professional Football,' states in his book, "Pro Football" that the town of Latrobe, Pa., near Pittsburgh, was the stage for the first professional football match, Aug 31, 1898—Latrobe versus Jeanette, Pa.

The Latrobe team, related Dr March, originally was managed and sponsored by the Y M C A, and all games were played on Saturday. As time neared for the 1895 game with Jeanette, the Latrobe regulars, who seemed to be in on a profit sharing basis, found themselves minus an experienced quarter back. Having heard about John Brallier (later a dentist in Latrobe) who had starred at quarter for Indiana Normal they offered him \$10 and expenses—and Brallier related that he accepted, to become football's first "pro."

Pittsburgh was the first large city to have a "pro" team. Among the earliest "pro" clubs were the Duquesnes of Pittsburgh, Olympics of McKeesport, Pa. and Orange A C of Newark. These were organized in 1896 or 1897.

Ohio, spar
back
nd ex-
penses for one game—the only time he ever played as a "pro." He broke

Association. The organization hardly functioned in its first year—1920.

In 1921 drastic changes were made when the present day National Football League succeeded the U S P F A with Joseph F Carr of Columbus, Ohio as president.

Few folks were eager to get a franchise in the new league because it was feared it would collapse as had its predecessor. This fear was augmented by the fact the school authorities frowned upon professional football and pleaded with the college players not to turn "pro" after graduation.

Franchises in the new league sold for as low as \$50. In 1925 Tom Mara bought the New York Giants franchise for \$2,500. In 1927, the progress of the professional game had been so feeble that there were only 80 paying customers at a New York Giants Chicago Bears contest. But conditions

have changed since. The Mara franchise now is valued at over \$1 000 000.

The league had a rather difficult time for some years because of its inability to get star collegians. Eventually, some of the great players from Pacific Coast and other far western colleges joined the ranks, gave a touch of class to the teams and eventually the crack eastern players

introduction of the draft system whereby the weaker teams had first choice of the stars.

Mel Hein, who played center for the New York Giants for about 10 years, generally is rated as the greatest of pro linemen. Sammy Baugh as the greatest of all forward passers and Don Hutson, as the outstanding of the receivers. All are ex collegians and were All America selections in their college years.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PRO CHAMPIONS

YEAR	WINNER	THIS IN				YEAR	WINNER	THIS IN			
		W	L	T	LG			W	L	T	LG
1922	Canton	10	0	2	18	1928	Providence	8	2	1	10
1923	Canton	11	0	1	20	1929	Green Bay	12	■	1	12
1924	Cleveland	7	1	1	18	1930	Green Bay	10	3	1	11
1925	Chi Cards	11	2	1	20	1931	Green Bay	12	■	0	10
1926	Frankford (Phila)	14	1	1	22	1932	Chi Bears	7	1	6	8
1927	N Y Giants	11	1	1	12						

(In 1933 league split into two divisions Eastern and Western. N Y, Bklyn, Boston, Phila. and Pitt made up Eastern. Chicago Bears, Chicago Cards, Portsmouth, Green Bay, Cincinnati made up Western.)

		THIS IN						THIS IN			
		W	L	T				W	L	T	
1933	(E) N Y Giants	11	3	0		1940	(E) Washington	■	2	0	
	(W) Chi Bears	11	2	1			(W) Chi Bears	■	3	0	
	In playoff for the world's title	Bears defeated					Playoff Won by Chicago	73-0			
	feated Giants 23 to 21					1941	(E) New York	8	3	0	
1934	(E) N Y Giants	8	5	0			(W) *Chi Bears	10	1	0	
	(W) Chi Bears	13	0	■			(W) *Green Bay	10	1	0	
	Playoff Won by Giants	30-13					* Chi Bears defeated Green Bay	33-14			
1935	(E) N Y Giants	■	3	■			In playoff for Western title				
	(W) Detroit	7	3	2			Playoff Won by Chi Bears	37-9			
	Playoff Won by Detroit	26-7				1942	(E) Washington	10	1	0	
1936	(E) Boston	7	5	0			(W) Chi Bears	11	0	0	
	(W) Green Bay	10	1	1			Playoff Won by Washington	14-6			
	Playoff Won by Green Bay	21-6				1943	(E) *Washington	6	3	1	
1937	(E) Washington	8	■	0			(E) *New York	6	3	1	
	(W) Chi Bears	■	1	1			(W) Chi Bears	8	1	1	
	Playoff Won by Washington	28-21					* In playoff for Eastern title	Washington			
1938	(E) New York	■	■	1			ton defeated New York	28-14			
	(W) Green Bay	8	3	■			Playoff Chi Bears defeated Wash	ing			
	Playoff Won by New York	23-17					ton 41-21				
1939	(E) New York	9	1	1							
	(W) Green Bay	■	2	0							
	Playoff Won by Green Bay	27-0									

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE--1943

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	FOR	AGS T	PCT
*Washington	6	3	1	229	137	750
*Giants	6	3	1	197	170	750
Phil Pitt	5	4	1	225	230	556
Dodgers	■	8	■	65	234	200

* Tied for first place Washington won playoff 28 0

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	FOR	AGS T	PCT
Chicago Bears	8	1	1	303	157	889
Green Bay	7	2	1	264	172	773
Detroit	3	6	1	178	218	333
Chicago Cards	0	10	0	95	238	000

In playoff for league 1943 championship Chicago Bears defeated Wash ngton 41 21

1943 ALL PRO TEAMS

(United Press Selections)

FIRST TEAM

Ends—Don Hutson Green Bay and Eddie
Ruc nski Chi Card nals
Tackles—Al Blozis NY and Vic Sears
Phila Pitts
Guards Dick Farman Wash and Dan
Fortmann Chi Bears
Center Clyde Turner Chi Bears
Backs—Sid Luckman Chi Bears Sammy
Baugh Wash Harry Clark Chi Bears
and Ward Cuff NY

SECOND TEAM

Ends—George Wilson Chi Bears and
Bob Masterson Wash
Tackles Buford Ray Green Bay and
Chet Bulger Chi Cardinals
Guards—Augie Lio Det and Clyde Shu
gart Wash
Center—George Smith Wash
Backs—Tony Canadeo Green Bay Jack
Hunkle Phila Pitts Ernie Steele Ph la
Pitts and Bill Paschal NY

MISCELLANEOUS PRO FOOTBALL
RECORDS

Teams

Record yards gained season 4265 Chicago Bears 1941 game 682,

426

ame

reen

Bay vs Cleveland, Oct 18 1942

Record completed passes season 172 Green Bay 1942 out of 330 at
tempts game 33, Philadelphia vs Washington Dec 1, 1940, out of 60
attempts

fullback—three men on the line, three back of it. The field is 40 x 80 yards, as compared with 300 feet x 160 feet in 11 man football. The basic rules of the 11 man game apply to the six man sport, and equipment is about the same, except that cleats on shoes are barred.

When Elper outlined his new game in August 1934 several schools showed interest, but none cared to risk the money for equipment. In this emergency, W. H. Rosehus, coach at Hebron College, agreed to loan the needed things, and a game was arranged between a combination chosen from the public schools in Chester and Hardy (Neb.) and another recruited from the Alexandria and Belvidere public schools.

This pioneer contest was staged under the flood lights of the Hebron College field on Sept. 26, 1934, was well attended, and, fittingly, ended in a 19-19 tie.

By the end of the 1934 season there were about 100 teams in action. "The geographic expansion of the game since then has been very rapid," reports Elper. It spread to 9 states in 1935, to 17 in 1936, to 45 by 1941. As early as 1938 Canadian and Hawaiian teams were playing it.

In 1942 there were over 20,000 teams in the U.S.A. alone and one school out of about every seven was represented.

FOOTBALL—AUSTRALIAN

AUSTRALIA plays three kinds of football—rugby and soccer and Australian Rules, a game of its own devising. Thus in Australia is the ultimate of games.

H. Archie Richardson, representative of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, describing the game, wrote:

What was eventually to become known as the Australian Rules game, was initiated in Melbourne in 1858 by H. C. A. Harrison ("Father of Australian

"Fifteen from each team are placed man to man around the field and are required to keep approximately to their assigned positions while the remainder (six in all) are permitted to follow the play all over the field. Playing time is divided into four quarters of 25 minutes each and as there are no time-outs or

huddles the play in practically continuous and under control of a central umpire who follows the play at all times. Assisting the umpire are two boundary umpires who put the ball back into play when it is forced out on the sidelines.

"There are four uprights at each end, without crossbars. The two inner uprights are 10 yards apart. If the ball is kicked between the two inner uprights, it scores one point. If the ball is kicked between the two outer posts, it scores two points.

"There is no tackling, no line plunges, no forward passing, but underhand passing is allowed under the rules of the Victorian Football Association. If a player wishes to run with the ball, he must bounce it once every 10 yards. In the Victorian Football Association, the ball is 10 inches in diameter and weighs 12 ounces. It is made of leather and is filled with cork. The ball is kicked with the foot and is not thrown.

intersection of the two seams

"In normal times the game is tremendously popular especially in the State of Victoria where in the pre war year of 1937, there were 1,452 clubs, with a total of 43,680 players, playing one game each week of the 18 week season in Victoria alone, before an aggregate attendance of 457,000 spectators—all of whom are amateurs. The game is played on a rectangular field of 130 yards by 110 yards. The field is divided into two halves by a center line. The goalposts are 10 yards apart and are 10 feet high. The ball is 10 inches in diameter and weighs 12 ounces. It is made of leather and is filled with cork. The ball is kicked with the foot and is not thrown.

for each game, but are not termed professionals. After the 18 home and home games are played in the V.F.L. competition, there are a series of semi-finals and a grand final.

AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

1908	A section won by Victoria
	B section won by Tasmania
1911	South Australia
1914	Victoria
1921	Western Australia
1924	Victoria
1927	Victoria
1930	Victoria
1933	Victoria
1937	Victoria

Victoria has won 51 out of 71 games played against South Australia, 19 out of 21 against New South Wales, 16 out of 21 against Western Australia, 7 out of 7 against Tasmania, both games against Queensland, and the only game played against New Zealand.

Richardson, continuing, stated

"The game is played on a rectangular field of 130 yards by 110 yards. The field is divided into two halves by a center line. The goalposts are 10 yards apart and are 10 feet high. The ball is 10 inches in diameter and weighs 12 ounces. It is made of leather and is filled with cork. The ball is kicked with the foot and is not thrown.

Fred Leach, Rod McGregor, Joe Marmo, Tom Fitzmaurice, 'Cazzer' Cazaly, Dave McNamara, Vic Richardson, Warne Smith, Vic Thorpe, Dookie Mc

yards and 1 foot for a placement

FOOTBALL—AUSTUS

THIS is a new football game, so new that few outside of Australia even have heard of it, and none beyond Australasia has seen it played

It was invented in Australia in the summer of 1943 so that the American soldier teams of football players and the Australians would have a common —not lengthy

Melbourne Sporting Globe, in San Francisco, details the innovation

"The American soldiers put on exhibitions of the American style of football

with the Australians, it hardly was a contest, because the Australian game stresses kicking at which Americans generally, are not very adept

In this crisis, Ern Crowley, baseball editor of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, was asked to draw up a set of rules for a new game—and he made an excellent job of it.

Americans and so all is 50-50 and this new game, played during 1943 brought about some thoroughly exciting matches between Australians and Americans

novelty of
very large
mous War

Charities

"At Geelong, on August 25, 1943, Private William Jost, of the U S Marines, established an international record for passing with a throw of 76 yards 1 foot 6 inches, during a passing versus kicking contest. Jost met three of the star kickers of the Victorian Football League, and bewildered spectators with the distance and the accuracy of his throws, especially, of course, the record toss

d abbre-
be that
national

method of future football play"

FOOTBALL—CANADIAN

CANADIAN football, different from all other games of this species, has a relationship with American football, with the chief difference being in the manner of scoring touchdowns

The game technically is known as "Rouge"

Vern De Geer, sports editor of the Toronto (Ont.) Globe and Mail describing the Canadian game stated

"In Canadian football there is a 'dead ball' line 25 yards behind the goal line and parallel to it. If an opposing punter kicks the ball over this 'deadline' the play is scored as a single point. If the ball drops between the goal line and the deadline the defending side is given an opportunity to run the ball out into the field of play. If he is tackled before crossing the goal line into the field of play he is said to be 'rouged'. That counts a point for the team smearing him

not six as
ires a
point

ago The rules of the American pass were adopted to some extent but varied in ce

field placed on the goal line

"Players line up in the same battle formation as in American football—but just to be different, we Canucks have 12 men instead of eleven. The extra man, usually employed as a roving secondary defense man or blocker, or extra backfielder, is labelled a 'flying wing'. I don't know why. A team consists of (tackles), halfback,

a free ball, with all players on both clubs eligible to pick it up and run like hell. To offset the absence of interference, our Canadian ball carriers use the lateral pass freely, tossing the ball around like a hot potato at times. You can pass laterally anywhere on the field, but not forward, except on a legitimate forward

FOOTBALL—GAELIC

IRELAND isn't the only place where Gaelic Football is played, but the Irish seem to be the only ones who participate in this sport where men are men and where the mildly timid and the none too-rugged ones never try it twice.

permitted to throw, but can dribble, as in basketball, kick along the ground, punt or punch. Inasmuch as each side is eager to advance toward the rival goal line, there is bristling action during every minute of play, split into two halves of 30 minutes each.

One point is scored for kicking or punching the ball over the cross bars, while three are tallied if the ball is punched or kicked into the net. When

start an inspired advance of their own.

Beginning in 1931, and until England went to war, the winners of the

week Of course,

ne, as well as the date, is in dispute, but it is known to have been very popular in Dublin in 1527. The old game was different than that of today. The size of the team was not limited. All the able bodied in one town played against those of another, or parish played against parish. The size of the teams scaled between 25 and 100. Effort was made to keep them numerically even, but this rarely happened, and frequently one team had from 5 to 30 more players than its rival.

In some of the earlier centuries the rules provided that a game start at a point in dead center between two rival parishes. That might have been two miles or ten miles from either of the parish lines. The team which was first to advance the ball across the boundary line of the other parish won.

Gaelic football games in the far flung years were very ceremonial. There was a dancing contest among colleens as a preliminary. After that the master of ceremonies went to midfield and addressed the crowd. The players wore caps, from which fluttered ribbons of distinguishing color.

A master of ceremonies in a game between Lusk and Swords in 1721, treated the spectators to something a bit unique when he chanted this poem, one of Ireland's classics, so far as athletics is concerned.

"Ye champions of fair Lusk and ye of Swords
"View well this ball the present of your lords,
"To outward view, three folds of bullock's hide,
"With leather thongs bound fast on every side,
"A mass of finest hay concealed from sight,
"Conspire at once to make it firm and light."

In those days there was no rest period, teams playing until one or another scored a goal, which ended the contest.

At the turn of the 18th century the game was very popular throughout Ireland, and the reading of a poem or song before the battle began was still in vogue. But after the game was under way, there was no singing and nothing poetic, especially in the Nanny, Meath and Boyne River districts, where teams from opposite sides of the streams played each other according to their own particular rules, none of them chummy.

Because punching at the ball was permitted, a great many eyes were blackened, noses broken and mouths cut by players who seemingly aimed their punches at the ball but actually drove them into enemy faces.

"In fact," explained one Celt, "the real strategy of the game was to mess up the other man's face as soon as possible, because a man with two swollen eyes couldn't follow the ball as well as one with clear vision. Players often started the first game of the season by getting a pair of black eyes, and that's all the eyes they had until the season was over—just black and swollen."

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oth
co

Ca

ments The fierce struggle ended in a scoreless tie when one of the contestants kicked the ball out of the neighborhood. After the players had calmed down they decided that the game might be bettered if there were some standard rules.

Dan and Maurice Davin, of Carrick, spectators at the combat, and very important citizens in the community, agreed that something ought to be done to save the Irish lads for posterity. So with Michael Cusack, of Clare, and some of the players, the Davins drew up a set of standardized rules, which softened up the game slightly. They formed the Gaelic Athletic Association at a big meeting in Hayes Hotel in Thurles, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1884. Since then it has been the ruling body for the sport throughout the world.

FOOTBALL—RUGBY



re-
n a

There was much commotion at the time. And speculation as to whether

game, which at the time was known as "Rugby's football game," although

under the haphazard rules of the new game

The game had gained such favor going into the 1870's that leaders of the important clubs—17—formed an organization, called itself the Rugby Union, and set about standardizing the rules

The Scotland Rugby Union was organized in 1873, and the Irish Football Union, including all of Ireland, came into existence in 1874. However, in 1875 the Northerns split out and formed their own organization known as North of Ireland Rugby Union. The factions became reconciled in 1881, and resumed as the Irish Rugby Union. The Welsh Rugby Union, organized in 1880, went into action in 1881.

France adopted Rugby in 1870, as did New Zealand, and in 1888 a team of native New Zealanders—the Maoris—visited England, and made a successful tour.

The game has been played in the U.S.A. since the 70's, but has not gained much favor, largely because it arrived at a time when the Americans were busy evolving their own game, and gave it preference over Rugby.

Although the professional Blackheaths of 1861-62 did much to popularize Rugby, it did not gain a great deal of favor among the other professionals, and, through the 1870's and 1880's, the professionals indulged chiefly in Soccer, leaving Rugby to the amateurs.

Star Rugby players were those who favored "subsidized" players be reimbursed not merely for their expenses, but also for the time lost from their regular employment. This led to a series of hectic debates and ended in 1893 with a general meeting, when, by a vote of 282 to 136, it was decided that Rugby Union rules required a player to be wholly amateur.

Advocates of "pro" Rugby then formed the Northern Football Union, a professional organization. The name was changed to Northern Union, and later to Rugby League, by which it is known today.

Under Rugby Union rules, 15 men make up a team, Rugby League requires only 13.

Unlike the American species with only a 5 minute rest "time out," unless there is a serious injury. Even then, the "time out" limit is three minutes. If the player cannot continue, the game goes on without him. No substitutions are permitted in Rugby.

When play starts in Rugby, the general idea is that there will be no

cessation of furious action until the half is ended, when play is resumed after the half, it is expected there will be no halt until the game is done. And so Rugby generally provides a full 60 or 75 minutes of sustained play.

FOOTBALL—SOCCER



Soccer is the only game of football deserving the name, because it is the only one where advancement of the ball is limited to action by the feet.

It is the original undiluted football game and its origin dates back to England in the 11th Century (See Football Section in this book for details.)

Soccer of the early centuries was played under different rules—when

each other

In 1862 the game was bettered further by some additional rules.

In 1863 the Soccer leaders, whose game up to then was known only as "football," took note of a new form of play—called "Rugby"—wherein the

advanced in any way except by kicking.

This group of 1863 called itself the London Football Association, to distinguish its game from "Rugby," and proceeded to classify its game as "Association football" not merely "football" as had been the case before Rugby was played. In time, "Association" was abbreviated to "Assoc," and finally to "Soccer."

The Association had another meeting in 1866, made further changes in the laws, and these, almost in toto, govern the game today in all parts of the world.

It was said before the war that the sun never sets on the game of Soccer. While Rugby remained almost the exclusive property of the British Empire players, Soccer spread to all parts of the civilized world and enjoyed immense popularity everywhere—except in the United States and Canada.

Prior to the outbreak of war, James Armstrong, of the United States Football Association, the governing Soccer body in this country, stated:

"Soccer became a recognized national sport here in 1913, with the formation of the United States Football Association, which body accepted an affiliation with the International Football Federation in 1914. The Association has grown steadily until at this time, there are nearly 50 associations within its membership, together with associate members including the Amateur Athletic Union, the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Public Schools Athletic League."

While Soccer is merely a sport in all countries beyond England and Wales, it was used as a vehicle for terrific gambling by the English and Welsh. It was estimated before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe that 11,000,000 separate households in those countries gambled at least \$250,000,000 annually in Soccer pools. The war has not ended the "pools," but has greatly decreased the plays.

FOX HUNTING



Fox hunting originated centuries ago in England—perhaps in the time of King Edward II (1307-1327)—and during most of the years between has been subjected to condemnation by groups, who consider it "a vicious expression of savagery, cloaked by the name of sport."

In the very earliest times so many fox ran wild in the British Isles that anyone could organize an impromptu hunt. As the fox became scarcer, the hunters found it necessary to engage trappers who would bring in unharmed animals. These would be carefully tended until hunts days when they would be released, and given a start of so many minutes before

pursuit by dogs and humans on horseback. It is this practice of preparing animals for the kill that has caused so much bitter criticism of fox hunting as a sport.

The ardent fox hunter must maintain both a stable and a kennel. Depending upon the number of horses and hounds the cost, merely for annual upkeep, ranges from \$1 000 to \$15 000 a year not including the original outlay for the animals. The fox hunter needs special clothes and he is called upon to face many other expenses.

Therefore fox hunting is a sport which belongs to the very wealthy. It is beyond the financial means of other classes to support a yearning to chase the fox in proper fashion.

Lord Fairfax is credited with introducing the sport into North America in 1739 near his estate at Northern Neck, Va. In 1742, he imported the first pack of English bred fox hounds.

The sport had so increased in favor by 1776 that 128 huntsmen in the Philadelphia district formed the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. George Washington was a fox hunting enthusiast. Before the Revolutionary War he had one of the best kennels on the North American continent. When the conflict ended, his kennels had ceased to exist but he quickly re established them.

There now are nearly 150 clubs affiliated with the Master of Fox Hounds Association of America.

Virginia	second	while	Maryland	1,
North and South Carolina	Col			1,
Connecticut, Texas, Georgia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Vermont, Indiana, Kansas and Delaware	also have representation			

Until 1779 the huntsmen in America were content to pursue the gray fox. But this fellow had an advantage, his color often blended him into trees or underbrush. So several pairs of red fox were imported from England and breeding of them was started. Within 20 years the red fox family has grown to great numbers.

The average weight of a male fox is 15 pounds, females 13 to 14. Fox hounds scale between 65 and 75 pounds. During a hunt there usually is one fox but the number of dogs is limited only by the number of huntsmen, and the dogs they enter. Sometimes there are as many as 100 hounds in a pack.

hounds catch the fox, is privileged after the fox is dead, to cut off the

GLIDING AND SOARING

Gliding and soaring are twins—but not identical twins. Gliding is called "motorless flight" and is a sport in which the glider, being quite weighty, is towed into the air by a motor machine, and then descends to earth, a soaring machine, which is lighter and more durable, and duration of flight is longer. The difference between the two is that a glider is towed into the air by a motor machine, and then descends to earth, a soaring machine, which is lighter and more durable, and duration of flight is longer. The difference between the two is that a glider is towed into the air by a motor machine, and then descends to earth, a soaring machine, which is lighter and more durable, and duration of flight is longer.

Soaring is a sport in which the glider, being quite weighty, is towed into the air by a motor machine, and then descends to earth, a soaring machine, which is lighter and more durable, and duration of flight is longer. The difference between the two is that a glider is towed into the air by a motor machine, and then descends to earth, a soaring machine, which is lighter and more durable, and duration of flight is longer.

of Germany, travelled 14,190 feet—almost 3 miles

in Europe, was, until the war came, a sport in this country. It was sponsored as such by three Germans who came to New England in about 1930 and opened a school. As a sport it is very expensive, the cost of a glider costing around \$600, while a soaring machine costs around \$2,500—or more. To hang up some sort of record, a soaring machine is towed into the air by a motor machine, and then descends to earth, a soaring machine, which is lighter and more durable, and duration of flight is longer.

There are different methods for a takeoff. One is to hitch onto the tail of an aeroplane, zoom up, signal "let go" and then sail around as long as you can. If you are in a heavy glider, you soon will be moving back to earth because only a Triple X lusty thermal can keep a heavy glider aloft more than a few minutes. But if you are in a light soaring machine, and the skies are cluttered with thermals, there is no guessing when you'll get home.

Another takeoff method is to shoot from the top of a high hill. A third is by virtue of an elastic shock cord. You hitch the cord to a tree and tie the other end of it to your machine. Then get a few pals to pull your machine as far from the tree as possible—which stretches the elastic. Sud-

release your hitching rope and up you proceed to soar

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519 A D) was first to write about the gliding principle, and left many sketches to illustrate the idea, but, so far as is known, he never made a flight

The pioneer glider, according to Edwin Way Teale, in his volume, "The

succeeded with his first device, which weighed 40 pounds, while Montgomery bulked 130

Germans, S Pil-
ew chapters into

made more than 2 000 successful flights He died of injuries in 1896 His glider, with a wing spread of 23 feet, is in the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington

A tremendous sensation was caused on April 29 1905, when Dan Maloney, riding in " " " " 4,000 feet while attached " " " " ased over Santa Barbara, " " " " cked up a speed at one time, of 68 miles an hour, and remained in the air 20 minutes, and traveled 8 miles

Gliding caught the fancy of Americans after the first world war and when the National Glider Association was formed it had 61 members

Soaring in recent years became a sport so distinct from gliding that

America explained at the time

"Glanders are controlled by the pilot with exactly the same mechanism as found in the modern transport airplane, i e., a control stick for operating the

When the present war broke out, the Germans, due to many years of secret experimentation, launched fleets of gliders over invaded territory,

planes

The glider has played a mighty part in the war so far, and seems destined to accomplish even greater things if the conflict is prolonged

GOLF



GOLF is just another descendant of field hockey, the great granddaddy of all games played with a ball and stick

Golf has been called an ancient game by some historians because drawings exist showing shepherds, prior to the Christian era, using their crooks to drive pebbles around and about

But that wasn't golf The boys simply were bumping stones here and there to amuse themselves Usually they batted alone Sometimes associate lamblin tenders played with them They were just driving for distance, they were not playing golf

The history of golf is rather fantastic A definite game along in the 14th century Scotland tried to abolish the sport, alive. The royal ban was lifted—automatically—when a king was playing the game which he had barred Thereafter, Scots proceeded openly to golf.

Yet for the next 200 years—and more—its spread was trifling The first

golf tournament was not staged until 1860 and England did not have a golf club until 1864. The Irish and Welsh were indifferent to the game. The sport had been introduced into the U.S.A. at the turn of the 19th cen-

Ouimet turned in 72 Vardon 77, Ray 78

The victory of the youthful American was a sensational performance and golf became "it." They proceeded to stop to watch.

What was so hitting it? Of course or sliced. Chagrined, they tried again—and again—and so they became converts.

Along in 1900 there probably weren't more than 50,000 golfers in the land. In 1913, the grand total might not have been more than 175,000. Ouimet defeated Vardon and Ray, America started asking about this game, sta-

it
un

list being made up of folks who had played the game but, for one reason or another, had to abandon play.

Herb Graffis, editor of "Golfdom," a Chicago publication, columnist for

new clubs purchased, etc. Graffis advised

"The peak year for golf was 1935, when we had those 5727 courses. From then until 1941, various courses were abandoned to be cut up into real estate developments, or for some other reason. Anyway, before we became involved in the war in 1941, there were 5209 courses in actual operation. Of those, 3209 were nine holers, the others 18 holes.

made any recent survey of the situation. I have heard some estimates which placed at 2500 the golf courses—municipal, public and private—which operated last year. But that merely is a guess.

"Here are the statistics to show the courses that were in operation in the summer of 1941."

GOLF COURSES IN THE U S A-1941

State	Daily Municipal				State	Daily Municipal			
	Private	Fee	Total	Total		Private	Fee	Total	Total
Maine	43	27	1	71	Minnesota	124	29	25	181
New Hampshire	31	26	2	59	Iowa	187	17	26	180
Vermont	27	17	1	45	Missouri	81	24	11	116
Massachusetts	136	46	16	198	North Dakota	45	2	26	73
Rhode Island	50	6	1	33	South Dakota	52	1	15	68
Connecticut	65	22	9	96	Nebraska	94	12	16	122
					Kansas	131	21	18	170
New England	328	144	30	502	WN Central	664	106	140	910
New York	285	103	43	431					
New Jersey	95	33	8	136	Arkansas	30	8	5	43
Pennsylvania	192	72	16	280	Louisiana	31	1	9	41
Mid Atlantic	572	208	67	847	Oklahoma	64	27	16	107
					Texas	162	33	47	242
Delaware	7		1	8	WS Central	287	69	77	433
Md (plus D C)	33	11	11	55					
Virginia	51	17	9	77	Montana	42	2	10	54
West Virginia	32	12	3	47	Idaho	12	2	9	23
North Carolina	52	21	19	92	Wyoming	15		6	21
South Carolina	27	5	7	39	Colorado	40	3	27	70
Georgia	52	11	21	84	New Mexico	17	4	5	26
Florida	37	51	23	111	Arizona	13	8	6	27
Atlantic	291	128	91	513	Utah	6	2	6	14
					Nevada	3	2	1	6
Ohio	156	96	25	277	Mountain	143	23	70	241
Indiana	83	37	32	152					
Illinois	192	91	46	329	Washington	41	35	12	88
Michigan	132	106	32	270	Oregon	30	21	5	56
Wisconsin	107	63	22	194	California	110	53	35	198
EN Central	670	395	157	1222	Pacific	181	109	52	342
Kentucky	49	7	6	62					
Tennessee	34	9	12	55					
Alabama	36	5	4	45					
Mississippi	28	7	2	37					
ES Central	147	28	31	199	TOTAL-U S	3288	1210	711	5209

... .. draw

... .. shows

three Hollanders, each with a small round object in hand One-only one-

the background of that drawing Three merry gentlemen, three little globules, one stick of some sort or other—that constitutes Holland's claim, unless one considers its insistence that the present name of the game is just a slight shift from a word in the Dutch tongue—"kolf." However, "kolf" means "club." It did not, in those years, mean any form of game. On the other hand, the word "gouff," "gouf," "gowff," and also "golfe," all were used to describe a game in Scotland—not an implement.

Golf was first played in Scotland either very late in the 14th century or

March, 1457, ruled against "golfe."

In 1491, Parliament fired a terrific broadside at the sport. Not only did it forbid the game, but it fixed a fine and imprisonment both for the offender and for the landlord whose property the barred game was being played on. The sport completely, or wrecked it for Scotland (1488-1513), hadn't become

infected with the golf virus

asked to prove it, took a swing—another—perhaps a few more. Thus he became a golfer.

When it became known that the same King of the Scots, who had signed the edict against golf, was himself an addict, the law naturally became a joke, and the game was played rather openly in Scotland. However, the rule remained on the books until 1592. Legislation then was enacted in Edinburgh whereby the game was permitted "except on Sundays." This was changed to "on Sundays and times of common." That is the

Queen Mary, who was educated in France, referred to the boy, who served her on the golf course, as a "cadet"—meaning someone who was learning the game. The pronunciation in French is "cad day." Hence, the "caddie" of today.

The early golf balls were made of feathers tightly stuffed into a leather cover. The "guttie" ball (really gutta percha) was first used in 1848 in

cover

s 105

years old and Paris, in several tests, said he drove it up to 175 yards

Although golf was extremely popular in Scotland from the middle of the 15th century, England showed no real interest until about 1850. The first English club basically devoted to golf—the Royal North Devon Club—was not established until 1864. The Royal Liverpool Club was next, coming into existence in 1869.

ed at Prest

winner was

given a belt emblematic of the championship. It was to become forever the property of the man winning it three times in succession. Tom Morris, Junior, gained permanent possession of the belt by victories in 1868, 1869 and 1870.

Definite proof that golf dates back far more than a century in the history of sports in the USA is found in a bit of paper, yellowed with age, and made fragile by the impact of the years, now hanging framed in the Savannah (Georgia) Golf Club. It reads:

GOLF CLUB BALL

"The honor of Miss Eliza Johnston's presence is requested to a Ball to be given by the members of the Golf Club of this city (Savannah Ga.) at the Exchange on Tuesday evening the 13th inst at 7 o'clock

George Woodruff	} Managers
Robert Mackay	
John Craig	
James Dickson	

George Hogarth—Treasurer
Savannah December, 1811

Golf was introduced into Canada in the 60's by officers of ships arriving from England and Scotland, who brought along equipment, and played in Montreal and Quebec on a three hole course which they outlined themselves.

The game increased so much in favor in Canada that, on Nov. 4, 1873, a group of the original players met in the office of John E. Sidey, in Montreal, and created the Montreal Golf Club, since renamed Royal Montreal Golf Club.

John G. Reid, a Scotsman, who settled in Yonkers, N. Y., in the 60's, is called the "Father of American Golf."

In 1888, when Reid learned that Bob Lockart, a friend, was going to Europe, he asked Lockart to bring back some clubs and balls. Reid had golfed in Scotland, but had left his equipment behind. When Lockart

returned with the drivers, niblicks, putters and such, Reid proceeded to lay out a 6 hole course in a vacant lot near his home. He interested four neighbors—Talmadge, Putnam, Holbrook and Upham. They helped him plot the links. Reid explained the principle of the game to them and, on Nov. 4, 1888, the five swung into action.

cantly and point to the golfers

When spring came, and the days grew warm, the players would doff their coats at the first tee and hang them on a nearby apple tree. Thus the original golfers became known as "The Apple Tree Gang."

The golfers continued to derive so much pleasure out of the sport that the other townsfolk became curious. Reid explained, loaned his clubs and balls, and served his neighbors as a gratis golf instructor. Converts came in ever growing numbers. With the increase in the number of golfers in

The golfers built a small clubhouse and called it the St Andrews Golf Club, of Yonkers.

By 1894, there were nearly a score of golf groups. This led to the staging of two separate tournaments that year. The first was medal play at 18 holes, and was conducted by the Newport, R. I., Golf Club, Sept. 3. There were 20 entries, and W. G. Lawrence, of Newport, was winner, with 188 strokes. The next tournament, and the first at match play, was Oct. 11-12-13, on the St. Andrews (Yonkers, N. Y.) course, L. B. Stoddart, of Yonkers, defeating C. B. McDonald, of Chicago, 1 up.

On Dec. 22, 1894, four golf clubs in the East—St. Andrews (Yonkers, N. Y.), Country Club (Brookline, Mass.), Shinnecock Hills (Southampton, N. Y.), and the Club—

The U.S.G.A. sponsored jointly, with the Royal and Ancient Club of St Andrews, every two years (before the war), the International Walker Cup matches for amateur teams, and the Women's International Curtis Cup matches.

The U S G A makes the rules which are generally followed in play in the United States and decides as to a golfer's qualification to compete in the amateur championship. The U S G A maintains a Greens Section which furnishes invaluable service to its member clubs in problems relating to course upkeep.

This led to newer meetings and the enrollment of members, and the Pro-

Professional Golfers Association was formally started on its career at a meeting in New York April 10th

The National Championships are National Amateur for Men, National Amateur for Women, the National Open, for men, in which professionals and amateurs compete, the Professional Championship for men professionals

FAMOUS GOLFERS

Not much debate will be provoked if Robert T Jones, Jr., of Atlanta Ga., is nominated as the greatest golfer of all time

He won his first title in 1911—the Junior Championship of Atlanta—when he was 9 He won three Invitation Championships in Atlanta in 1915 He won four Championships in 1916—when he was 14—including the Georgia State title And in the same year he made his first appearance in the U S A Amateur His victories thereafter included

Southern Amateur—1917, 1920, 1922

Southern Open—1927

Orange County C C—1924 1925 1927, 1928, 1930

U S A Open—1923 1926, 1929, 1930 Tied in 1925 and 1928 but lost in playoffs

British Amateur—1930

British Open—1926 1927, 1930

Augusta Open—1930

Walker Cup Matches—Won 5 lost 0

In 1930 as a climax to a career he abbreviated much too soon, Jones made the 'grand slam' in golf He won the British Amateur and the British Open returned to the States and won the U S A Open and then the U S A Amateur

The 1930 feat of Jones never accomplished before, never since, and perhaps the all time record for always, was as follows

"GRAND SLAM" BY BOBBY JONES

British Amateur—May, St Andrews, Scotland Drew bye in the first round, defeated Sidney Potts 3 and 2

3 defeated Cyril J F

feated G O Watt, 4

of U S A, 1 up defeated Eric W Fiddian, 4 and 3 defeated George Vogt in semi finals 1 up defeated Roger Wethered finals 7 and 6

British Open—June, Hoylake—Qualified with 150 Then shot 70-72 74 75—291 in field of 400

U S A Open—July, Interlachen, Minneapolis—Shot 71-73-68 75—287

U S A Amateur—Sept., Merion C C, Philadelphia—Sept 22, shot 69 to

lead first round qualifiers, Sept 23, shot 73 to make his total 142, winning medal, Sept 24, defeated C Ross Somerville, 5 and 4, and defeated C G Hobltzel, 5 and 4 (both at 18 holes), Sept 25, defeated Fay Coleman 6 and 5 (36 holes), Sept 26, defeated Jess Sweetser, 9 and 8 (36 holes), Sept 27, defeated Gene Homans, 8 and 7, in finals

.

Among the other great American golfers since the far back days have been

C B MacDonald, the first U S A Amateur Champion, the other great amateurs include Walter J Travis, H Chandler Egan, Robert A Gardner, William C Fownes, Jr, Jerome D Travers, Francis Oummet, E M Gulford, Lawson Ward

The great Open players, which includes amateurs, as well as professionals, have been

Willie Dunn, the first Champion, Willie Anderson, Alec Smith, Fred McLeod, Tom McNamara, Macdonald Smith, Ky Laffoon, M J Brady, J J McDermott, Walter C Hagen, Jock Hutchinson, Leo Diegel, T Philip Perkins James Barnes, Tom Creavey Gene Sarazen, W H ("Whiffey") Cox, Bobby Cruikshank, Paul Runyan, Johnny Revolta, Ed Dudley, Willie MacFarlane

Also Densmore Shute, Byran Nelson, Bill Melhorn, Tommy Armour, Harry Cooper Johnny Farrell, Henry Cotton, Mike Turnesa, Sam Snead, Al Espinosa, Craig Wood, Billy Burke, Ben Hogan, Al Watrous, Willie Groggin, Joe Turnesa, Joe Kirkwood greatest of all trick shot players, Ralph Guldahl, Henry Picard, Olin Dutra Sam Parks, Jr, Vic Ghezzi, Harold ("Jug") McSpaden, Sammy Byrd, former big league ball player, Jimmy Hines, Tony Penna

Among the most brilliant women golfers in the United States have been the following

Mrs C M Brown, who won the first National Championship in 1895, Beatrix Hoyt, Maude Wetmore, Ruth Underhill, Mrs Caleb Fox, Genevieve Hacker, Margaret Curtis, Harriot Curtis Dorothy Campbell (Mrs D C Hurd), Mrs R H Bailon Mary K Browne, Marion Hollins, Mrs C H Vanderbeck, Mrs Opal S Hill, Alexia Stirling Lucille Robinson, Glenna Collett, Edith Cummings, Charlotte Glutting Maureen Orcutt, Louise
Patty
Betty

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GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS

There are 14 standard clubs used in golf today. In an earlier era, these had names. Now they are numbered. These clubs, with their numbers, and the names they once bore, are

WOODEN HEADED CLUBS

Number 1	Driver	Number 3	Spoon
Number 2	Brassie	Number 4	Cleek

The wood used for the club heads is persimmon.

IRON HEADED CLUBS

Number 1	Driving Iron	Number 6	Spade Mashie
Number 2	Midiron	Number 7	Mashie Niblick
Number 3	Mid Mashie	Number 8	Lofter
Number 4	Mashie Iron	Number 9	Niblick
Number 5	Mashie	Number 10	Putter

Some golfers also use a No. 99 club—once called a sand wedge. It was a custom of finicky golfers to carry substitute clubs, and this meant that they took 18 to 20 into action. A protest was made by the caddies about the

be the limit
ted to many
The official
68 inches in

diameter

FAMOUS GOLF COURSES

The world's most famous golf course is the Royal and Ancient of St. Andrews, in Fife, Scotland. Other championship courses on the British Isles are

Hoylake, Muirfield, St. James, Sunningdale, St. George's (at Sandwich), Prestwick, Deil Troon, Westward Ho, Royal Lytham and St. Anne's.

The championship American courses include

Newport (R. I.), Shinnecock Hills (L. I.), Chicago (Wheaton, Ill.), Onwentsia (Lake Forest, Ill.), Garden City (L. I.), Nassau (Glen Cove, L. I.), Baltusrol (Short Hills, N. J.), Englewood (N. J.), Apawamis

Mass.), Inverness
Delaware (Pa.)

BASIC GOLF RULES

A course may be 9 or 18 holes, according to the desires of the property owners. The holes may be any distance from the tee that the architect may decide.

Contests may be for 9 holes, 18, 36, 72 as the pre-contest rules may determine.

There are two methods of competition: match play and medal play. Match play is usually 18 or 36 holes, when championships are involved. Medal play usually is 72 holes.

In match play, the result is determined by who wins the most holes. The one taking the fewest number of strokes to sink the ball is winner of that particular hole; if the players take an equal number, the hole is halved, and neither scores.

GYMNASTICS



GYMNASTICS is a word from ancient Greek, and means athletic, or disciplinary, exercises. Gymnasium also is Greek and describes the ground, or place, for gymnastic performance. *Calisthenics* is a lighter form of exer-

cold water, rubbing rooms, where the athletes were anointed with oil, and an adequate supply of dressing rooms

Although in modern times weight lifting is a sport separate from gymnastics, the Greeks coupled all of the routine of both sports for their young men. The students were required to run, jump, throw weights, discus and javelin, they used parallel bars, swung clubs, climbed ropes, used the flying rings, tumbled, lifted weights and wrestled. When time neared for an Olympiad, each gymnasium had its tryouts for the youngsters, and each was urged to compete in all the events on the program. The ones scoring the highest number of points were chosen to represent that particular gymnasium at the Olympiad.

Inasmuch as the Greek boys of the late teens, or the early 20's, spent the major part of each day at the gymnasiums, taking out only an occasional hour for recess it was decreed that all gymnasiums must include adequate grounds, with many shade trees, to provide a restful spot for the students. This resulted in the construction of promenades, refreshments booths, benches, etc., some covered, others uncovered.

In a very short while, the fair maidens of Greece proceeded to drop into the gardens and sit and wait for the boy friends to come out and visit with them between classes. Soon the oldsters of the cities began to appear in the gardens outside the gymnasiums and, with the flight of time, these gymnasiums grounds became the popular day time meeting places, eventually developing into picnic grounds.

There were three gymnasiums in Athens—the Lycaean, the Academia and the Cynosarges—and there were scores of others scattered throughout the nation. Excavations have disclosed some huge gymnasiums in Alexandria, Olympia, Pergamon, Hierapolis, Aphrodisias, Delos, Asos and Troas. Every city of consequence in Greece of that era had a gymnasium of some sort, just as every village in the U S A has some sort of school.

The gymnasium idea was adopted by the Romans after they conquered Greece, but when the Olympiads were abolished in 392 A D by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, and physical training no longer was compulsory, the gymnasiums were closed as training places for athletic youth. However, the learned men of the Empire decided that they should not be wholly abandoned. They reopened the gymnasiums and proceeded to teach the arts and sciences within the walls, and that really was the start of school house of today.

In the very earliest years of gymnastics in the U S A, the sport was indulged in chiefly by folks from Europe, where gymnastics are extraordinarily popular. The sons of these people, too, went in for gymnastics in the clubs organized by their fathers and grandfathers.

But after the A A U assumed National control in 1897, other clubs, where gymnastics had been unknown before, proceeded to develop their own. Year after year the monopoly which the foreign born, or first generation Americans, had on the titles, became weaker, as fourth, fifth and sixth generation Americans took to the sport.

Quite a few years ago, the Colleges started to tutor in gymnastics, and in 1940, the first College team in the history of the sport—University of

foreigners

R Waterman Roman N Pieo, Charles J Keeney, Frank Wells Harrison Houston, and George Senft

The keen interest women showed in gymnastics caused the A A U to originate a National Tournament for them in 1931

FAMOUS GYMNASTS AND TEAMS

amazing

Jochim first flashed into fame by winning the All Around A A U title in 1925, and he repeated in 1926 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930, and came back in 1933 to give him seven crowns: George Wheeler, of First A P Community House, Pittsburgh, is the runner up with five championships—1937, 1938, 1939 1940 and 1941

The Swiss Turn Verein won its first team championship in 1926, lost in University in 1941, Penn State

College with its great team in 1943

The first of the All Around Champions was Earl Linderman, Camden, N J, in 1897

Others have been

O Steffen New York, 3 times a title winner, John Bissinger New York, twice E C Brendlin Camden N J Anton Heida Philadelphia, Fred Steffens Brooklyn twice Frank Jurasek Cedar Rapids Iowa twice, P Krimmel New York, twice F Kanis Newark three times a champion, Peter Hol, New York twice Joseph Oszy New York, Curtis Rottman New York twice, Frank Kriz New York, Alfred Jochim seven times, Frank Haubold New Jersey, twice Frank Cumiskey, New Jersey, twice Fred H Meyer, New York, George Wheeler, Pittsburgh, five times, Arthur E Pitt, New Jersey, the 1942 ruler

Roy Moore of New York, was one of the great gymnasts of his time and while often a winner of events was not lucky enough to gain the All-Around Paul Krempel, of Los Angeles, was another

Included among the stars who just couldn't quite gain the All Around were

Meham Hiesler, Adolph Zink, R Stoll, C Bernat, J D Gleason, O A Poll, Arthur Gilmore, Joseph Goldenburg, George Eyser, B Jorgensen, W Haas, George Steier, Paul Steier, A Schnall, Henry Jacknal, Arthur Nugent, Joseph F Durn, David H Sharpe, Wilham J Hermann Frank Wells, B Sanford, Edward Kunath, E Lindenbaum, F Siebert, Manfred Kraemer, Randall Bryden, Stanley Ellison, Roman N Pico, J. D Harris, F Ketz, Jr, Joseph D Harris Roy W Dutcher, and Edward Hennig

Among the famous teams, in addition to the Swiss Turn Verein, have been

Newark T V, Norwegian T V & A C, National T V of New Jersey, Los Angeles School of P E, New York A C, West Side Y.M.C.A., New York, Bohemian Gym Assn, New York, National A C, Brooklyn, Germania T V Cleveland, New York T V, Los Angeles A C, National Turners, Newark, University of Illinois, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Swiss Gymnastic Society, Y M H A of New York, Newark A C

FAMOUS WOMEN GYMNASTS

The first A A U Championship for women, staged in 1931, developed Roberta C Ranck, of Philadelphia, as the All Around Champion Her specialty was *Side Horse and Parallel Bars* The next great All Around Champion was Consetta Caruccio, of Baltimore, who won in 1933 and repeated in 1934 Then, in succession, came Thera Steppich, of Long Island, Pearl Perkins, later Pearl Perkins Nightingale, of Philadelphia, Helm McKee, also of Philadelphia, and Margaret Weissman, of New York Others who gained fame as events champions were

Dorothy Rossenbach, of Buffalo, Adelaide Meyer, of New York, Andrea Barbustrak, Mary Conlin, of Philadelphia, Helen Schifano, of New Jersey, Helen Mathkowsky, of Philadelphia and Vera Tipowitz, also of Philadelphia, Pearl Nightingale, Clara Sebarth, Bernice Nebelong and Elsie Carlile, all of Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Turngemeinde, the National Turners of New York, the Germania T V of Baltimore, the New York T V, the Swiss Lincoln T V., and Hermann's Institute, of Philadelphia, have developed the best women's teams

OLYMPIC GYMNASTICS

The U.S.A won the Gymnastic Championship in 1904 The individual winners for the U.S.A all through the history of the modern Olympiads were

All Around—Anton Heida, 1904

Long Horse—Heida and George Eyser (U S A), tied in 1904, Frank Kriz, 1924

Horizontal Bar—Heida tied with E A Hennig, Cleveland, 1904, Dallas Bixler, 1932

GYMNASTIC EVENTS AND RULES

The principal U S A Gymnastic Events are

Free Calisthenics—Originated for tournament competition in 1921

Side Horse—Originated 1897

Long Horse—Originated 1897

Flying Rings—Originated 1885

Parallel Bars—Originated 1885

Horizontal Bar—Originated 1885

Tumbling—Originated 1886

Rope Climb—Originated 1888

Indian Club Swinging—Originated 1895

The All Around Championship is decided by best showing in Free Calisthenics, Long Horse, Side Horse, Horizontal Bars, Parallel Bars and Flying Rings

One compulsory and one optional exercise is required for Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bars, Side Horse and Long Horse. All contestants must execute the compulsory as required by the rules. The optional is some exercise of their own choosing where they feel they will appear at their best. The judges make their decision on both exercises, based on degree of difficulty in performing the exercise, execution of the movement, and the form displayed.

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routine is required. The judging is on the basis of the amount of tumbling performed, with the degree of difficulty.

In Club Swinging, the contestant is allowed one trial of four minutes. The club must weigh one pound, and the dropping of a club shall end the exercise.

In Free Calisthenics there shall be one optional exercise of 1½ to 2 minutes without hand apparatus.

HANDBALL



THE Irish originated handball in the 10th Century, and this game undoubtedly became the parent of tennis, as is explained in the "Tennis" section of this book.

The early name of the game in Ireland and England was "Fives"—five fingers to the hand.

Handball was a favorite sport in Ireland for centuries, but it made no really marked progress until about 100 years ago, when there came one Meham Baggs, a Tipperary enthusiast, who developed into a wizard by reason of the fact that he could control his shots in such a way as to make the ball spin, curve and do tricks on the rebound, to the utter bewilderment of his rivals—who quickly learned all about "screw tosses," and the other tricks of the mighty Baggs, and then proceeded to give him real competition.

English schools adopted handball about 200 years ago, and it has enjoyed continued vogue especially at Eton, where a fine handball player is a person of distinction.

One of the famous players of the 18th and 19th centuries was John Cavanagh, of St. Giles. Upon his death in 1819, a great tribute was paid to him in the newspaper, "Examiner," which included the following:

"Cavanagh is dead, and has not left his peer behind him. When he touched the ball there was end to the chase. His eye was certain, his hand fatal, his presence of mind complete. He could do what he pleased, and he always knew exactly what to do. There was not only nobody equal, but nobody second to him."

Among the handball stars in Ireland in the 1670's was Phil Casey, who migrated to Brooklyn in about 1882, and was amazed to learn that there were no handball courts in the United States and no players, except the idle ones who, like himself, had come from British shores.

Casey struck up quick acquaintanceship with a few of those, produced
 proceeded with
 t this was
 it impos-
 sible to get the required spins, and so the technique of the game suffered

By this time, folks in the neighborhood watching Casey and his companions, became interested, and expressed a desire to play. Casey invited other courts.

The "graduates" of the Casey school spread the gospel of handball throughout the land, and soon the game was played in almost every important center. In places where there was not enough population to support an official court, the game was played against walls of wood or brick, and there wasn't a fireman in the land who didn't devote some of his leisure to playing handball against the sides of the firehouse.

In 1887 or 1888 Bernard McQuade, a former resident of Ireland then in New York, announced that he was a better man than Casey, and if Casey didn't think so he would meet Casey to determine the American championship. Casey quickly answered by defeating McQuade and then decided to become world's champion by the simple process of playing—and defeating—John Lawlor, then champion of Ireland.

The match was arranged for a \$1000 side bet: the first 10 games to be played in Cork, Ireland, the next 11 in the United States; the man taking the first 11 games to be acknowledged as world's champion. Lawlor won 6 and Casey 4 in Ireland. Coming to the United States, Casey took 7 straight.

Casey met all comers from then until 1900, when he ran out of opponents and announced his retirement. His professional sport, lapsed into near obscurity if it had not been for the fact that the American Handball Association saw the merits in handball, proceeded to plan for its future, and, in 1897, conducted its first tournament, which returned Michael Eagan, of Jersey City, by way of Galway, Ireland, as the first champion.

Until 1900, the handball courts had four walls, each 22 feet high, with a playing surface of 46 x 22 feet. Only the hard handball was used. But activities on bathing beaches created the idea for a one-wall court and

enthusiasts who had wanted to own and operate a court, and who found the cost of a regulation 4-wall court too high, saw in the one-wall court the realization of their ambitions.

One-wall courts first made their appearance on the bathing beaches in the Greater New York district, along in 1913 and 1914. Soon they mushroomed.

The first Senior National A.A.U. 4-wall championship was staged in Los

Angeles, in 1919, and Wm Ranft, of Los Angeles was winner The first National A A U 1 wall championship was in New York, in 1924, and was won by Jack Byrnes, of New York

One-wall handball, although originating in New York, no longer is of great popularity there, but it gained vogue elsewhere throughout the country, and is a great favorite in many sections In New York and Brooklyn, where handball is extensively played, the preference seems to be for the 4 wall game However, in 1944, there were 524 one wall courts in operation in the public parks in Greater New York

Women rarely play the four wall game, but hundreds of thousands indulge in the one wall game, especially during the summer, either on the beaches, or in one or another of the civic playgrounds, which now teem with handball courts

Arthur Wehrmann, a handball star since 1910, who has refereed in more than 6,000 important matches throughout the nation, was named Chairman of the Metropolitan (NY) Handball Association in 1930 In 1931, he was appointed Chairman of the National A A U Handball Committee, and has carried on in that capacity since then

Wehrmann now ranks as the greatest authority on the game in the United States

FAMOUS HANDBALL PLAYERS

FOUR-WALL SOFTBALL

W F Ranft, J Lacey, George Retzer, Max Gold, C Klawiter, R Retzer, all of Los Angeles Dr Carl Haedge, St Paul, A J Schinner, Milwaukee, J R Murray, San Francisco R Serenberg and J Bathey, Detroit, Maynard Laswell Joe Gordon and Andy Berry, all of Los Angeles A W Paynter, A Banuet, L McMillan J Donovan all of San Francisco H Dvorman, J Botts, W Kammann Detroit, Sam Atcheson, Memphis, Joe Platak, Chicago ranked by many as the champion of champions, George Nelson, Baltimore, Joe Griffin and A Schaufelberger, Detroit

Also, Angelo Trubio, Edward Hahn, Daniel Shea, Arthur Lennon, Frank Coyle, Edward Lutz and Pat McDonough of New York, Leo Manka and Henry F Herz, Jr., of Brooklyn, Walter Pleakan, Buffalo, Jack Clements San Francisco

ONE WALL SOFTBALL

J Byrnes, Harry Mearns, Simon LaFarge, F Schmidt, Morton Alexander, A Aiello, John Seamon, of New York, Wm Sackman Sam Buxbaum Murray Vernon Sol Goldman Mike Schmookler, Seymour Alexander, Irving Jacobs, Harry Goldstein, Dan Levinson, Dave Margolis, Joe Garber, Victor Herschlowitz and Jack London, all of Brooklyn

BASIC RULES OF HANDBALL

One wall handball is called "Soft Ball Handball" because the ball is inflated, but "Soft Ball Handball" is played on four wall courts, as well as one wall.

"Hard Ball Handball" is played in a four wall court, and is so called because the ball is made of hard rubber, and tightly wound yarn, and has a leather cover.

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tute game in both methods of play.

Championship matches are on the basis of the best score for two games out of three.

The game starts with service. The player winning service bounces the ball to the ground, then on rebound, hits it against the wall and the opponent then must hit the ball while it is in the air, or on the first bounce. The players alternate in hitting the ball and when a player fails to return a ball which was batted by his opponent, that is scored as a point for the opponent.

A point may be scored only by the side serving—receiver winning rally gains service.

Soft ball handball can be played either on a one wall court, which is usually 15, or the four wall court. The one wall court shall be 20 feet in width, 34 feet in length with a wall 16 feet high. The short line should be 16 feet from the wall, and, parallel with it, shall be a line or markers, marking an imaginary line 9 feet behind the short line, from which service is made.

The four wall soft ball court shall be 23 feet wide 23 feet high 46 feet long with a back wall 12 feet in height.

For either one wall or four wall soft ball play, a black, inflated rubber ball is used which shall be 1½ inches in diameter, with allowances for 1/32 of an inch variation and the ball shall weigh 13 ounces, with a variation allowance of two-tenths of an ounce.

diameter, it shall weigh not less than 1½ nor more than 1¾ ounces, and the stitching shall be inside.

Gloves may or may not be used as agreed. If used, they must be of a soft material and the fingers should not be webbed.

HARNESS HORSE RACING

THE story of the harness horse forms one of the most fascinating chapters in equine history

Back in the 18th Century, an Englishman, whose name, unfortunately, is lost in the mists of time, bought a horse, saddled him, rode him, and was amazed by the smoothness of the ride. He made close observation of the gait of the horse when he asked one of his hired hands to jog him around. The horse was a thoroughbred, yet he had the trotting stride, which makes for smoothness when horsebacking, and enables a horse to travel great

nt home
ut much

The habitual speed gait of every horse of any breed is the gallop. This is true even of the yearling trotters of today, who must be taught to trot. But even the greatest trotters, in moments of excitement, or confusion, will start to gallop, and the English, of those far back years, had quite a time

was able to pace, that it then was not too difficult to teach him the more desired, and smoother, trot.

Along about the same time that England was developing the trotter,

those who wished to go places in a hurry called upon the thoroughbred family—and not with any immediate success. The thoroughbred when aroused, would go into a gallop and drivers found it difficult to handle him. To overcome the gallop, the Americans also used the hobble, but made little progress, because the horses usually fought the hobble.

Herbert Manchester, in his book "Four Centuries of Sport in America," pointed out

"A record from Ipswich, Mass., states that whereas horses previously had been taught by hobbles to pace, about 1770 they began to be allowed to trot."

That would fix an era just before the Revolutionary War as the beginning of trotting in what now is the U.S.A.

Authorities declare that there was trotting in England prior to 1770 but the first authentic mention is found in a newspaper which printed that "in 1791 a brown mare, 18 years old, trotted 16 miles (under saddle) along Essex Road in 58 minutes."

of another branch of the trotting family was Justin Morgan, also a thoroughbred, foaled in 1783, and sired by True Briton which had served

ever paced or trotted
Included were the
Solomon, and Miller's

Damsel dam of the immortal American Eclipse

duce thoroughbreds of ability Therefore, he was mated with Cannuck mares, a rugged breed of animals, which had come down from Canada, and were direct descendants of the French Normans

Horsemen, seeking animals that could be taught to trot without too

great, and so enduring that the most famous trotting race in the United States is named in his honor

Shortly afterward, the experiment was made of breeding the Cannuck

to a ped
althoug
merely

shipped him to Kentucky, where he was mated with thoroughbred mares for 20 years, or until his death, in 1855

England's success in breeding Arabian horses whose get easily could be trained to trot, caused importation from Arabia along about 1820 of the thoroughbred stallion called Grand Bashaw. He became the founder of the trotting horse not merely in England but in many other parts of Europe. George M. Patchen, one of the sensational harness horses of an earlier era in America, was a descendant of Grand Bashaw.

The trotting horse is known officially as a standard bred, to distinguish him from the thoroughbred.

Contradiction exists as to which of the American bred trotters was first to step a mile—under saddle—in less than three minutes.

One authority says

'Yankee trotted a mile in New York in less than 3 minutes in 1808. His time was 2:59. This he reduced to 2:49½ in Philadelphia in 1810, which mark stood until 1834 when broken by Edwin Forest in 2:31."

The marks of both Yankee and Edwin Forest are accepted as standard records for the mile by trotter under saddle, although some historians fix 1830—not 1834—as the year when Edwin Forest became champion.

However, Porter's *Spirit of the Times*, the sports newspaper of America of 75 and more years ago, printed this on December 20, 1856:

'The first time ever a horse trotted in public for a stake was in 1818, and that was a match against time for \$1,000. The match was proposed at a jockey club dinner, trotting having come under discussion, and the bet was made that no horse could be produced which could trot a mile in 3 minutes. It was accepted by Major William Jones and Colonel Bond, of Maryland, and odds on time were immense.

The horse named at the post was Boston Blue, who won cleverly (meaning he beat 3 minutes), and gained great renown. Later he was purchased by Thomas Cooper, the tragedian, and he drove him between New York and

When the sulky is discussed, there is newer conflict. The historians of the sport assert that the first harness race was run at 1845 when

vanna, Ohio, famous as a harness horse authority for many years, stated

"Tom Thumb, called the 'Arr in the United States, was taken to the bury Common, he trotted 100

sulky weighing 160 pounds—the first ever built—and regarded as too light for safety. It was built in Albany, N. Y., by a Mr. Gould. This disputes authentically the statement that the sulky first was introduced in 1845."

The first international race was run in the same memorable trotting horse year of 1829 in England. An account of it reads:

"On April 25, 1829, there was run near Cambridge, England, the first U S A Great Britain horse race The contestants were Rattler, a trotter which had been doing great things around New York City, and Miss Turner, a mare owned by a Welshman The distance was ten miles over the Cambridge-Goodmanchester road and the purse, with side bets included was \$2,000 The conditions gave the mare a one minute start, and at exactly noon she was sent on her way (under saddle) Rattler won the race by a margin of about 80 yards, stepping the 10 miles in 30 minutes and 40 seconds "

Regardless of when or where the high wheeled sulky came into use, it made its first appearance on American trotting courses in 1845. Prior to then, all races had been under saddle, and the best time for the mile was 2:31, made by Edwin Forest, in Philadelphia, in 1830.

[illegible]

The happy circumstance was that Flora Temple, destined to become queen of the turf, and one of the spectacular performers of her time, was foaled in that year, the unfortunate circumstance was that a crusade against horse racing took place

Reform elements grouped together for the purpose of killing the sport, which then, was not governed by any national body. There existed the New York Trotting Club, formed in 1825 the pioneer organization, and the Hunting Park Association, in Philadelphia, created in 1828. Boston also had a club, but all three functioned independently. The "reformers" enlisted powerful political support, and succeeded in putting a ban on racing which lasted for almost 10 years.

Trotting horse owners, unable to use the tracks in most places, took to road racing, and thus brought about the development of Flora Temple. She was the speed marvel of her era.

Flora Temple, by Bogus Hunter—Madame Temple, was sold as a yearling for \$13—and the original owner did not think he was being cheated. The

to 2 27

This mark was tied in the same year by Highland Maid, another pacer, and by Tacony, a trotter.

... days of the same 1849, and made
 ... then was 4 year old
 ... at 2 27 despite innumerable
 assaults both on the road and on the race courses, the ban on racing having
 been lifted

Kalamazoo, an important trotting horse center in the old days adver-
 tised a meet in 1859 Flora Temple, then 14, was shipped there and made
 ready for action There were some who thought it a bit tragic that she

later, hacked it down to 2 19 in 1867—and Dexter was one of the great,
 great trotters of all time

After her record making feat, the one time \$13 Flora Temple was sold
 for \$8,000

Another important development of 1845 in trotting horse circles was
 the decision to fix 2 30 as the standard mark for trotter registration This

... 29% draw
 ... lky would
 ... other But
 there was much rebellion against the rule, many horsemen maintained
 that 2 30 was "lofty as a pinnacle," and that few horses lived or could be
 produced, who would better that 2 30

... wheeled

for registration

Trotters travelled at an ever increasing pace after the advent of the
 high wheel sulky, with Sunol turning in 2 08% on Oct 2, 1891, at Sacra-
 mento, to lower the Maud S record of 2 08% made in Cleveland, July 20,
 1885 Sunol's mark endures to this day as the fastest ever made by a trotter
 ... because less than a year later the

Electioneer, and was owned by
 Robert Bonner No man lived who had a greater love for a horse, nor greater
 faith in its ability After Sunol had shattered the Maud S mark, and Bonner
 learned about the new sulky, he determined to buy one, hitch up Sunol,
 and have her turn in a mile at the incredible speed that was promised by
 the creators of the new type sulky

The Utica (N Y) "Saturday Globe," on Nov 12, 1891, had the following
 item

"The new bicycle sulky which Robert Bonner has purchased for the trotter
 Sunol, is the first complete bicycle sulky

"It is constructed entirely of tubular steel of the finest quality and temper. The hubs are lighter than the present wooden ones, and possess far greater strength. It is designed to place on the axles 42 inch wheels, with ball bearings, pneumatic tires, and all the improvements found in the most perfect bicycles."

Probably the most important feature is an arrangement by which the driver may shift his weight at will. The seat is adjustable, sliding backward or forward as desired, and is controlled by a lever, which passes up between the driver's legs and is operated by his knee."

Bonner's ambition was not realized. Before he had the chance to send

same year, she broke her own record at Terre Haute, with a 2 04 performance, demonstrating conclusively that the new sulky would result in speed marks that were unbelievable a decade earlier.

In 1897, the two minute mark was broken for the first time when the pacer, Star Pointer, turned in 1 59½ to become America's most sensational horse in his own era.

The first trotter to break 2 00 was Lou Dillon, with 1 58½ in 1903.

In 1905 Dan Patch, a pacer, travelled in 1 55½, and predictions were made then that the mark would not endure for long—that the day might be near when the harness horse could travel in close to 1 50. However, those optimists were in error, for the Dan Patch record stood for 33 years, and then was shaved only ¼ of a second to 1 55 by the present record holder, Billy Direct, a pacer.

The same condition holds true concerning the trotters. When Lou Dillon cracked the two minute mark in 1903, it was felt that trotters of a later era might step close to 1 50. But Lou Dillon's record of 1 58½ remained from 1903 to 1912, when Uhlan shaved off ½ a second. Ten years passed, and Peter Manning made it 1 56½. Another sixteen and Greyhound reduced it to 1 55½ in 1938—where it still stands.

So the record has been cut only 3½ seconds in over 40 years.

The first horse to race in 2 10 or better at both gaits was Jay Eye See. In 1884, when a 4 year old, he trotted a mile in 2 10—the world's record holder at the time. In 1892, when he was 16, he paced a mile in 2 06½. By comparison Calumet Evelyn, the present two-gaited champion, has paced in 1 59½ and trotted in 1 59½.

Modern harness horse racing never has known the fanfare and the publicity attendant upon the running horses. This is so chiefly because they never have sought it, and often have shunned it. Beyond the Hambletonian, and a few other stakes races, little ever is known by the public be-

yond the territorial confines about the activities of the trotters and pacers

In the pre war years there were as many as 600 harness horse meetings annually in the U S A —and these almost were in the nature of an exclusive secret The executives take the position that if the public learns there

to have the horses, trainers and drivers on the grounds and ready to perform at the appointed time

The United States Trotting Association now is the governing organization Its president is G W Rittenour, of Piquette, Ohio, and E Roland Harriman, of New York, is Honorary President

The Grand Circuit is the big wheel in racing It supervises the meets in the larger cities Scattered throughout the land are many minor wheels which arrange the races, or allot meeting dates for the tracks in their particular area They are pretty much all alike, if you want to stop around and see the races that's okay But they beat no cymbals and use no lures They are like bridge players If someone wants to kibitz, well, all right If not the game goes on just the same, with a much happier time by participants

RECORD HOLDERS

The following list of existing trotting and pacing champions, as of January 1, 1944, was supplied by Will Gahagan, of the Trotting Horse Club, Goshen, N Y, one of the greatest authorities on the sport

TROTTERS

Greyhound 1 55½, present champion trotter, regardless of sex

Rosalind 1 56¾, present champion trotting mare

Spencer Scott 1 57½, present champion trotting stallion

(Each a Hambletonian winner)

Dean Hanover 1 58½, champion 3 year old trotter, regardless of sex (Dean Hanover was driven to this record by 11 year old Alma Sheppard, Hanover, Pa Record taken at Lexington, Ky Fastest mile by trotter with lady driver)

The Marchioness 1 59¼, champion 3 year old trotting filly (A Hambletonian winner)

Lawrence Hanover, 2 ■ 02, champion 2 year old trotting colt

Hanover's Bertha, 2 ■ 02, champion 2 year old trotting filly

Margaret Castleton 1 59¼, tied with Rosalind, champion four year old trotting mare

PACERS

Billy Direct 1 55, present champion pacer, regardless of sex

Har Induch 2 1 56, present champion regardless of sex

champion 2 year old

pacer

Chief Counsel 1 57, present champion 3 year old pacer

man)

Dusty Hanover 2 00, present champion pacer IN RACE on half mile track

SPEEDING UP THE TROTTING MILE

The following tabulation shows how the one mile trotting record has been lowered from the earliest mark under saddle of 2 59 to Greyhound's 1 55 to sulky. It will be noted that since 1900—a lapse of 43 years—only six different trotters have held the record and that although mares once dominated in speed performances, none has held the record since Nancy Hanks, in 1892.

YEAR	TIME	HORSE	MADE AT
1808	2 59	Yankee	New York
1810	2 49½	Yankee	Philadelphia
1830	2 31	Edwin Forest	Philadelphia

Above records under saddle. Following records made with high sulky, introduced 1845

1845	2 29½	Lady Suffolk	Boston
1849	2 27	Pelham (pacer)	—
1849	2 27	Highland Maid (pacer)	—
1849	2 27	Tacony	—
1849	2 27	Flora Temple	—
1859	2 19½	Flora Temple	Kalamazoo
1867	2 19	Dexter	Boston
1867	2 17½	Dexter	Boston

Dexter's 2 19 in race on half mile track, his 2 17½ in match race, mile track

1871	2 17	Goldsmith Maid	
1872	2 16½	Goldsmith Maid	Boston
	2 16½	Occident	Sacramento
1874	2 14	Goldsmith Maid	Boston
1879	2 13½	Rarus	Cleveland
1879	2 13½	Rarus	Buffalo
1879	2 12½	St. Julien	Oakland

YEAR	TIME	HORSE	MADE AT
1880	2 11%	Maud S	Rochester
1880	2 11%	St. Julien	Rochester
1880	2 11%	St. Julien	Chicago
1880	2 10%	Maud S	—
1881	2 10%	Maud S	Lexington
1881	2 10%	Maud S	—
1884	2 10	Jay Eye See	Providence
1884	2 09%	Maud S	Cleveland
	2 09%	Maud S	Lexington
1885	2 08%	Maud S	Cleveland
1891	2 08%	Sumol	Sacramento

Bicycle sulky introduced in 1892

1892	2 07%	Nancy Hanks	Chicago
1892	2 04	Nancy Hanks	Terre Haute
1894	2 03%	Alix	Galesburg
1900	2 03%	The Abbott	Cleveland
1901	2 02%	Cresceus	Columbus
1903	2 00	Lou Dillon	Readville
1903	1 58%	Lou Dillon	Memphis
1912	1 58	Uhlan	Lexington
1922	1 56%	Peter Manning	Lexington
1937	1 56	Greyhound	Lexington
1938	1 55%	Greyhound	Lexington

Greyhound, the champion trotter, was an unprepossessing looking gelded son of Guy Abbey, out of Elizabeth by Peter the Great. He was sold by Henry H. Knight, to E. J. Baker, of St. Charles, Ill. for \$600 when he was a yearling.

In 1934, as a 2 year old, he won 7 races and 14 heats, earned \$26,713 52 and remained unbeaten. In 1935, at 3, he trotted in 2 minutes flat, at Springfield, Ill., at year

at 2 00 in 1935, Springfield Ill., track, 1 59% at trotted a mile in 1 56 at Lexington Ky., in a race against time, on September 28, 1937, to eclipse by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second the mark of Peter Manning which had stood since 1922. In 1938, at 6, he trotted the last quarter of a mile in 26 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds to give him possession of his 14th world's record.

On Sept. 29, 1938, with Sep Palin as the driver, Greyhound started after his own one mile mark at Lexington, and was successful with the sensational 1 55%.

On the same day, at the same track, the owner of Billy Direct, decided to send him after the Dan Patch record of 1 55%, which had been pacer pacer sitting them apart.

Greyhound generally was regarded as a giant among harness horses.

TWO MINUTE HARNESS HORSES

TROTTERS

PACERS

Billy Direct 1 55, Dan Patch 1 55½, Directum I 1 56½, Her Ladyship 1 56½ Chief Counsel 1 57½, Winnipeg 1 57½, Margaret Dillon 1 58½, Miss Harris M 1 58½, Cold Cash 1 58½, Louis Direct 1 58½, Minor Heir 1 58½, Single G 1 58½, Wilham 1 58½, Cardinal Prince 1 58½, Little Pat 1 58½, Senator Abbe 1 58½, Dominion Grattan 1 59, Dusty Hanover 1 59, Kinney Direct 1 59, Nate Hanover 1 59, Anna Bradford's Girl 1 59½ Audubon Boy 1 59½, Bert Abbe 1 59½, Calumet Evelyn 1 59½ Dick Reynolds 1 59½, Frank Bogash 1 59½ Highland Scott 1 59½, Laurel Hanover 1 59½, Lone Ace 1 59½, May H Grattan 1 59½, Sir Roch 1 59½, Star Pointer 1 59½, Blackstone 1 59½, Braden Heir 1 59½, Grattan Bars 1 59½, Jane Azoff 1 59½, Lee Hanover 1 59½ Prince Alert 1 59½, Raider 1 59½ Sanardo 1 59½, The Widower 1 59½ Buddy Maxey 1 59½ Calumet Adam 1 59½, Dazzle Direct 1 59½ Dell Frisco 1 59½ Doctor H 1 59½, His Majesty 1 59½, J E Vonian 1 59½ Lady Vonian 1 59½ Mc I Win 1 59½, Napoleon Direct 1 59½ Peter-at-Law 1 59½, Star Etawah 1 59½, Carty Nagle 2 00, Chief Abbedale 2 00, Colonel Tom 2 00, Dillon Hall 2 00, Eddie D 2 00, Edna Brewer 2 00, Fearless Peter ■ 00, Frisco Dale 2 00, Green Valley ■ 00, Hi Pat ■ 00, King's Counsel 2 00, Lew Hal ■ 00, Lome Grattan 2 00 Merriman 2 00, Miss Budlong 2 00, Napoleon Grant 2 00 Orpha 2 00 Prince Loree 2 00, Single Stone ■ 00, Theodore Guy 2 00, Widow Grattan 2 00, Zombro Hanover 2 00

FAMOUS REINSMEN

In the earliest years, owners of harness horses usually drove them in races, or in flights against time. E. E. Smathers, a multi-millionaire usually drove his own harness horses, as did the immensely wealthy C. K. G. Billings.

In more recent times, when horsemen have had a large stable of campaigners, instead of just a few, they have, to a large extent, abandoned driving. Of the few exceptions is one who often drives his own women reinsmen, and has

piloted horses to their records.

Most famous of all the professional drivers was Ed ("Pop") Geers. Killed in a racing accident years ago, he still is an unforgettable character. "Pop" started driving as a boy, and his hair long before had gone to silver when death overtook him. Among the drivers who were famous in the era of "Pop" Geers are

W. R. Cox, Tommy Murphy, W. J. Andrews, Budd Doble, Gus Macey, Lon McDonald, Jack Curry, Millard Saunders, Charley Valentine, Michael McDevitt, Henry Titer, Will Caton, Dick McMahon, Nat Ray, W. H. Leese

H. J. Dickerson, White, R. L. Parker, Lee Smith, Charles Lacey, Harry Fitzpatrick

Caton had a picturesque career. In 1893, when he was 16, his driving attracted the attention of the Grand Duke of Russia, who prevailed upon the Czar to hire Caton to handle his big string of trotters.

Caton was a harness horse driver in Russia for 25 years, and won more than 2300 races for the Czar, the nobility, as well as the commoners. He made a contract with Vladimir Lezhneff that brought him \$20,000 a year in salary and 15 per cent of all prize money—the richest of all driving contracts.

When the Revolution came in Russia, Caton was made a prisoner, and until he escaped a long while later, was a worker on one of the new government stock farms.

FAMOUS STAKES RACES

The most important of all harness horse races is the Hambletonian for 3 year old trotters, mile heats, best 2 out of 3.

Named in honor of the great stallion, this race, originated in Syracuse in 1926, where it also was run in 1928. In 1927 and 1929 it was held at Lexington, Ky. In 1930 it was shifted to the Coshen N. Y. track owned by William Cane and has been run there ever since, with the exception of 1943, when it was staged at the Empire City Track, in Yonkers, N. Y.

HAMBLETONIAN WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	BEST HEAT	VALUE
1926	Guy McKinney	2 04½	\$73 451
1927	Iosola s Worthy	2 03½	54 694
1928	Spencer	2 02½	66 226
1929	Walter Dear	2 02½	60 309
1930*	Hanover s Bertha	2 03	56 859
1931	Calumet Butler	2 03½	50 921
1932*	The Marchioness	2 01½	49 489
1933*	Mary Reynolds	2 03½	40 459
1934	Lord Jim	2 02½	25 845
1935**	Greyhound	2 02½	33 321
1936*	Rosalind	2 01½	35 643
1937*	Shirley Hanover	2 01½	37 912
1938	McLin Hanover	2 02½	37 962
1939	Peter Astra	2 04½	40 502
1940	Spencer Scott	2 02	43 658
1941	Bill Gallon	2 05	38 729
1942	The Ambassador	2 04	38 954
1943**	Volo Song†	2 02½	42 298

* Fillies ** Gelding

† Volo Song s s m d h v n m k s s a r n m

in the 1943 Hambletonian
 the first was won by Worthy
 the money was \$23 263
 —\$5 075—to Phonograph
 Co. and sixth—\$1 268—to

Hester Hanover

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Other well known harness horse races

Champion Stallion Stakes—For 3 year old trotters under auspices of
 " " " " " " " " " " " "

division for 3 year
 under auspices of

Western Horsemen

Kentucky Futurity—For 2 year old trotters another division for 3 year
 old trotters under auspices Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association

Marathon Stakes—For 3 year old trotters under auspices American As
 sociation of Harness Horse Breeders

American Stake—With divisions for 3 year old trotters and pacers 3 year
 old trotters and pacers and aged trotters

Championship Stallion Stake—For 3 year old trotters and pacers and
 aged trotters

" " " " " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

National Stake—For 2 year old trotters and pacers, 3 year old trotters and pacers, and aged trotters, all sponsored by The Trotting Horse Club of America, Goshen, N. Y

Fox Stake—For 2 year old pacers

Horseman Stake—For 2 year old trotters

Horseman Futurity—For 3 year old trotters and pacers, sponsored by Western Horseman, Indianapolis, Ind

Reading Futurity—For 2 year old trotters and pacers, also 3 year old trotters and pacers, sponsored by The Reading Fair, Reading, Pa

Village Farm Stakes—For 2 and 3 year old pacers, sponsored by The Village Farm Langhorne, Pa

1943 HARNESS HORSE CHAMPIONS

TROTTERS

2 year old—Yankee Maid, b f by Volomite-Elizabeth Owned by A L Derby, Wichita Kans Driver, Henry Thomas, 2 04

3 year old—Hester Hanover, b f by Mr McElwyn Patricia Hanover Owned by C L Games, Sherburne, N Y Driver, T S Berry, 2 01½

4 year old—*[illegible]* by *[illegible]* Owned by Thomas T. *[illegible]*

4 year old—*[illegible]* ed by C M Saunders *[illegible]*

Aged—L *[illegible]* wned by Leo C Mc Namara *[illegible]*

Leading money winner—Volo Song br c 3, by Volomite Evensong Owned by W H Strang, Brooklyn Driver, Ben F White, \$32,600

PACERS

[illegible] Jessie Belwin Owned by Bow Berry. 2 03½

[illegible] minute Margaret Spangler by Guy Arworthy Owned by E J Baker, St Charles, Ill Driver, Harry Fitzpatrick, 2 00

4 year old—Eddie D, ch e by Frisco Dale Ina M Hal Owned by Mrs James B Johnson, Jr, Rochester, Mich Driver, S F Pahn, 2 00

Aged—Carty Nagle, b g by Tiger Flowers La Paloma Owned by Bowman Brown, Harrisburg Pa Driver, T S Berry, 2 00

Leading money winner—Attorney, br c 2, by Volomite Margaret Spangler Owned by Wilco Farms, Logansport, Ind Driver, Art Blackwell, \$16 000

Leading money winning driver of 1943—T S Berry, \$42,000

SAGA OF GOLDSMITH MAID

The most amazing trotting horse that ever lived was "Goldsmith Maid," which was a farm animal until she was 6, raced but once until she was 8, fractured a vast succession of records, made her fastest time at 19, and was still a champion at 20.

Over her grave in Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., is a monument bearing this inscription:

"Here lies Goldsmith Maid, Queen of Trotters for seven years. Born in Sussex County, 1857, died here September 23, 1885. Best record 2:14, made at Boston in 1876. Earned \$364,200, the world's record. Driven by Bud Doble. Owned by Henry N. Smith."

The sire of "Goldsmith Maid" was Alexander's Abdalah. The dam was hauling a cart for her owner, Mr. J. H. Decker, of Trenton, N. J., when she was 1 year old. She was a trifle sum, and was called "Goldsmith Maid."

Decker tried to make a harness horse of "The Maid," but failed. This horse, which became the gentlest of creatures in her later years, was unruly and

one but an 18 year old negro farmhand at Decker's place.

Almet S. Moffat, in "The Horseman and Fair World," of Dec. 13, 1933, relates that Sam, the negro boy, was first to ride her—to a runaway marriage with a girl named Sally, who lived nearby. Moffat states that Sally's parents opposed the nuptial ideas of Sam, and that, on Christmas Eve, 1863, Sam lifted Sally onto "The Maid's" back, also climbed aboard, and the two, without saddle, rode "The Maid" into Trenton, where the wedding was performed.

Afterward, Sam told Decker about "The Maid's" speed, but Decker would

finally broke her to harness, after many weary months of trying, and got her to the races. She won it but the date, place and all other details are unknown.

Later "The Maid" was sold to a harness racing man, and was

N. Y., for a \$100 purse. She won both heats—2:36 and 2:37.

Goldsmith sold her in 1869—she was 12—to Bud Doble and Barney Jackman for \$15,000, and Goldsmith thought he had negotiated a keen deal. Doble and Jackman made over \$100,000 with her. They sold her to Harry M. Smith, of Trenton for \$32,000. She was 14 then. Smith had intended to retire her to the stud but she still seemed to have speed. So he campaigned her, and "Goldsmith Maid," racing for Smith until she was 20, won over \$80,000.

She won the last race she ran—at Toledo—beating stakes horses

She was placed in the stud after being retired, and had 3 foals One died as a yearling the other two—Strangler 3030 and Rosebud—were speedy, but only fairly successful

"Goldsmith Maid" caught cold and died of pneumonia when she was 28

The following is a summary of Goldsmith Maid's career

Trotted 426 heats, won over 350

Ran in 123 separate races some of them best two-out of three and others best three-out of five affairs, with this result

1st, 97, 2nd, 16, 3rd, 7, 4th, 1, unplaced, 2, won \$364,200

Ran 26 exhibitions against time

Raced 332 heats in better than 2 30, and 61 better than 2 20

Ran her last race—and winning one—at the age of 20

Her speed increased with the years

Her best marks at various ages were 8 years, 2 36, 11 years, 2 22½, 12 years, 2 19½, 14 years, 2 17, 17 years, 2 14½, 19 years, 2 14

She travelled more than any horse of any generation, yet travelling never dulled her speed nor ever affected her gentle, affectionate disposition

In a single season—near the end of her career—Goldsmith Maid started her campaign in the East was shipped to the Middle West, back to the Atlantic Seaboard, then to California then to Connecticut, on to Ohio, and finally back to New York She never lost a race that year

Goldsmith Maid was undefeated through 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and in 1875 although once beaten in a 4 heat race by Lula in Rochester, N Y, Aug 14—was the undisputed champion at the year's end

HOCKEY (FIELD)



A group of gentlemen met in London, in 1875, formed themselves into the Men's Hockey Association of England, and determined to do something definite about standardizing a form of sport only a little younger than mankind itself

When the earliest humans, not caring for further running, wrestling and

jumping contests, sought some other form of diversion, they either proceeded to roll pebbles at a fixed object, or picked out some tree branches, and started to knock pebbles around and about, to see just how much distance they could make

Historians are not in accord as to which of these is the older form of sport, but conclude that it is one or the other

The pebble rolling idea has developed such modern sports as lawn bowling, curling, etc., and the batting idea has been carried along through the ages, to become the great granddaddy of all the games now played with a ball and stick.

The principle of field hockey was well known to ancient nations, and the C

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after the birth and development of the ice hockey game, was the ancient sport classified as 'field hockey,' so as to avoid confusion

The field hockey game made some strides after being put to new rules in 1875, but not enough to satisfy the groups. In fact, not until the Wimbledon Hockey Club founded in 1883, tightened some laws tossed out others, and replaced those with new ones which speeded up play, and made the contests more exciting, did the game develop and expand throughout Europe

Until 1887 field hockey was the exclusive property of the masculines. It was regarded too rough for the lassies. However in that year, the girls finally gave it a try, liked it, adopted the game and have proceeded to popularize it—among women—throughout the world

Field hockey was first played in the U S A in Staten Island before the turn of the 20th Century by a group of English women who called their organization the Livingston Hockey Association. It did not last long, and little is known concerning its activities

In 1901, Miss Constance M K Applebee, of the British College of Physical Education, here on a visit demonstrated the game at the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education, and advocated it as a health building form of combative recreation for college girls. Later in the same year she taught field hockey at Wellesley, Radcliffe, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Bryn Mawr

So great was the maidenly enthusiasm over the game that field hockey teams were at once organized. The first inter class contests were played in 1902. In 1920 a team of American women invaded England. Later, England sent a field hockey team to the U S A thus making it an international sport among their sex

members

The girls have kept field hockey alive in the United States because, ■ ■

team championship

1. The first of these is the fact that the "old" and "new" are not really different. The "old" is just a different way of looking at the "new".

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an Appendix

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

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girls may retain monopoly

FAMOUS FIELD HOCKEY PLAYERS

The greatest of American field hockey players was Miss Anne Townsend, who played at Center, Center Halfback and Left Fullback. She was the All American Captain 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2

Miss Townsend, N^o 10, was Captain
Halfback, have been on either the All American, or the Reserves team for
the past 10 years

the past 10 years

DuBois
Taussig

Right Halfback—Harnet Walton, Louise Orr
Left Halfback—Helene Wheeler, Margaret Meyer

Right Fullback—Frances Pierce, Geraldine Thae Shipley, Helen Tomlinson

Left Fullback—Anne Page, June Adair Cameron Smith
Left Wing—Betty Richey, Winnifred Wolff, Marjorie Harrowell, Mar

Left Wing—Betty Richey, Winnifred Wolff, Marjorie Harrowell, Margaret Cornwall Schmidt.
Right Wing—Anne Parry Tillman

Right Wing—Anne Parry Tillman
Left Inner—Barbara Strohbar Clements, Anne McConaghie
Right Inner—Catherine Kendig Clegg

Right Inner—Catherine Kendig Clegg
Goalkeeper—Helen Park

BASIC RULES OF FIELD HOCKEY

The game is played on a field 90 to 100 yards in length, 50 to 60 yards in width. A smaller field is used for junior play.

The ball used has a white leather cover. Its weight must not be less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ nor more than $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, the circumference not less than 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and not more than 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The stick has a flat face only on its left side. The stick weighs from 18 to 22 ounces. Left handed sticks are barred.

A championship game consists of two 30 minute halves, others can be two 15 minute halves.

A team is made up of 11 players, 5 are forwards, 3 are halfbacks, 2 are fullbacks, the other the goalkeeper, but this formation may be changed at the will of the Captain.

Usually two umpires officiate, dividing the field, and not changing ends. Also there are two linesmen and two scorekeepers.

The goal uprights are 7 feet high, with a crossbar 12 feet wide, inside measurement. To score a goal, the ball must be knocked between the uprights and under the crossbar. Four to six feet back of the goal, other posts and a crossbar are erected, and are netted in.

There is no overtime play if the game is tied.

HOCKEY (ICE)



THE game of hockey on ice is of most modern invention.

Possibly, it came into existence within the lifetime of some folks still living.

It is a game of skill and speed and has become one of the most popular sports in Canada.

no one knows the year, or the approximate year, none knows who pioneered it, what inspired it or who were the first players.

The history of the game long ago has been confused by claims counter-

claims, erroneous information, and by men taking credit who never had earned credit for inventing ice hockey. In an effort to ferret out the secret of the beginning of ice hockey, a search was started at McGill University, Montreal, more than a dozen years ago.

It was headed by Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of the Physical Education Department at McGill, assisted by his departmental assistants, F. S. Van Wagner, and E. M. Orlick. The tireless trio found many claims, investigated them, found them on the fraudulent side, and continued with their search.

Meanwhile, different cities in the Dominion, watched progress with eagerness, most of them wishful that the discovery might be made that their citizens created the great winter sport which started in Canada, and moved into world wide popularity in the peaceful years.

The trio uncovered a newspaper clipping, which dealt with an interview with a McGill graduate, in which he stated that "the sticks he imported 'hockey' be played at the

first played at Halifax, but there is no data to bear out this belief beyond the statement made by the McGill graduate. (2) that the game was developed into greatness by the students at McGill. (3) that it next was played in Ottawa. (4) that later it was introduced in Kingston.

A group in Kingston was most anxious that the honor for originating the game be secured. It was a group of Kingstonians, who had been Canadian

assisted by James L. Sutherland, W. A. Hewitt and George M. Slater. Sutherland, known as the "Dean of Hockey," lives in Kingston.

The Committee, appointed in 1941, submitted its report in April 1942. This report was a *factless document*, merely a mass of conclusions. Its findings, reduced to essence, were that shinny (or shinney) had been played in Kingston a great many years ago, that hockey and shinny were related games, and that Kingston, thus, was the birthplace of hockey.

The C. A. H. A. accepted the report, there being no argument, and it became part of the organization records.

Meanwhile, the Lamb Van Wagner Orlick combination, sifting one claim after another, and getting more and more authentic data, found nothing to support the Committee's report, which nominated Kingston as the birth place of hockey.

While search was being made, it was undisputable that while the suggestion which ultimately

ultimately won the honor

The Kingston group then moved into swift action. A meeting of hockey leaders was assembled in the latter part of 1943, and it was presented with

the Committee's report as proof that hockey originated in Canada. There was no representation there from Halifax or Montreal. Therefore, there being no one to dispute the Kingston claim, the meeting decided that hockey did originate in Kingston, and voted the Hockey Hall of Fame to Kingston.

The Orlick reaction to that was expressed in the 1943 winter edition of the *McGill News*, and, in part, follows:

"On September 14th 1943, there appeared an announcement in the press stating that Kingston, Ontario, had been chosen as the site of the proposed
The historical

investigation' conducted by an 'official committee' appointed by the C A H A to determine the Origin of Ice Hockey. This 'evidence' was published in an authoritative looking document in April of 1942. This document is a conglomeration of contradictions and unsubstantiated statements. It contains many dogmatic assertions and conclusions, but little or nothing in the way of authentic first source facts. It is not a report of an investigation on the origin of ice hockey, it is a poorly camouflaged presentation of the Kingston claims.

The C A H A report makes only hearsay reference to the Halifax claims and gives no evidence to support them. The C A H A report makes only hearsay support in Mont

uncovered more than 10,000 words of authentic, printed, first source evidence about games played in Montreal before this date.

"At no time did the C A H A investigators or anyone representing them, see, or even ask to see the authentic first source records which were in the

'investigation' had taken place.

"Finally, when the decision as the location of the Hall of Fame' was made, neither the Halifax nor Montreal claimants were invited to be present, with the result that only the Kingston claims were given a hearing.

"No amount of eye wash, back wash, or white wash can convince any individual, who has seen the evidence in my possession, that Kingston has even the slightest shred of an historical claim, either to the origin of ice hockey, or the proposed Hockey Hall of Fame."

The Committee report, attacked by Orlick, contains this among its conclusions:

"The game of ice hockey dates back to the first time that men put runners on their feet to glide on the ice."

The Committee report, perhaps attempting to create the idea that ice hockey was derived from *field hockey* as played in the Kingston area in the 18th Century, stated

"There is evidence in old papers, letters and legend that the men and officers located with the Imperial troops, as early as 1783, were proficient skaters, and participated in *field hockey*."

The game of *field hockey* was not standardized, or known as such, until 92 years after 1783, when it became a definite game in England. There is no evidence that it was played anywhere in Canada before 1875. But the

Sutherland, when asked to submit papers, letters or legends to support his contention that hockey originated in Kingston, wrote

"Here, in Kingston, lived Edward Horsey, born in the early thirties, who
 "Some of his articles
 Committee secured
 ish) "

The "reference," referred to by Sutherland, and which was included in the Committee's report to the C A H follows

"Historian Horsey's father left the following reference to hockey in his diary, under date of 1846-47

"Most of the soldier boys were quite at home on skates. They could cut the figure eight, and other fancy figures but shinny was their great delight. Groups would be placed at Shoal Tower and Point Frederick, and 50 or more players on each side would be in the game."

That is EXACTLY ALL that the committee produced to support its claims that hockey was originated in Kingston, years before it was played as a game in Montreal. The word "hockey" is nowhere mentioned in the "historical writings."

Dealing with that part of the Committee report, whereby it decided that shinny, with 50 men on a side, and hockey were the same games, Orlick wrote

"... and moved from
 or a little later

"The question is not when the games of field hockey, hurley, or shinney started, but, rather, when and where did hurley, or shinney, develop into the game of Ice Hockey, as we know it today?"

"On the basis of all the evidence so far unearthed, the answer to this question is that Ice Hockey started in the city of Montreal in 1875, and gradually evolved in Montreal into its present form."

Messrs Lamb, Van Wagner and Orlick made available to this book a clipping of D A L McDonald's column which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, December 22, 1936, and included the only discovered statement that hockey, as a game, existed in Halifax, before it was played in Montreal. The story follows:

"Quite the most interesting piece of news regarding the early days of hockey comes from Henry Joseph who recalls playing the game as early as 1872.

"Mr Joseph, who is a graduate of McGill, recalls that a student friend, J G A Creighton, was responsible for the start of hockey in Montreal. Skating was popular in the city and most of the enthusiasts belonged to the Victoria Skating Club, with headquarters in the old Victoria rink, which was built in 1862.

least pre-dates the birth of the game here.

"The suggestion was taken up and several clubs began playing friendly matches. The first clubs to play were the Victorias, McGill, Montreal Lacrosse Club, Montreal Football Club, Metropolitans, and the St James Club.

"There were definite rules for the games, and the code was fashioned, in the main, after the rules of field hockey, the Field Hockey Association being formed in 1875."

Orlick, summing up for the Montreal McGill claim, based on factual findings, found:

(1) The first game of ice hockey, which is definitely called Ice Hockey, was played in Montreal, March 3rd, 1875, at the Victoria Skating Rink.

(2) The captains of the two teams in that game were F W Torrance and J G A Creighton, both McGill students.

(3) Because this game was played on indoor ice, it was necessary to limit the size of the teams to nine, which rule continued in force until reduced to seven in 1884.

(4) In the old shinney game, the playing object was a hard rubber ball.

(6) A goalkeeper was introduced into the game in Montreal. Goalkeepers did not exist in shinney.

(7) Playing uniforms were introduced in Montreal.

(8) Definite playing positions, and the names of those positions were introduced in Montreal.

(9) The first known ice hockey association was organized in Montreal

(10) The first codified rules for ice hockey were drawn up and put into use by McGill students

(11) Hockey officials were introduced into ice hockey at Montreal

(12) Within a year of the playing of the first recorded game—March 3rd, 1875—in Montreal there were at least five organized ice hockey teams in that city

(13) Ice hockey was introduced into Ottawa in 1878, by Dr P D Ross, a graduate of McGill

(14) M T Taylor, who graduated from McGill, in 1878, went to Royal Military College, in Kingston and introduced Kingston to the game of ice hockey—in 1879

Van Wagner supplied a copy of a story which appeared in the McGill University Gazette, December 1st, 1877, and which appears to be the first written description of the game It follows

"Hockey—what is the thing like? How many of those coming from the

greater mistake made Hockey is like shinney,' in being played with a peculiar stick and block, in that respect alone

"The rules of the Halifax Hockey Club, as they are called, are modeled after football rules Offside is strictly kept Charging in any way from behind is allowed, and so on

"Hockey is an exciting game, and one that admits as much skill as football The writer witnessed the first match of the University Club at Victoria Rink last year, and the pluck and skill of our team was wonderful, and in point of checking to use the lacrosse word, they far excelled their opponents The take who

Hockey continued to gain in favor in Montreal through the late 1870s and was introduced into Ottawa about 1880 In 1885 there was formed at Kingston the first of all the hockey leagues It comprised four clubs—Royal Military College, Queen's University, Kingston Athletics, and Kingston Hockey Club

The Ontario Hockey Association, governing body of the game, was founded in 1890 and the amateur sport made gigantic strides under its leadership

Lord Kilcoursie, later Lord Craven, visited Canada in 1890, witnessed a few hockey games and decided he would like to become an ice athlete So the boys tutored him, and finally he was made a member of the Rebels Hockey Club in the Ontario Amateur Hockey Association

When Lord Kilcoursie learned that the dashing daring lads battled for

nothing other than honor and glory, he communicated with his comrade, Lord Stanley, and suggested that the latter donate a prize. The result was 10 pounds sterling (\$50) from Lord Stanley, and this was used to purchase the Cup, now tarnished and battered, but still the most prized treasure in hockey.

Late in the 90's, hockey success in Canada became of such vital importance to communities that the moneyed people of the town pooled quite a few dollars, and influenced star players from elsewhere to join their teams. This plan continued beyond the turn of the 20th century, but the players still were insisting they were amateurs and should, in any emergency, be permitted that status.

There was, in retort, considerable bedeviling of those "amateurs," and, as a consequence, some of the leaders got together in 1906, formed an organization now known as the National Hockey League, announced that it was professional, and that all players would be paid salaries right out in the open.

On the Pacific Slope, a professional group organized itself into the Pacific Coast League in 1911, arranged a schedule, and went into action in the winter of 1911-12, all players being salaried.

At the end of 1911-12 play the Pacific Coast Championship team challenged the National Hockey winner for a duel "to decide possession of the Stanley Cup," which, at the time, was held by the Stanley Cup Trustees who were wondering what to do with it since all the great amateur teams had gone professional.

The Trustees of the Cup objected to offering it as a playoff trophy for the pros, claiming that the Cup was for amateur competition only. The "pro" leagues retaliated by pointing out that for many years the different clubs which won the Cup had been at least partly professional, and that a ruling to bar wholly professionalized teams from competition was hypocrisy.

While the debate existed, there wasn't an amateur club or league in Canada which put in a claim for the Cup. The Trustees, concluding the amateurs didn't want it, and that, even if they did, the winning amateur combination wouldn't be the greatest hockey team in Canada, yielded to the entreaty of the professionals.

Quebec, the championship club in the National Hockey League of 1911-12, defeated the Pacific Coast champion, and thus became the first fully recognized professional team to have possession of the Cup.

When amateur hockey regained prominence a few years later, the amateurs demanded return of the Stanley Cup. The pros refused. So the Allan Cup, donated in 1908 by Sir Montagu Allan, of Montreal, and which had little significance up to then, was raised to prominence, when it was decided that it would be the emblem of championship among the amateur teams.

The original National League, a professional organization, disbanded in 1916 and the present National Hockey League was organized in 1917.

with four clubs—Montreal Wanderers, Montreal Canadiens, Toronto Arenas and Ottawa Senators. The League became international in the 1924-25 winter when Boston took a franchise. In 1925-26 the New York Americans entered the circuit and in 1926-27 were followed by the N Y Rangers. A year earlier the league had adopted the following rules:

at the end of the regular season

me

the league, and the top four teams to play a series for the Cup

Hockey first was introduced into the U.S.A. in 1897-98 by a Brooklyn promoter. He imported two Canadian teams and sent them on tour. Play, of course, was outdoors. The winter was mild, the interest of the Americans even more so, and the tour quickly was abandoned.

Cleveland promoters built an indoor ice rink along in 1903 or 1906. Hockey was introduced there, and enjoyed certain popularity, enough to influence the building of other indoor rinks in different parts of the country, where hockey games were played.

But hockey remained rather obscure in the United States until Boston, and then New York, acquired franchises in the National League and international play started, since which time the arenas have bulged with capacity crowds.

STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

The hockey season begins in late autumn of one year and ends in the spring of the next. The playoffs follow.

The winners shown here—1894 to 1911 inclusive—were amateurs, since then professionals.

Montreal A A A—1894, 1902	Vancouver Millionaires—1915
Montreal Victorias—1895, 1897, 1898, 1899	Montreal Canadiens—1916, 1924, 1930, 1931, 1944
Winnipeg Victorias—1896, 1901	Seattle Metropolitans—1917
Montreal Shamrocks—1900	Toronto Arenas—1918
Ottawa Silver Seven—1903, 1904, 1905	Toronto St. Patrick's—1922
Montreal Wanderers—1906, 1907, 1908, 1910	Victoria Cougars—1925
Kenora Thistles—1907 *	N Y Rangers—1928, 1933, 1940
Ottawa Senators—1909, 1911, 1920, 1923, 1927	Boston Bruins—1929, 1939, 1941
Quebec Bull Dogs—1912, 1913	Toronto Maple Leafs—1932, 1942
Toronto—1914	Chicago Black Hawks—1934, 1938
	Montreal Maroons—1935
	Detroit Red Wings—1926, 1937, 1943

* Kenora won cup match in January. Montreal won in March playoff.

There were no playoffs in the year 1919, due to the flu epidemic in Seattle.

ALLAN CUP CHAMPIONS

AMATEURS

Ottawa Cliffsides—1908	Toronto Vars Grads—1927
Queens University—1909	Univ of Manitoba—1928
St Michael Call—1910	Montreal A A A—1930
Winnipeg Victorias—1911, 1912 1915	Winnipegs—1931
Winnipeg H C—1913	Toronto Nationals—1932
Regina Victorias—1914	Moncton Hawks—1933 1934
61st Batt, Winnipeg—1915	Halifax Wolverines—1935
Toronto Dentals—1917	Kimberly Dynamiters—1936
Kitchener Ont—1918	Sudbury Tigers—1937
Hamilton Tigers—1919	Trail Smoke Eaters—1938
Winnipeg Falcons—1920	Pt Arthur Bearcats—1939
Univ of Toronto—1921	Kirkland Lake Blue Devils—1940
Toronto Granites—1923 1923	Regina Rangers—1941
S St Marie Greyhounds—1924	Ottawa R C A F—1942
Port Arthur Ont—1925 1926, 1929	Ottawa Commandos—1943

OLYMPIC HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

1920—Winnipeg (Can) Falcons
 1924—Toronto Granites
 1928—Toronto Varsity Grads
 1932—Winnipeg
 1936—England All Star

FAMOUS HOCKEY PLAYERS

The great goalies have been George Vezina, Frankie Brumsek, C ("Tiny") Thompson Clint Benedict, "Chuck" Gardiner Hugh Lehman, "Happy" Holmes, Lorne Chabot, Roy Worters

The other stars of the game—centers, forwards, and defense men—have included Hod Stuart, Sprague Cleghorn, "Chung" Johnson, "King" Clancy, Eddie Gerard Frank Patrick, Eddie Shore, Mervyn ("Red") Dutton, Frank McGee, Russell Bowie Joe Malone, Murray Murdoch, Nels

Johnson, Frank Fredrickson, Si Griffis, "Duke" Keats, Bun Cook, Neil Colville.

BASIC RULES OF HOCKEY (ICE)

The standard size of a hockey ice rink is 200 feet in length, 85 feet wide. Most are smaller. This is because of the space limitations in the arenas where the game is played, but the majority come close to meeting the specifications.

The rink must be surrounded on all sides by a board wall, or wooden fence, between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 feet in height from the surface.

The goal nets shall be 10 feet out from the playing ends of the rink, and the balance of the rink (180 feet) shall be divided into three equal areas of 60 feet, marked by colored lines under the ice. One of these 60 feet areas shall be called the defending zone, the other at the opposite end of the rink, the attacking zone, while the 60 feet in the center is the neutral zone.

Six players make up a team—a center, two forwards, two defense men, and the goal keeper, who stands in front of the net, which is 4 feet in height and 6 feet wide. Between the posts of this net shall be a red line, which is the goal line, and a score is tabulated whenever the puck is driven over the line and into the net.

The puck shall be of vulcanized rubber, 1 inch thick, 3 inches in diameter.

The clubs are made of wood. The maximum length of the shaft is 53 inches while the blade maximum is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The blade shall not exceed 8 inches in height, except the goal keeper's, which may be 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A goal counts 1 point in scoring.

The game is divided into three periods of 20 minutes each, with 10 minute rest periods between. Goals are changed after each new period. If the game is tied at the end of the regular 60 minutes, an additional 10 minutes is played. If still tied, the game then ends in a tie.

In "sudden death" play of a tie, it means that the game continues until one team scores, which brings the game to an automatic close.

Substitutes may be made at any time.

The league championship is determined on the point system—not percentage. The winning team gets 2 points for victory, the loser scores nothing. In the event of a tie game, each team is credited with 1 point.

In individual scoring the player gets two points for putting puck into net, one if he has assisted in the scoring play.

The Referee is in complete control of the game, and his decisions are final. Assisting him are the Assistant Referee, two Umpires, the Time-keeper, Penalty Recorder and the Scorer.

HORSE RACING



It was a long time before he was able to make his way to the top of the hill.

whether the skeleton was that of a horse or of his relatives the ass and

before, remained a while—and again he was gone. He returned about 1,000,000 years ago, grown still larger, only to fade again. There is no further fossilized record of him until about 25,000 years ago. After which he once more vanished, and remain unknown on the North American Continent until the 16th Century when Hernando Cortez, the invader, brought him from Spain to Mexico. Some of those strayed, to become founders of the family of wild horses in Mexico.

Since creation this earth has undergone many surface changes due to convulsions. Continents split, and parts of them dropped beneath the sea, only to reappear again, either as vast islands, or as a definite part of another continent. This, the scientists say, explains why skeletons of horses appear in lands of one period, without the horse existing in such places in later ages.

The skeleton of the oldest horse known to science is on display in the museum of Amherst (Mass.) College. Its age is estimated at 45,000,000

years. Horses may have existed before then, but there are no fossils to prove it. This skeleton was resurrected in June, 1903, from the "Bad Lands" of Wyoming, near Grey. . . . of his students. Prof. B. . . . in 1937, called the ske-

Horse "Eohiphin Borealis" is 11 inches (not feet) in height, and is established definitely as a horse because of bone formations, single hoof, and other structure that classifies him.

The prehistoric horse long since has disappeared from life and remains only in fossil form. The oldest known breed of horse, of continuous existence, is the "Przewalski Wild Horse," an inhabitant of the Gobi desert region for at least 6,000 years. The next oldest breed which still exists is the horse of Northern Africa, founder of the thoroughbred family of today.

Until 1881 it was assumed that the horse of Arabia was the oldest. But in that year, Colonel N. W. Przewalski, while exploring in Gobi, picked up some skin and bones, studied them, was mystified, and had them packed and shipped back to Russia. The Colonel's first conclusion, reached while in the desert, was that the skin and bones were those of horses, yet the horse, up to then, never had been seen in those parts.

Put to test, the remains were identified by Russian scientists as being those of a complete horse, and the age of the skeleton was fixed at least 6,000 years. The excited Przewalski immediately returned to Gobi to hunt for live horses, knowing that if he found them, he would be possessor of living specimens of the oldest horse of continuous breeding.

The quest was successful. The Colonel captured more than a score of wild horses, which since have borne his name. He shipped them back to Russia. Comparison of them was made with the skeletons. They were identical—and thus the proof that the 6,000-year-old fossil was that of the Przewalski wild horse of today. This wild horse is about 53 inches high, with huge bones, and an enormous head, with legs much shorter, but far stronger, than any other breed.

Other explorations revealed an animal called the "Steppe Horse" inhabiting the high places of Mongolia. He never has been found outside the cold mountainous regions, and although he differs somewhat in conformation from the wild horse of the Gobi desert, it is believed that he is a descendant

"direction whence they came."

The generally accepted version relative to the known origin of domesticated horse, from which the thoroughbred springs, is this:

The shepherd kings of Egypt, a peaceful group, were succeeded by the ruthless Thebes, who conquered many nations and added them to the empire that was Egypt.

About 1500 B C the Theban kings attacked Libya a land of seafaring people who at one time had occupied almost the entire northern coast of Africa with the exception of the Delta of the Nile. Libya had surrendered territory gradually until in 1500 B C when the Thebes drove down upon them they were holding only a small portion of the land which once had been theirs. They had become an isolated people.

The Egyptians seeking booty which they might take back to their king noticed an animal unlike any they ever had seen before. It was the horse—diminutive as compared with the horse of today yet the exact species from which the modern race horse has been developed.

A hundred or more horses were seized and returned to Egypt by the victorious army. Their average height was 42 inches. They were presented to the king and it was explained to him the Libyans hitched these animals

The Libyan horse was far different in formation than any of the wild

the horse of Libya as the outcome of chance mating of the zebra or the ass with the wild horse. So there is—and ever will be—bafflement as to the exact beginning of this distinct breed of horse which came out of Libya into Egypt about 1500 B C.

Libyans of their horses and

They used the horses to haul

Other nations sought to buy

Then the

nation. They thus originated the practice of gelding the horse.

Perhaps the outstanding breeder of all time was Darius (522-485 B C) who while reigning in Egypt had more than 50,000 brood mares. Darius was first to concentrate in the effort to breed larger and stronger horses in the hope they could carry soldiers on their backs. In the time of Darius the horse was 13 to 13½ hands (42 to 46 inches) in height and weighed between 500 and 600 pounds. The thoroughbred today measures about 62 to 65 inches or thereabouts and the average well proportioned horse will weigh about 1050 pounds in racing prime.

The ambition of Darius never was realized. But those who followed him carried on the experiment. Inch by inch a taller horse—and a heavier stronger horse—was developed. Just who was first to ride a horse is not known. The saddle is mentioned as existing in crude form somewhat prior to 350 A D. Quite likely men rode bareback generations before then and probably the first horseback riding was in the third century.

But it remained for Mohammed (570-632 A D) to popularize horseback riding. Having founded a new religion, he was eager that his disciples carry the fundamentals of it to the far places, in the fastest possible time. So he mounted them on horses. The sight of the riders astride the horses created astonishment. The combination was held in awe and superstitious reverence, and the missionaries were given most eager audience, thus aiding the ambitions of Mohammed for converts.

The thoroughbred did not appear in numbers in Europe until the 8th Century, when the Arabs drove the Goths out of Spain and took control. They brought with them vast bands of Arabian horses, using them both for hauling and under saddle. Breeding farms were created in Spain and within 100 years the thoroughbred was well established. But those horses, like the pure Arabians of today, although far stronger than the original horses from Libya, were no more than 14 hands to 14½ hands (56 to 58 inches) tall.

The Arabian horses of the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries, incapable of distance. This much that he 1110 A D and proceeded to breed it with the slow but powerful mares which belonged to the ancient species of England and which date back 2500 to 3000 years in the matter of continuous existence.

The result of this mating was a horse that had strength and a certain speed, and of definite value in warfare. Henry promptly ordered more

For men - horses in England blood bred wishing fast horses of their own, imported Arabians and Moroccans, and the result was that England soon had both a new breed of horses, as the result of cross mating, and increasing numbers of pure Arabians, or Moroccans.

Owners of pure breeds finally became involved in friendly arguments as to which horse was faster, and which owner was the better rider. That marked the beginning of horse racing in England. There were no race courses. Men just plotted out four miles and that was the racing strip. The four mile route was the regulation racing distance because that had been the standard for chariot races of the Olympiads of more than 15 centuries earlier, and custom had maintained 4 miles as the perfect route for equine contests.

The first public race course ever built was the Smithfield Track in London, about 1174 A D. The date of its opening generally is regarded as the birthday of organized racing under saddle. Horsemen, not content merely to race only when Smithfield conducted an abbreviated meeting, scheduled

aces in their own neighborhoods. The popularity of these caused proprietors of fairs to arrange a race as a special feature of each program, and soon no fair throughout England was regarded as complete without at least one horse race.

Until 1512 they raced merely for the "glory of it." But in that year the promoters of the fair in Chester, England, which was a well established racing center, gave a wooden ball, festooned with flowers, as a prize to the winner—the first of the racing trophies. In 1540, a silver ball was substituted. Its value was 4 shillings (\$1). In 1607 some towns became very

and Robert Ambrye, its sheriff, was to put up the prize. He ordered a silver ball but rejected it as being of "inferior workmanship." The silversmith made another try—and once again Ambrye was not content. But the third ball suited him.

finishing third

The widowed Queen Anne of England (1702-1714) originated the sweepstakes idea—racing for a cash award. While her royal husband (King Ch.

par
lish

approval to the sport, encouraged it, and ran her horses in the important contests.

In 1703 Queen Anne put up a silver plate, worth about \$20 for the big race at Doncaster. Each year until 1710 her offering was the same. In 1710 she donated a gold cup (worth \$300) and fixed the rules for competition, which was limited to six horses each to carry 168 pounds best 2 heats-in-3 each heat to be of 4 miles. This race was greeted with so much praise that Queen Anne gave a \$500 gold cup to the winner of the 1711, 1712, and 1713 races. She ran her horse, Pepper, in the 1712 contest, and Mustard in 1713, but without success.

last year of her life. As owners of all starters put was agreed and thus cash stepped along and won

the first actual money race in horse racing history

of
Bu

mares should be selected as founders of a family of "thorough bred horses" meaning horses whose blood lines could be traced back directly to Arabia.

The first of three horses eventually decided upon was the Byerly Turk,

so called because he was owned by a man named Byerly, and was supposed to be of Barb origin. But it never has been clearly established whether this horse came from Turkey or Arabia. All that is known is that he was captured during the Irish wars in 1689, that he was put into the stud and, by the turn of the 18th Century, was producing horses with brilliant speed. All his children became successors in the founding of the Byerly Turk line of thoroughbred, most of them reproducing in Ireland.

The next was Darley's Arabian, so called because he was owned by a man named Darley, who had purchased him at Aleppo, a town in Syria, in about 1704 and had shipped him to his brother in York, England. The children of this Arabian were beautifully formed, had splendid endurance, and were very fast. So this Arabian was named as the second of the three stallions to which all thoroughbreds of today are traced.

The third is Godolphin's Arabian, although some insist that he was a Barb, meaning he was bred in Barbary which was the habitat of the Moors. This sire destined to become one of the three most famous in all the world had an amazing career.

Originally, he was sent as a gift by the Emperor of Morocco to King Louis XIV, of France. The Emperor regarded him as the finest horse in his country. He hoped that Louis would ride him and then retire him for breeding. But, for some unknown reason, Louis not only did not ride him and did not breed him but he either gave him away, or sold him. There is a lapse of several years in the history of this horse and then he reappeared.

lines and struck up a bargain with the owner. Coke purchased the horse for \$15 and shipped him to a Mr. Williams, who owned the James Coffee House in London and who was a breeder on a small scale.

Williams didn't think much of the gift. He spoke about the horse to a patron—Lord Godolphin. His Lordship examined the horse and, like Coke, recognized him as a pure Arabian. Godolphin offered to buy him from Williams, and Williams responded by giving the horse to Godolphin as an outright gift. Godolphin sent the stallion to his breeding farms and then forgot him until an emergency arose. He had intended breeding his mare Rexanna, to his best stallion but that stallion had taken sick. Rather than lose the opportunity to breed Rexanna, he mated her with the gift horse.

The result was a foal which was named Lath, and became a sensational performer. Immediately Godolphin started hunt for the ancestry of his gift stallion. He went to Williams, who communicated with Coke, who located the man who had sold the horse for \$15. Coke, using the information supplied, ran down all clues and finally learned that this was the stallion that an Emperor had given to a King.

When Godolphin's Arabian continued to sire remarkable horses, his name was used to complete the list of the three horses which would be founders of the thoroughbred family. England today recognizes no horse

as a thoroughbred that does not trace back to the Byerly, Darley, or Godolphin stallions

Late in the 18th Century, racing in England had become so popular and interest in the outcome of the contests so great, that a publication—the "English Racing Calendar"—was originated for the purpose of printing results. The "Calendar" was alone in the turf field until 1791, when the "English Stud Book" was created. The "Stud Book," in its beginning was not too particular about its listings. It was only necessary for a horse to have "performed creditably" on the turf to gain recognition. The "Stud Book" accepted all horses which had raced well upon the assumption that none but a well bred horse could race well.

Eventually, when the number of horses became greater, and there was much cross breeding, the "Stud Book" changed attitude. It determined that horses to be eligible for listing must be descended from one of the three lines—Byerly, Darley, or Godolphin. It tossed out all others, and now no horse gets mention in the "Stud Book" which is not related to one of the trio.

However, it is customary to refer to the outstanding descendant of each of these pioneers as the definite progenitors because it was not until their time that breeding in England became truly scientific. Those horses are

was a year of the total eclipse of the moon

The present day American tribe of Fair Play horses trace back to Matchem, by way of the sire West Australian. The Herod blood flows in the veins of all the descendants of Lexington, perhaps the grandest of

Racing gained greatly in popularity in England all through the 18th Century, but it had one great drawback as the breeding became intensified. All contests were at 4 miles and most races were on the heat system—best 2 out of 3. This meant that a horse had to run 8 miles and possibly 12 under saddle in a single afternoon, too gruelling a task for any but those which had reached 5, 6 or 7 years of age.

Breeders of race horses thus were placed in a position of supporting a

colts at 2 miles, one heat to decide." It attracted six entries and the event was won by St Leger's own horse, Sampson. The race had no name, but with its second running in 1777, was known as "St Leger's Race," and since then has been officially called the St Leger, oldest stakes race in the world.

1-1770-4 18th Earl of Derby. It is somewhat on the 18th of June to provide

He the distance to be one mile and a half, one heat to decide That race too, had no name, but quickly came to be called the 'Epsom Oaks,' in honor of his Lordship's estate at Epsom,—which is its name today The Earl's horse, Bridget, was winner of the first Oaks

In 1780, while continuing the Oaks as a race exclusively for fillies, the Earl established another It was to be at a mile and a half for "3 year old horses," meaning it was open to both sexes He didn't name that one either, but the public started to call it "Derby's race at Epsom" This was changed to 'Epsom's Derby,' and it still is so called in England, although around the world it is known as the "English Derby"

Although the distances of the St. Leger was fixed at 2 miles, and the Oaks and Derby at 1½ miles, they never have been run at those routes Due to measuring error, the first St Leger was over a course of 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards Another and later blunder made the Epsom distance 1 mile 881 yards instead of 1 mile 880 yards The same course was used when the Derby was originated The distance remains 1 mile 881 yards

Horses were non-existent on the modern North American continent until the arrival of Cortez in 1519 He brought with him many horses from Spain, most of them Arabians, or Barb's A great number escaped while he was sweeping westward through Mexico, and, by natural breeding they increased, starting the wild horse family in Mexico and Latin America

The horse family in what now is the U.S.A. was founded by the animals brought here in about 1540 by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, who rode northward from Mexico crossing the Rio Grande, to explore in a region which now is Kansas He took 260 horses along on that journey and practically all escaped These bred and multiplied They roamed north into Canada, south into Mexico and some of the Mexican horses came into the U.S.A., while some French Normans, a huge type taken into Canada by the French settlers, escaped and joined the horses in what became U.S.A. Thus the development of the wild horse of all sizes and shapes on the North American continent

The history of horse racing in what now is the U.S.A. begins in New York State, and not in Virginia, as was popularly supposed The first known turf clash in Virginia was on April 10, 1674, which was nine years after New York had put on a race of which there is detailed record

Col Richard Nicolls, who arrived in the American colony in 1664 as the first English Governor of New York, determined to start horse racing as one of his first acts In February 1665, after various conferences with his staff, he called a public meeting in what now is Hempstead, Long Island He declared that he had decided upon a series of horse races, and added

"These races shall not be so much for the divertisement of youth as for encouraging the bettering of the breed of horses which, through neglect has been impaired"

As a result of the conclave, a course was mapped out near Hempstead. It was called "The Newmarket Course." It is assumed that there was a race that year and also in 1666 and 1667. However, it is absolutely established

manufacture

On it is inscribed "1668 runn att Hampsted Plaines, March 25"

The initials of the maker are P V B, which might have meant Peter Van Brough, famous Albany silversmith of that era

Nothing on the dish establishes the identity of the winner, but a scroll on it, plus circumstances uncovered by a long investigation, would indicate that the victorious horse owner of 1668 was Captain Sylvester Salisbury,

'Newmarket Course' for two silver cups, and that the subscription "is one crown each, or its equivalent in good wheat,"—the first sweepstakes race in this country

Final proof that New York, and not Virginia, was the cradle of horse racing

He fath in Hempstead in 1664 Denton, returning to England in 1670, wrote of Long Island

"Toward the middle of the island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long and four broad, where you will find neither stick nor stone to hinder the horses' heels, or endanger them in their races and once a year the best horses in the land are brought hither to try their swiftness. The swiftest are rewarded with a silver cup"

There is argument among historians as to which was the first pure thoroughbred brought to the colony from England. One faction states

"Bully Rock was the first blooded English racing stallion shipped to this country, and 1730 is the approximate year. Bully Rock was bred to ordinary American mares for several seasons. In 1738, or 1739, there was shipped to this country an English race mare, named Bay Bolton. She was bred to Bully Rock in 1740, and the foal was the first thoroughbred born on American soil"

Another group ignores the existence of both Bully Rock and Bay Bolton and declares

"Sometime prior to 1750, Governor Ogle, of Maryland, owned a horse named Spark, which had been presented to him by Lord Baltimore, who also had imported Queen Mab, by Musgroves, a gray Arab mare, from England

Although New York pioneered horse racing in the U S A , Virginia gave it the greatest impetus through the 17th and into the 18th Centuries. Some of the races were just for the "fun of it," others were for trophies put up by some community which wished to feature an equine duel, but most of them were for side bets with only two horses competing.

There were at least five race tracks in Virginia in the 1680 s, and in the Virginia State Library, in Richmond, is a notice concerning a horse race that was run in Henrico County, October, 1678.

The following facts concerning early racing on this continent are reprinted from "Annals of American Sport," Vol. XV, "The Pageant of America," (c) Yale University Press.

'As early as 1750 the New York Postboy reported that 'upward of seventy chairs and chaises' and many more horses were carried across the Brooklyn ferry the day before the opening race at Newmarket (on Salisbury Plain Long Island).

"For less formal race meetings, especially those which settled disputes there were courses in Manhattan
gion of the Lispenard meadows
s maintained a private track

fronting on the Bowery

The Revolutionary War sent racing into eclipse for about a decade. Then the sport was revived and grew into higher and ever higher favor with the advent of the 19th Century. One of the chief reasons was that a better class of horses was appearing with each new year, and these by reducing the records were directing attention to the high speed of the horses.

Diomed, which had
t 20 then and it was
ie immediately pro-
family of thorough
ceeded to sire and continued for quite a few years.
breds destined to make history in America. Peace Maker, one of his foals,
ran 2 miles, in 1803, with 168 pounds aboard, in 3:54—a mark that stood for
20 years.

... of a horse known as
which
se had

beaten everything in the North, at distances ranging from 2 to 4 miles, and

American Eclipse and suggested a side bet of \$10,000. The owner of American Eclipse accepted.

Because public racing was prohibited in New York City then, but was permitted in Queens County, on Long Island, the Union Race Course in Queens was selected as the scene, the race to take place in 1823. The Southerners were to be permitted to ship as many horses as they chose, but had to announce the exact starter against American Eclipse 48 hours before the race.

Col William R. Johnson, of Petersburg, Va., heading the Southern syndicate, went North in the spring of 1823 with several of the fastest horses in the South. He watched all of them work and finally decided upon John Richards to speed it out with American Eclipse. But John Richards went lame on the eve of race day, and Johnson then nominated a horse named Henry, often referred to as Sir Henry.

Thousands of Southerners came North for the race and each was loaded with money to bet on the southern entry. The wagering reached a staggering volume, with John C. Stevens, part owner later on of the yacht "America" which won the famous race in 1851, risking a fortune. It was reported that 60,000 persons jammed into the course, and it has been estimated that more than \$1,000,000 was at stake on the outcome of the duel.

The race was on the heat system, best 2 out of 3, and the distance of each heat was the old fashioned route of 4 miles. To the consternation of the northerners, Henry won the first heat in 7:37½ which was such superlative speed that few horses of today can better it. American Eclipse took the

second heat. Instead of making the heavy plunge on the race itself, they had concentrated most of their bets on the outcome of the first heat, it

being that Henry was moving at a killing pace, refused to keep close to him in that first heat. He was saving American Eclipse for the second and third heats.

When the North wanted to wager the South on the second heat—and

sauntered back into the picture, with the suggestion for another North-South contest. The Colonel said he had been hearing a lot about Post Boy, which was champion of the

North, but that his friend, Col. John Crowell, of Alabama, had a much faster horse in John Bascombe. Another race was arranged another bet of \$10,000 each was made, Union Race Course once more was named as the site and the conditions were the same—best 2 out of-3, each heat to be 4 miles. Another enormous crowd attended.

This time the Northerners determined not to be out-slicked by the gentlemen from the South. They stipulated that the wager on the outcome of the race itself must be equal to that on the first heat. The smiling Southerners agreed. John Bascombe, of the "Sunny South," took the first heat in 7:49, and the second—and thus the race—in 7:57½.

Two other North-South contests featured racing in the 19th Century. The first was for the usual side bet of \$10,000 between Fashion, owned by William Gibbons, of New Jersey, and Boston, owned by Nathaniel Reeves, of Virginia. It was best 2 out of-3 heats of 4 miles each, with the Union Race Course as the scene. The race was on May 20, 1842, and Fashion, one of the really great American racers of the last century, won in straight heats, taking the first in 7:32, which was a new world's record, and the second in 7:45.

rued the act. Peytona won in straight heats, 1:39.4 and 1:40.4.

That just about ended the North-South racing—the Northerners being "broke" and the Southerners needing no more cash.

During all that activity around New York and in the "deep South," Kentucky was quietly moving into the focus of the racing spotlight. Early

portuned "the folks back home" (in Virginia) to move to Kentucky. Many did, bringing along their stallions and brood mares, and before the turn of the 19th century there was considerable horse racing on the streets of Lexington.

In 1793, the town trustees ruled horsemen off the main street—now South Broadway—because the charging horses frightened most of the citizens.

In 1797 there was erected outside of Lexington the first race track in Kentucky, known as "Williams Race Track." When this became too small and outmoded a new one was built, and was opened in 1828. It continued to operate until 1935—a span of 107 years.

was made imported small in practice all States except Kentucky.

However, along in 1869, when the war was over, racing resumed in many places where hostilities had brought a suspension. In communities where there had been no previous racing of consequence, tracks were constructed. Included was Pimlico, in Baltimore, in 1870, Fair Grounds, in New Orleans, in 1873, and Churchill Downs, in Louisville, in 1875. These, with Saratoga, are the four oldest tracks still in operation.

his 1864 meeting

A few years after the war was over, and conditions were returning to normal, racing was resumed in many places where hostilities had brought a suspension. In communities where there had been no previous racing of consequence, tracks were constructed. Included was Pimlico, in Baltimore, in 1870, Fair Grounds, in New Orleans, in 1873, and Churchill Downs, in Louisville, in 1875. These, with Saratoga, are the four oldest tracks still in operation.

Soon after the turn of the 20th Century, with racing popular and booming throughout the land, a "reform wave" began to sweep toward it. It engulfed one State by the reformers, tracks along the Pacific Coast land and Kentucky, were left

Kentucky showed the national political storm coming into 1903, but a

was president. It ruled that bookmakers could not operate at the spring meeting of 1903. Col. Matt J. Winn, operating chieftain at the Downs, met this by digging a few pari-mutuel machines out of store houses, where they had been for about a generation, and restoring them to operation for Kentucky Derby day 1903. The enemies were powerless to stop the operation of those machines, because there was an innocent sounding law, drafted more than 30 years earlier, which legalized their use.

When Colonel Winn put the machines into action, his thought was that they were just an emergency measure to be used until the civic storm was over, and the bookmakers could be restored to their stores. But before the hostile politicians had been voted out of office, the pari-mutuel method of wagering had caught popular fancy in Louisville. They remained at Churchill Downs and the bookmakers never came back.

In 1910, during the Saratoga meeting, the legislature in New York

Maryland, placed on a precarious spot early in 1914, because of the attack on the bookmaking system operating at Pimlico, saved itself by ruling out the books and installing pari-mutuel machines, after studying their workings at Churchill Downs.

Maryland and Kentucky were the only racing States in 1912. In 1913, the late August Belmont, of New York, decided to restore racing in New York with the oral system of wagering. This meant that bookmakers operated furtively, as did the wagering players. No money was passed, no receipts given for a bet. The player asked the odds against the horse of his choice, the bookmaker whispered back. If the odds were acceptable, the player announced how much he wished to wager. The next day they met, and the loser paid off to the winner.

There was official opposition, and some arrests for a while. Then the lawmakers began to relent. Arrests ceased. Soon the antis disappeared. Racing and wagering had come back to New York, and, in time, legislative action made it possible for bookmakers to operate again from their old stalls.

Elsewhere, the story was much the same. Opposition to race track wagering either ceased completely, or mellowed into tolerance. Soon legislatures were approving the pari mutuel form of wagering, bookmaking went out completely, and, as 1944 dawned, horses were permitted to run, and patrons privileged to bet—by an act of the lawmakers—in the following 23 States:

Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia.

Thoroughbred racing, the target for "reformers" through so many generations in America, not only had survived a succession of vicious onslaughts, but, in 1943, reached an all time peak of prosperity and popularity, despite the severe handicap of war time restrictions.

Betting is the chief ingredient in the sport for the spectator. Because this is so, the anti gambling faction has so often tried to kill the sport. At times, it has foisted its will upon the game, when assisted by legislative support. But, as one preacher pointed out: "Gambling has been going on since the world began. It will continue until the world's end. Hypercritical denunciations, and legislative enactments periodically slow horse racing for a while, but that's all it does, just slows it for a while."

In the years before the existence of State racing commissions, tracks in the South and the Middle West banded together in associations, which arranged the racing dates, made the rules, etc. for their territory. Conspicuous were the American Turf Association and the Western Turf Association, which disbanded when racing was killed in so many States, and which never reorganized.

The Jockey Club, of New York, which, 20 years ago, had sole supervision over New York racing, and the New York Racing Commission along in the background, have performed the regulatory functions of the Jockey Club have been taken over by the Commission, but the Jockey Club still retains control of the Stud Book, and registration of horses and colors must be made with it.

All of the State racing Commissions are members of the National Association of State Racing Commissions and have annual meetings to bring any local problems to national attention

The track operators have their own organization—the Thoroughbred with headquarters in New York Thoroughbred Breeders Com

The Turf Committee of America, in New York is made up of representatives of all parts of racing—State Racing Commissions, the Jockey Club track owners, breeders horsemen, etc

And so, this is horse racing in modern U S A

FAMOUS STAKES RACES—U S A

originated in 1875 and never has lapsed

The distance was a mile and a half from 1875 to 1895 inclusive, and the record was made by Spokane, 2 34½ in 1889 Beginning in 1896 the distance has been a mile and a quarter record 2 01 2/5 by Whirlaway, 1941

The Kentucky Derby now is the richest of all 3 year old stakes races The record gross value was \$88,700, in 1944 of which the winning Pensive earned \$64 075

The Preakness, run at Pimlico (Md) is older than the Derby, having had its inaugural in 1873 However it lapsed from 1889 to 1909 The

The third illustrious stakes race to complete the "Triple Crown," is the Belmont Stakes Its first running was in 1867, but the chain of continuity was broken when there was no New York racing in 1912 and 1913 The distance has been subjected to changes but now is standardized at a mile and a half The richest of the Belmonts was that of 1930 when the owner of Gallant Fox received \$66 040

The richest of all the races in America, prior to 1942, when the government took over the track for war purposes, was the Santa Anita Handicap, in California

The year was the record for a 3 year old colt was set by Secretariat in 1973

The Kentucky Derby is the richest of all 3 year old stakes races The record gross value was \$88,700, in 1944 of which the winning Pensive earned \$64 075

ings are not eligible

The race was originated in 1888, and first run at Sheepshead Bay. From its beginning, it has been one of the richest of all American stakes races, and, on many occasions, has been the richest.

The value for the first running in 1888, won by Proctor Knott, was \$40,900, the lowest was \$15,060 in 1913, the first year of revival of racing in New York. Whichone was winner of the richest of all Futurities, that of 1929, when the value was \$105,730.

TRIPLE CROWN OF RACING

The "Triple Crown" consists of three races for 3-year olds—the Belmont stakes, Kentucky Derby and Preakness stakes. The Belmont now is at 1½ miles, the Derby at 1¼ miles, the Preakness at 1 3/16.

Only six horses have won all three races. They are: Sir Barton (1919), Gallant Fox (1930), Omaha (son of Gallant Fox), 1935, War Admiral (1937), Whirlaway (1941), Count Fleet (1943).

BELMONT STAKES WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1867	Ruthless	\$1,850	1897	Scottish Chieftain	\$3,550
1868	General Duke	2,800	1898	Bowling Brook	7,810
1869	Fenian	3,350	1899	Jean Bereaud	9,445
1870	Kingfisher	3,750	1900	Ildrum	14,790
1871	Harry Bassett	5,450	1901	Commando	11,595
1872	Joe Daniels	4,500	1902	Masterman	13,220
1873	Springbok	5,200	1903	Africander	12,283
1874	Saxon	4,200	1904	Delhi	11,575
1875	Calvin	4,450	1905	Tanya	17,240
1876	Algerine	3,700	1906	Burgomaster	22,700
1877	Cloverbrook	5,200	1907	Peter Pan	22,785
1878	Duke of Magenta	3,850	1908	Colin	22,765
1879	Spendthrift	4,250	1909	Joe Madden	24,550
1880	Grenada	2,800	1910	Sweep	9,700
1881	Saunterer	3,000	1913	Prince Eugene	2,825
1882	Forester	2,600	1914	Luke McLuke	3,025
1883	George Kinney	3,070	1915	The Finn	1,825
1884	Panique	3,150	1916	Friar Rock	4,100
1885	Tyrant	2,710	1917	Hourless	5,800
1886	Inspector II	2,720	1918	Johren	8,950
1887	Hanover	2,900	1919	Sir Barton	11,950
1888	Sir Dixon	3,440	1920	Man o' War	7,950
1889	Eric	4,960	1921	Grey Lag	8,650
1890	Burlington	8,560	1922	Pillory	39,200
1891	Foxford	5,070	1923	Zev	38,000
1892	Patron	6,610	1924	Mad Play	42,650
1893	Comanche	5,310	1925	American Flag	38,500
1894	Henry of Navarre	6,680	1926	Crusader	45,550
1895	Belmar	2,700	1927	C lance Shot	60,910
1896	Hastings	3,025	1928	Vito	63,430

BELMONT STAKES WINNERS—Cont nued

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1929	Blue Larkspur	\$59 650	1937	War Admiral	\$38 030
1930	Gallant Fox	66 040	1938	Pasteurized	34,530
1931	Twenty Grand	58 770	1939	Johnstown	37 070
1932	Faureno	55 120	1940	Bimelech	35 030
1933	Hurry off	49 490	1941	Whirlaway	39 770
1934	Peace Chance	43 410	1942	Shut Out	44 520
1935	Omaha	35 480	1943	Count Fleet	35 340
1936	Granville	29 800	1944	Bound ng Home	55 070

Distance 1½ miles 1867 1874 inc 1½ miles 1875 1889 inc 1½ miles 1890 1892 inc 1½ miles 1893 1894 inc 1½ miles 1895 1½ miles 1896 1903 inc 1½ miles 1904 1905 inc 1½ miles 1906 1925 inc 1926 and since 1½ miles

KENTUCKY DERBY WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1875	Aristides	\$2 850	1910	Donau	\$4 850
1876	Vagrant	2 950	1911	Meridian	4 850
1877	Baden Baden	3 300	1912	Worth	4 850
1878	Day Star	4 050	1913	Doneraul	5 475
1879	Lord Murphy	3 550	1914	Old Rosebud	9 125
1880	Fonso	3 800	1915	Regret	11 450
1881	Hindoo	4 410	1916	George Smith	9 750
1882	Apollo	4 560	1917*	Omar Khayyam	16 600
1883	Leonatus	3 760	1918	Exterminator	14 700
1884	Buchanan	3 990	1919	Sir Barton	20 825
1885	Joe Cotton	4 630	1920	Paul Jones	30 875
1886	Ben Ali	4 890	1921	Behave Yourself	38 450
1887	Montrose	4 200	1922	Morvich	46 775
1888	Macbeth II	4 740	1923	Zev	53 600
1889	Spokane	4 970	1924	Black Gold	52 775
1890	Riley	5 460	1925	Flying Ebony	52 950
1891	Kingman	4 680	1926	Bubbling Over	50 075
1892	Azra	4,230	1927	Whiskery	51 000
1893	Lookout	4 090	1928	Reigh Count	55 375
1894	Chant	4 020	1929	Clyde Van Dusen	53 950
1895	Halma	2 970	1930	Gallant Fox	50 725
1896	Ben Brush	4 850	1931	Twenty Grand	48 725
1897	Typhoon II	4 850	1932	Burgoo King	57 350
1898	Plaudit	4 850	1933	Brokers Tip	48 925
1899	Manuel	4 850	1934	Cavalcade	28 175
1900	Lieut Gibson	4 850	1935	Omaha	39 525
1901	Hus Em nence	4 850	1936	Bold Venture	37 725
1902	Alan a Dale	4 850	1937	War Admiral	52 050
1903	Judge Humes	4 850	1938	Lawrin	47 050
1904	Elwood	4 850	1939	Johnstown	46 350
1905	Agile	4 850	1940	Gallahadion	60 150
1906	Sir Huon	4 850	1941	Whirlaway	61,275
1907	Pink Star	4 850	1942	Shut Out	64,225
1908	Stone Street	4 850	1943	Count Fleet	60 725
1909	Wintergreen	4 850	1944	Pensive	64 675

* Imported

Distance 1875 1895 inc 1½ miles 1896 and since 1½ miles Record 1½ miles Spokane (1889) 2 34% Record 1½ miles, Whirlaway (1941) 11 01 2/5

PREAKNESS STAKES WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1873	Survivor	—	1918	Jack Hare Jr	\$11,250
1874	Culpepper	—	1919	Sir Barton	24 500
1875	Tom Ochiltree	—	1920	Man o' War	23 000
1876	Shirley	—	1921	Broomspan	43 000
1877	Cloverbrook	—	1922	Pillory	51 000
1878	Duke of Magenta	—	1923	Vigil	52 000
1879	Harold	\$2 550	1924	Nellie Morse	54 000
1880	Grenada	2 000	1925	Coventry	52 700
1881	Saunterer	1 950	1926	Display	53 625
1882	Vanguard	1,250	1927	Bostonian	53 100
1883	Jacobus	1 635	1928	Victorian	60 000
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	1 905	1929	Dr Freeland	57 325
1885	Tecumseh	2 160	1930	Gallant Fox	51 975
1886	The Bard	2 050	1931	Mate	48,225
1887	Dunbine	1 675	1932	Burgoo King	50 375
1888	Refund	1 185	1933	Head Play	26 850
1889	Buddhist	1 130	1934	High Quest	25 175
1909	Effendi	3,225	1935	Omaha	25 325
1910	Layminster	3 300	1936	Bold Venture	27 325
1911	Watervale	2 700	1937	War Admiral	45 600
1912	Colonel Holloway	1 450	1938	Dauber	51 675
1913	Buskin	1 670	1939	Challedon	53 710
1914	Holiday	1 355	1940	Bumelech	53 230
1915	Rhine Maiden	1,275	1941	Whirlaway	49 365
1916	Damrosch	1 380	1942	Alsab	58 175
1917	Kalitan	4 800	1943	Count Fleet	43 190
1918	War Cloud	12 250	1944	Pensive	60 075

Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles prior 1889 $1\frac{1}{4}$ in 1889 1 mile in 1909, 1910 not run in two divisions 1918 $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in 1911 1924 inc $1\frac{1}{4}$ since

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP WINNERS

The Santa Anita Handicap richest of all races was the successor to the Agua Caliente Handicap, which succeeded the pioneer Coffroth Handicap on the Pacific Slope. The distance for each was $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles the races were open to 3 year olds and older. The winners were

COFFROTH HANDICAP WINNERS

Race run at Tijuana Mexico

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1917	Sasin	\$1 000	1925	Atherstone	\$56 425
1918-1919-1920	not run		1926	Carearis	70 700
1921	Be Frank	14 775	1927	Sir Harry	84 400
1922	Mulciber	15 000	1928	Crystal Pennant	92 700
1923	Rebuke	29 475	1929	Golden Prince	98,250
1924	Runstar	43 650			

AGUA CALIENTE HANDICAP WINNERS

Run at new Agua Caliente Track

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1930	Victorian	\$98 250	1933	Gallant Sir	\$24 200
1931	Mike Hall	100 000	1934	Gallant Sir	23 300
1932	Phar Lap	50 500			

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP WINNERS

Run at Santa Anita track (Calif.)

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1935	Azucar	\$108 400	1939	Kayak II	\$91 100
1936	Top Row	104 600	1940	Seabiscuit	78 650
1937	Rosemont	90 700	1941	Bay View	89 860
1938	Stagehand	91 450			

Not run since 1941 Government took over track for war purposes

FUTURITY (BELMONT) STAKES WINNERS

For 2 year olds

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1888	Proctor Knott	\$40 900	1917	Papp	\$15 600
1889	Chaos	54 500	1918	Dunboyne	23 360
1890	Potomac	67 675	1919	Man o War	26 650
1891	His Highness	61 675	1920	Step Lightly	35 870
1892	Morello	40 450	1921	Bunting	39 700
1893	Domino	48 855	1922	Sally s Alley	47 550
1894	The Butterflies	49 710	1923	St James	64 810
1895	Requital	53 190	1924	Mother Goose	65 730
1896	Ogden	43 790	1925	Pompey	58 480
1897	L'Alouette	34,290	1926	Scapa Flow	65 980
1898	Martmas	36 610	1927	Anita Peabody	91 790
1899	Chacornac	30 630	1928	High Strung	97 990
1900	Ballyhoo Bey	33 580	1929	Whichone	105 730
1901	Yankee	36 850	1930	Jamestown	99 600
1902	Savable	44 500	1931	Top Flight	94 780
1903	Hamburg Belle	38 600	1932	Kerry Patch	88 690
1904	Artful	40 830	1933	Singing Wood	81 700
1905	Ormondale	32 960	1934	Chance Sun	77 510
1906	Electioneer	36 880	1935	Tintagel	66 450
1907	Cohn	26 640	1936	Pompoon	55 630
1908	Maskette	26 110	1937	Menow	56 800
1909	Sweep	24 100	1938	Porter s Mite	57 045
1910	Novelty	25 360	1939	Bimelech	57 710
1913	Pennant	15 060	1940	Our Boots	58 800
1914	Trojan	16 010	1941	Some Chance	57 900
1915	Thunderer	16 590	1942	Occupation	57 690
1916	Campfire	17,340	1943	Occupy	55 765

FAMOUS THOROUGHBREDS

Opinions differ as to which was the greatest American foaled thoroughbred one faction favoring Man o War, another voting for Exterminator with Sysonby gathering a few votes

point out that almost all the horses he had to beat are now among the forgotten.

But admirers of Samuel Riddle's great color bearer retort that during his two years he established five American track records which was testimony of his greatness especially since in none of these was he really pressed by competition and thus never had to call on his ultimate burst of speed. His world's record of 2 11 5 for 1 1/2 miles made in 1920 still stands.

Exterminator's career was different. He raced from the time he was 2 until he was 9—and was a stakes racer always. He won 50 out of 100 official starts was second 17 times and third on 17 other occasions. When he was a youngster he met youngsters and whipped them. While still comparatively young he was asked to beat the oldsters as well as those in his own class. He did that. As he grew older he competed with the older horses and also the much younger horses—and defeated them.

He had a big succession of trainers he found all sizes and types of jockeys on his back all with different temperaments and different riding methods. He won in the wind the rain the sleet and in the wilting sun.

he was being coddled. He was still a keen racer a winning horse when his owner W. S. Kilmer decided he had earned a life of ease and retired him.

Some of the old timers rate Sysonby as the fastest of all the horses and the greatest. They point out that he won 14 of his 15 starts before his career was abruptly ended and that he earned \$184,438 which was fabulous money in his generation and that during his heyday he met some of the most brilliant of all the performers.

Other famous American horses are

Whirlaway top money winner of all time Count Fleet, the sensational 3 year old of 1913 Equipoise holder of the one mile record Roamer who was the "mule and a quarter" of 1915.

mate mule and a quarter record of 2 00 4/5

Also Commodo Ben Hilday The Parader Lamplighter Twenty Grand a speed marvel at 2 and even more of a speed marvel at 3 Gallant Fox winner of more money in a single season than any other horse Omaha

his almost equally gifted son, Alsab, picked up for \$700, and developed into a champion, Sun Beau, touched with genius

Also, Seabiscuit, holder of the money winning crown, until Whirlaway deposed him, Zev, winner of 23 of his 43 starts, Salvator, Tenny, Dick Welles, Savable, Clifford, Henry of Navarre, Dobbins, Don Alonzo, Whiskbroom II, Blue Larkspur, Discovery, War Admiral, the diminutive son of Man o' War

weight-carrying
Victorian, Mor
Count, sire of (

Also Johnstn
horse, Toro, K
Barton, Omar

Fitz Herbert, Irish Lad, Billy Kelly, Africander, Fair Play, Los Angeles, Yo Tambien, Dark Secret, Borrow, Ornament, Jack Atkin, Tournament, Hermis, The Porter, Yankee, Sir Martin, Banquet, Tea Tray, Imp, Ladkin,

Old Rosebud,
Briar, Balko,

Cudgel, Ben Ali, Eternal, Ben Brush, McChesney Rey el Santa Anita, Leochares, Ogden, Halma, Jamestown and The Minute Man, who beat McChesney, as a 2 year old at Sheepshead Bay, a mile in 1 37 1/5

Included among the great fillies and race mares were

Top Flight, holder of the world's record for money earned as a 2 year old by any sex horse \$219 000 in 1931, Regret, the only filly to win the Kentucky Derby, Molhe McCarthy, great distance running mare, Miss Woodford, champion of her time, Blue Girl, Eugenia Burch, Beldame, Colonial Girl, Hamburg Belle, Lady Amelia, Maskette, Artful Fierenzi, Fair Star, Pan Zareta, Waterblossom, The Butterflies, Startle, Careful, Flamma, Viva America, Glade, Princess Doreen, Black Maria Mata Hari, Bateau, Nellie Flag, Cleopatra, Anita Peabody, Nellie Morse, Prudery, Handy Mandy, Alcibiades, Easter Stockings, Rose of Sharon, Suntica, Paradisical, Flying Lil, Numba Jacola, Edith Cavell Snowflake, Black Helen, Petrify, Level Best, Miss Dogwood, Vagrancy, Mar Kell, Miss Keeneland, and Twilight Tear, great as a 2 year old in 1943, and a sensational performer at 3 in 1944

FAMOUS JOCKEYS

Tod Sloan wasn't the greatest jockey of all time, but he was the most publicized. Tod started his career in the U S A, completed it in England, and was always in the spotlight.

Sloan, with legs that were abnormally short, popularized the short stirrups. He leaned well over onto the neck of his horse, and this became known as the "monkey crouch," in England, which first scoffed at the style but when Sloan rode consistently to victory, was adopted by English riders

Sloan was a great judge of prices. He was a strategist on a horse. He was daring to an extreme. He had the greatest pair of hands ever owned by a jockey. He used them to control the wildest horses, he was a crack billiardist, a near champion with a rifle.

Charles Verplank was the pioneer of the short stirrup which Sloan made famous.

Many veterans regard Isaac Murphy, the oddly named negro jockey, as the greatest. Murphy was at his best between 1884 and about 1890 and had perhaps the highest winning average of them all. Almost all his riding was done in the South and Middle West until the late 1880's. Then he went on to New York and performed sensationally there. He added to his fame by his wonderful handling of Salvator and Freeland.

Ed ("Snapper") Garrison is another immortal. He had a habit of saving the energy of his horse for the run through the stretch. He always came like a whirlwind as he flashed past the stands. His finishes were so spectacular and so often repeated that it has been customary since his time to

"Garrison finish"
with a front running horse. If
lead Garrison seemed unable

Some pioneers are inclined to brush aside claims for Sloan, Murphy and Garrison and to insist that Jimmy McLaughlin was the greatest of all jockeys. He was keen, resourceful, a judge of pace, a sarcastic, fighting little man who never knew the feeling of fear but implanted it in many riders' hearts.

Earl Sando generally is regarded as the best jockey development of the last 25 years. He first gained acclaim while riding for Commander J. K. L. Ross of Canada. Then he shifted to Harry Sinclair's Rancocas Stable. He completed his major career in the colors of William Woodward's Belair Plant.

388
winners—still the one season mark. In 1907 he came back with 334. Vincent Powers had 324 winners in 1908, always was a star flat race jockey, and when he grew too heavy took to riding steeplechase horses with equal success.

Among the other jockeys who were listed as great are

Eugene Hildebrand, Winnie O'Connor, Jimmy Winkfield, Willie Simms, Fred Taral, Willie Shaw, Dick Clawson, Danny Maher, Sam Doggett, Jack Martin, Eddie Martin, John Lamley, Jimmie Lamley, Arthur Redburn, Andy Hamilton, Jimmy McLaughlin, Willie Dugan, Eddie Dugan, Otto Wonderly, Herman Radtke, J. ("Soup") Perkins, G. Covington, Tommy Burns, Dave Nicol, George M. Odom.

Also Willie ("Daredevil") Fitzpatrick, "Monk" Overton, Alonzo Clayton, Johnny Reiff, Lester Reiff, Charlie Reiff, J. Stovall, Isaac Lewis, H. ("Iceman") Spencer, Roscoe Troyler.

Also, Roscoe Goose, Frankie Robinson, Johnny Maiben J McCabe, Carol Shilling, Jimmy B. A. J. C. L. M. C. Borel, Willie Knapp, Mark Ensor, J McCabe, Johnny Lo McAtee, "Sonny" Workman, Eddie Ambrose, "Chuck" Lang, Ted Rice, Ivan Parke, Albert Johnson, Wilhe Crump, Johnny McTaggart, Eddie Taplin, Tommy McTaggart, Joe Notter, Clarence Kummer, Clarence Turner, R Lyne,

Sammy Renick, Jack Westrope

FAMOUS TRAINERS

The following trainers have won the national championship for saddling the past 35 years
 w J Joyner (1908), H Guy Bedwell
) F Ernest (1910), K Spence (1918,
 1919 and 1920 in tie with S A Clopton), Sam C Hildreth (1921, 1927),
 J Duggan
 928), Lloyd
 32), Hirsch
 943) Dave

Womeldorff (1940)

Other well known trainers include

"Sunny Jim" Fitzsimmons trainer for Belair Stud Ben Jones, of Calumet Farm
 Hirsch
 train
 Heale
 M O

Lou Schaefer and B Hernandez, who formerly were jockeys Also the Christmas brothers of Maryland—B F, E A and J Y—Matt Brady, T D Grimes, J P ("Sammy") Smith, Preston Burch, Shelby Burch, R A Coward, W Booth, W T ("Fatty") Anderson, G Philpot, B Parke, M Jolly, Frank J Kearns, Harry Unna W Hurley, G W Ogle

Also Clyde Van Dusen, J Zoeller, William Garth, Fred Burley, Hanly Webb, James Rowe Jr, B S Michell, C T Patterson, C E ("Boots") Durnell, Ed Corrigan, John Morris, Peter Coyne, George Ham, Tice Hutsell Eugene Leigh Green B Morris Hardy Campbell T P Hayes, Frank Weir, Byron McClelland Frank Taylor, D C Leary, W H Fizer, G Alexandra Lloyd Gentry, T J Healey, and Kimball Patterson

Also, H J ("Dick") Thompson, who saddled four Kentucky Derby

Sloan was a great judge of paces. He was a strategist on a horse. He was daring to an extreme. He had the greatest pair of hands ever owned by a jockey. He used them to control the wildest horses, he was a crack billiardist, a near champion with a rifle.

Charles Verplank was the pioneer of the short stirrup which Sloan made famous.

Many veterans regard Isaac Murphy, the oddly named negro jockey, as the greatest. Murphy was at his best between 1884 and about 1890, and had perhaps the highest winning average of them all. Almost all his riding was done in the South and Middle West until the late 1880's. Then he went on to New York and performed sensationally there. He added to his fame

tacular, and so often repeated that it has been customary since his time to refer to any ding dong race climax as a "Garrison finish."

Garrison oddly enough had little luck with a front running horse. If his mount was wry flying and into a big lead, Garrison seemed unable to conserve the stamina of his horse.

Some pioneers are inclined to brush aside claims for Sloan, Murphy and Garrison and to insist that Jimmy McLaughlin was the greatest of all jockeys. He was keen, resourceful, a judge of pace, a sarcastic, fighting little man who never knew the feeling of fear, but implanted it in many rider's hearts.

He completed his major career in the colors of William Woodward's Belair stud, riding Gallant Fox to 9 victories in 10 starts in 1930 which gave Gallant Fox the record one year earnings of \$308,275.

Walter Miller was a fine race rider. In 1905 he brought home 888 winners—still the one season mark. In 1907 he came back with 334. Vincent Powers had 324 winners in 1908, always was a stir flat race jockey, and, when he grew too heavy took to riding steeplechase horses with equal success.

Among the other jockeys who were listed as great are

Eugene Hildebrand, Winnie O'Connor, Jimmy Winkfield, Willie Summs, Fred Taral, Willie Shaw, Dick Clawson, Dinny Maher, Sam Doggett, Jack Martin, Eddie Martin, John Limley, Jimmie Lamley, Arthur Hibern, Andy Hamilton, Jimmy McLaughlin, Willie Dugan, Eddie Dugan, Otto Wonderly, Herman Radtke, J. ("Soup") Perkins, G. Covington, Tommy Burns, Dave Nicol, George M. Odom.

Also, Willie ("Daredevil") Fitzpatrick, "Monk" Overton, Alonzo Clayton, Johnny Reiff, Lester Reiff, Charlie Reiff, J. Stovall, Isaac Lewis ("Ice-man") Spencer, Roscoe Troxler.

Also, Roscoe Goose, Frankie Robinson, Johnny Maiben, J McCabe, Carol Shilling, Jimmy Butwell, Andy Schuttinger, Mack Garner, C Borel, Willie Knapp, Mark Fator, Laverne Fator, E Fator, Buddy Ensor, J McCabe, Johnny Loftus, Johnny Callahan Linus ("Pony") McAtee, "Sonny" Workman, Eddie Ambrose, "Chuck" Lang, Ted Rice, Ivan Parke, Albert Johnson, Wilhe Crump, Johnny McTaggart, Eddie Taplin, Tommy McTaggart, Joe Notter, Clarence Kummer Clarence Turner, H Lyne,

Basil James, Johnny Gilbert, Con McCreary "Moose" Peters, Lou Schaefer, Sammy Renuck, Jack Westrope

FAMOUS TRAINERS

The following are the national champions for saddling
 Guy Bedwell
 pence (1918,
 1919 and 1920 in tie with S A Clopton), Sam C Hildreth (1921, 1927),

Gentry (1929), J D Mikel (1931), George Alexandra (1932) Hirsch Jacobs (1933 1934, 1935, 1936 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943), Dave Womeldorf (1940)

Other well known trainers include

"Sunny Jim" Fitzsimmons, trainer for Belair Stud Ben Jones, of Calumet Farm, who trained Whurlaway, Don Cameron, trainer of Count Fleet, Max Hirsch, of King Ranch, John M Caver, Greentree Stable August Swenke, trainer of Alsab, H O Higdon, Woolford Farms Frank Catrone, J A Healey, J W Healy, Roy Waldron, C Wilhelm Also Earl Sande George M Odom, Roscoe Goose, Andy Schuttinger, Clarence Buxton, Jack Howard Lou Schaefer and B Hernandez, who formerly were jockeys Also the Christmas brothers of Maryland—B F, E A and J Y—Matt Brady, T D Grimes, J P ("Sammy") Smith, Preston Burch Shelby Burch R A Coward, W Booth, W T ("Fatty") Anderson, G Philpot, B Parke, M Jolly, Frank J Kearns, Harry Unna, W Hurley G W Ogle

Also,
 Webb, E ("Boots")
 Durnel, ge Ham, Tice
 Hutsell, T P Hayes,
 Frank, W H Fizer,
 G Ale, tterson

Also, H J ("Dick") Thompson, who saddled 1941 Kentucky Derby

winners for E. R. Bradley, "Whistlin' Bob" Smith, J. P. Jones, Steve Judge, Paul Codd, "Silent Tom" Smith, M. Lowenstein, J. H. McCoolle, Mose Shapoff, A. G. Tarn, M. Weil, Howard Wells, Euall Wyatt, Phil Bieber, J. Lowenstein, M. Jolley, F. P. Letellier, John H. Partridge, Dewey Bentham, A. G. Robertson, G. E. Phillips, Mose Goldblatt, Clyde Phillips, J. L. Oglesby, Ed Haughton, G. C. Winfrey, J. R. Gregory, H. O. Simmons, R. McIlvain, Freddie Hopkins, Louis Feustel, J. P. Headley, George Conway, J. H. ("Bud") Stotler, H. L. Fontaine, W. C. Weint, Tom McCreery, T. H. Heard Jr., L. Haymaker, A. A. Baron, W. F. Mulholland

STEEPLECHASE RACING

The first jumping race on U. S. A. soil was a hurdle race in 1834, at the Washington (D. C.) Jockey Club.

Steeplechase and hurdle races never have found much favor with the American public. They were built in many of the tracks of other days, and in some of the more modern plants, but were abandoned and jumping races have been continued only at these major tracks: Belmont, Aqueduct and Saratoga, in New York; Delaware Park, near Wilmington, Pimlico, Laurel, Havre de Grace, in Maryland, and Agua Caliente, in Mexico.

However, a great many hunt clubs are bonded in the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and they feature steeplechasing and hurdling at their meets.

The most important jumping races held annually in the United States before some were cancelled out because of the war, were

Belmont Handicap—originated 1897, run at Belmont, record value, \$12,050, in 1930.

Charles L. Appleton Memorial Cup—4 year olds and up, 2 miles, originated 1922, run at Belmont, record value, \$6,325, in 1923.

Chevy Chase Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, originated 1911, run at Laurel, record value, \$6,100, in 1931.

Corinthian Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2 miles, originated 1902, run at Belmont, record value, \$3,550 in 1927 and also 1931.

Foxcatcher National Cup—4 year olds and up, originated 1934, run at Fair Hill, Md., record value \$3,698, in 1939.

Grand National—4 year olds and up, 3 miles, originated 1899, run at Belmont, record value, \$35,850 in 1928, won by Jolly Roger.

Indian River Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, originated 1938, run at Delaware Park, record value \$7,650, in 1939.

International Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2 miles, originated 1895, run at Belmont, record value \$3,575, in 1929.

Manly Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, originated 1916, run at Pimlico, record value, \$9,385, in 1931

Maryland Hunt Club—4 year olds and up, 4 miles over timber, originated 1894, run at Glyndon Md, no cash value, winning rider gets cup

18

run at Belmont, record value \$5000

Temple Guathmey Memorial—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, run at United Hunts, Belmont Park, originated 1924, record value, \$15 900 in 1929

FAMOUS STEEPLECHASE HORSES

Good and Plenty, Alfie, Grandpa, Hibler, Duke of Duluth, Cherry

STEEPLECHASE RIDERS

Conspicuous among the professional steeplechase jockeys have been N Ray, F Williams, V Powers, R H Crawford, Dolly Byers, C Mergler, C Smoot, M Hunt, W G Collins, F Slate

G H ("Pete") Bostwick is rated as the best gentleman (amateur) jockey of all time, with Rugan McKinney and Foxhall Keene great ones in their time

BOOKMAKING HISTORY

In that early era of horse racing in England, it was customary, when friend raced friend, for each to make a side bet, the payoff to be made

who became known as the "stakes holder"

As more and more races were added to the program, increasing the number of wagers, the stakeholders protested against continuance of their honorable jobs, they pointed out it took too much of their time. The horsemen influenced them to continue holding stakes on the promise that 5 per cent of the total stake held by them could be deducted before the payoff by the stakeholder as remuneration for his time

As the years went on, and the public wanted to do some wagering, too, And then the book-

They arranged odds against each horse in the race, based on their ideas of his chance for victory, so arranging those odds that, theoretically they would have a profit of 5 per cent on each race.

The later-day bookmakers increased their percentage to 8 and then to 10 per cent, and before the bookmakers were legislated out of New York State, their last stronghold, in the late 1930's, their percentages ranged from 10 to 20 per race.

Horse A	6 to 5	45.45%
Horse B	2 to 1	33.33%
Horse C	5 to 1	16.66%
Horse D	9 to 1	10.00%
Total		105.44%

The bookmaker would be, theoretically, taking in \$105, paying back \$100, and thus profiting 5 per cent or \$5

If he wanted to make 10 per cent, he could reduce the odds on Horse A to even money, that would make the per cent on that horse 50 and increase the grand total to \$110, of which the bookmaker would keep \$10, or approximately 10 per cent.

A "dutch book" is a book in which the bookmaker has set his odds so that if he gets a balance, he will lose money. This is a "dutch book" because it is a book in which the bookmaker has set his odds so that if he gets a balance, he will lose money.

Horse A	9 to 5	35.71%
Horse B	2 to 1	33.33%
Horse C	7 to 1	12.50%
Horse D	10 to 1	9.09%
Total		90.63%

... bookmaker, would be such that the bookmaker would take in \$100, and, having to pay out \$100 would come out even, and his book would be a "rounder."

TABLE FOR FIGURING BOOKMAKER'S PERCENTAGE

1 to 5	83 33	12 to 5	29 41	4½ to 1	18 19	15 to 1	6 25
2 to 5	71 42	2½ to 1	28 57	5 to 1	16 66	20 to 1	4 76
3 to 5	62 50	13 to 5	27 78	6 to 1	14 29	25 to 1	3 85
4 to 5	55 55	14 to 5	26 31	7 to 1	12 50	30 to 1	3 23
1 to 1	50 00	3 to 1	25 00	8 to 1	11 11	40 to 1	2 44
6 to 5	45 45	16 to 5	23 81	9 to 1	10 00	50 to 1	1 96
7 to 5	41 67	17 to 5	22 72	10 to 1	9 09	60 to 1	1 64
8 to 5	38 46	3½ to 1	22 23	11 to 1	8 33	75 to 1	1 32
9 to 5	35 71	18 to 5	21 73	12 to 1	7 69	100 to 1	99
2 to 1	33 33	19 to 5	20 83	13 to 1	7 14		
11 to 5	31 25	4 to 1	20 00	14 to 1	6 66		

PARI MUTUEL HISTORY

The pari mutuel form of race track wagering originated with Pierre Oller a Paris chemist and perfume vendor in 1865

Oller a horse player decided he wasn't getting a fair deal from the bookmakers operating on the French tracks So he devised the pool system and

Oller deducted 5 per cent for his commission The balance of it was split among the holders of tickets on the winning horse If only one ticket had been sold on it, the holder got the entire pool if two the pool was divided in half and so on

Oller's pool idea was an immediate success The bookmakers noticing the absence of many old patrons threatened Oller—without result The Jockey Club taking cognizance of the dwindling attendance—the folks were going to Oller's store—met the complex situation by inviting Oller to install his system at the tracks in 1868 It was a success A few years later the bookmakers were ruled out, and pari mutuels became the legal form of wagering in France

A few of the machines were brought to the United States in the 1870's and put into operation on some New York tracks The public passed them up—and the machines went into discard In 1878 some machines appeared at Churchill Downs They never were very popular but were in action until after the 1889 season when they were discarded

In 1908 Col Winn resurrected the machines in Louisville had those which could be found in New York shipped to him at Churchill Downs and had them in operation on Derby Day of that year because civic authorities had ruled out the bookmakers

Colonel Winn called on the machines only to meet an emergency and thought that in a year or two he could have bookmaking restored and could discard the mutuels But machine wagering became very popular and was retained at Churchill Downs The bookmakers never came back

Now pari mutuel is the national form of wagering in the United States

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 2-YEAR OLDS

(Highest winner's share up to February 15, 1944, value of many stakes races increased in 1944)

Name	Originated	Park Run at	Percent Distance	Highest 1st Money	Winner of Same	Year
Aberdeen	1913	Havre de Grace	4 - Fur	\$13,839	Fall Apple	1931
Arlington Futurity	1927	Arlington	6F	51,500	Occupation	1942
Arlington Lassie	1929	Arlington	6F	26,460	Twilight Tear	1943
Bashford Manor	1902	Churchill Downs	5F	7,860	Take a Chance	1925
Breders Futurity	1919	Keeneland	6F	21,231	Current	1923
Champagne	1861	Belmont	1 mile	10,125	Pulla Gin	1943
East View	1910	Empire City	5½F	10,550	Lycidas	1929
Eastern Shore	1922	Havre de Grace	6F	30,000	Cateraul	1932
Endurance	1913	Bowie	1 m 70 y	12,550	Mad Trump	1931
Fashion	1897	Belmont	4½F	7,000	Mrs. Anna	1913
Flash	1869	Saratoga	5½F	0 200	Judith Campbell	1902
Futurity	1888	Belmont	6½F	105,730	Whichone	1923
Grand Union Hotel	1901	Saratoga	6F	13,725	Jim Dandy	1929
Great American	1890	Aqueduct	6F	18,675	Domino	1893
Hopeful	1903	Saratoga	6½F	55,750	Bronze	1927
Hyde Park	1884	Arlington	6F	20,675	Pairing Pair	1931
Jas. H. Connors Memo	1934	Narragansett	6F	11,020	Ogma	1912
Juvenile	1874	Belmont	5F	17,750	Blue Larkspur	1928
Matron	1892	Belmont	6F	36,770	Sir Francis	1892
Mayflower	1935	Suffolk Downs	5½F	15,900	Altab	1911
National Stallion	1899	Belmont	5F	25,710	Crazy Coot	1929
Pimlico Futurity	1921	Pimlico	1½ m	62,470	Swale	1932
Richard Johnson	1929	Laurel	6F	13,225	Burning Blaze	1931
Saratoga Special	1901	Saratoga	6F	21,500	Aristocracy	1903
Selma	1926	Laurel	1½ m	26,500	War Beauty	1939
Spinaway	1881	Saratoga	7F	11,750	Edna Jackson	1905
Tremont	1897	Aqueduct	5½F	13,550	Sarazen II	1929
U S Hotel	1880	Saratoga	7F	14,000	Caruso	1929
Walden	1907	Pimlico	1½ m	11,425	On Post	1931
Wash Park Futurity	1937	Washington	6F	59,175	Occupation	1942
Youthful	1903	Jamaica	7F	10,500	Sarazen II	1929

* For fillies ** For fillies since 1902 *** Sweepstakes--winning horse gets all

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 3-YEAR OLDS

Name	Originated	Park Run at	Present Distance	Stakes	Year	Winner of Same
American Derby	1884	Washington	1½ m		1926	Boot to Boot
Belmont	1867	Belmont	1½ m		1930	Gallant Fox
Blue Grass	1911	Keeneland	1½ m		1941	Our Boots
Classic	1929	Arlington	1½ m		1932	Gusto
*Coaching Club Oaks	1917	Belmont	1½ m		1930	Snowflake
Chesapeake	1920	Havre de Grace	1½ m		1942	Colchis
*Delaware Oaks	1938	Delaware	1½ m		1942	Vagrancy
Dwyer	1887	Aqueduct	1½ m		1942	Valduna Orphan
Empire City Handicap	1900	Empire City	1½ m		1942	Apache
*Flamingo	1926	Hialeah	1½ m		1942	Requested
*Gazelle	1887	Aqueduct	1½ m		1940	Fairy Chant
Hollywood Derby	1938	Hollywood	1½ m		1941	Staretor
Jerome	1866	Belmont	1 m		1939	Easy Mou
*Kentucky Oaks	1875	Churchill Downs	1½ m		1926	Black Maria
Kentucky Derby	1875	Churchill Downs	1½ m		1942	Shut Out
Ladies Handicap	1868	Belmont	1½ m		1940	Salamina
Lawrence Realization	1889	Belmont	1½ m		1889	Salvator
*Maryland Handicap	1914	Laurel	1½ m		1929	Vanity
Pimlico Oaks	1919	Pimlico	1½ m		1940	Fairy Chant
Preakness	1873	Pimlico	1½ m		1928	Victorian
Potomac	1919	Havre de Grace	1½ m		1932	Dark Secret
Santa Anita Derby	1935	Santa Anita	1½ m		1937	Fairy Hill
Swift	1885	Belmont	7F		1942	Bright Willie
*Travers	1864	Saratoga	1½ m		1931	Twenty Grand
Withers	1874	Belmont	1 m		1929	Blue Larkspur
Wood Memorial	1925	Jamaica	1½ m		1942	Requested

* For fillies ** Formerly Florida Derby *** Oldest stakes race in USA

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 2-YEAR OLDS

(Highest winner's share up to February 15, 1911, value of many stakes races increased in 1911.)

Name	Originated	Park Run at	Distance	Highest Stake Money	Winner of Same	Year
Aberdeen	1912	Harrods Graco	1 1/4 m	\$10,850	Fall Apple	1911
Arlington Futurity	1927	Arlington	6f	\$2,200	Occupation	1912
Arlington Lassie	1929	Arlington	6f	\$6,600	Twilight Toss	1913
Basford Manor	1902	Churchill Downs	5f	7,540	Take a Chance	1925
Bevelera Futurity	1919	Kentland	6f	\$2,231	Current	1929
Glennpago	1901	Belmont	1 mile	\$8,125	Publica Gin	1913
Last View	1910	Empire City	5 1/2	10,550	Lydia	1924
Eastern Shore	1913	Harrods Graco	6f	\$9,000	Caterwaul	1932
Inheritance	1922	Howe	1 m 70 y	12,550	Mad Trump	1911
Patron	1907	Belmont	1 1/4	7,000	Mrs. Ames	1913
Flash	1909	Saratoga	5 1/2	6,000	Leah Campbell	1902
Futurity	1899	Belmont	6 1/2	105,790	Whitcomb	1929
Grand Union Hotel	1901	Saratoga	6f	17,225	Ham Dandy	1929
Great American	1899	Aqueduct	6f	19,675	Domino	1893
Hopeful	1903	Saratoga	6 1/2	55,750	Hecuba	1927
Hyde Park	1894	Arlington	6f	20,675	Valley Pair	1911
Jay H. Connors Memo	1911	Nassauvessell	6f	22,020	Ogma	1912
Juriso	1874	Belmont	6f	17,720	Blue Larkspur	1924
Matron	1892	Belmont	6f	10,770	Sir Francis	1892
Mayflower	1905	Suffolk Downs	5 1/2	15,000	Aliah	1911
National Stallion	1899	Belmont	5f	25,740	Crazy Cox	1929
Phloxes Futurity	1921	Madison	1 1/4 m	62,190	Whirl	1912
Richard Johnson	1924	Laurel	6f	19,225	Burning Blare	1911
Saratoga Special	1901	Saratoga	6f	21,500	Ambrosia	1903
Selma	1929	Laurel	1 1/4 m	20,500	War Wrenth	1909
Synoway	1881	Saratoga	6f	16,570	Edna Jackson	1905
Tremont	1897	Aqueduct	5 1/2	11,720	Saratoga H	1929
U. S. Hotel	1890	Saratoga	6f	14,000	Carnot	1929
Walden	1907	Vindicta	1 1/4 m	11,425	On Post	1911
Wash. Park Futurity	1917	Washington	6f	54,175	Occupation	1912
Yonkers	1905	Jamaica	6f	10,500	Saratoga H	1929

* Year built ** Per mile share in 1902 *** Saratoga—winning by 100 yds all

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 3-YEAR OLDS AND OLDER

<i>Name</i>	<i>Originated</i>	<i>Park Run at</i>	<i>Present Distance</i>	<i>Highest 1st Money</i>	<i>Winner of Same</i>	<i>Year</i>
Stars & Stripes	1929	Arlington	1½ m	42 050	Blue Larkspur	1930
Suburban	1894	Belmont	1¼ m	27 800	Market Wise	1942
The Widener	1936	Hialeah	1¼ m	53 950	The Rhymer	1942
Toboggan	1880	Belmont	6f	9 050	Sarnaticus	1928
Washington	1911	Laurel	1¼ m	27 150	Mike Hall	1928
Washington Park	1928	Washington	1¼ m	25 950	Royal Nap	1943
The Westchester	1918	Empire City	1¼ m	19 850	Thumbs Up } Riverland }	1942

HORSESHOE AND QUOIT PITCHING



Horseshoe and quoit pitching date back to a time shortly after the arms of Greece and Rome put metal plates on horses' hooves to protect them when crossing rough ground.

coin now in the British Museum. The Romans followed their example soon after early as 200 B C and word. On special state occasions the hooves of the horses belonging to royalty were not nailed. They were fitted over the hoof like a gold crown is fitted over a tooth in modern dentistry and most of those were golden shoes.

The Romans when invading England introduced the iron horseshoe in those parts and many thin flat shoes unearthed in Devon are believed to have been worn by the horses of the romancing Romans.

It was customary for the soldiers to gain enjoyment during their leisure by throwing the heavy discus which not only was a form of sport, but a chance for a bit of gambling all contestants putting up an entrance fee, the entire pool going to the one who made the longest toss.

The camp followers had a desire to toss a discus too but they had no discus and did not have enough funds to pay for making one. Until the advent of horseshoes they just remained as spectators. When worn horseshoes were discarded the camp followers picked them up bent them into discus shape and proceeded to have throwing contests of their own. But these were not a success because the shoes were too light to make the tossing a real pleasure.

Someone devised the idea of throwing for accuracy at a strike instead of tossing for distance—and that was the beginning of quoit pitching. Soon the players ceased to bother about bending the shoes into quoit shape. They just threw the shoes as they were and that was quoit pitching.

The soldiers found it a great amusement. The aristocracy the women or the old men pitched the

lighter horseshoe So the games grew up as twins, and eventually spread to all parts of Europe

Isles, but the story is just the opposite in the U S A

There is no indisputable record as to when the two games were intro

national horseshoe pitching contest declaring "this tournament is open to the world" Frank Jackson, an Iowa farmer, destined to become a horseshoe pitching immortal, was the winner The tournament led to others elsewhere, and the outcome was the creation, in 1915 of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America which controls the professional game in this country

Quoits enjoyed its moderate popularity only in the cities the rural

thousands of civic playgrounds each equipped with from one to a dozen horseshoe pitching courts, the city dwellers, with some leisure, keep the courts in action, and today there are millions of city folk who can take on the best of the rural pitchers and make it a contest all the way

The entire principle of horseshoe play was revolutionized in 1920 by George May, an Akron Ohio fireman

May saw no reason why the player should concentrate merely upon getting close to the stake and score just one point He decided to become a ringer specialist He started adjusting his fingers along the blades of the horseshoe, aiming to regulate the revolutions while the shoe was in the air By doing this, he finally acquired the knack of ringing the stake with startling frequency

May entered the National Tournament of 1920—absolutely an unknown—and put on the most astonishing ringer throwing exhibition seen up to that time He won 24 straight games—and the championship He tossed 430 ringers during the contest—an unbelievable total in those days

Henry T Woodfield, President of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, 734 Nineteenth St, N E, Washington, D C, wrote as of Oct 18, 1943

"Ted Allen, now in the Army at Camp Robinson Ark., was National champion from 1933 to 1941, when Fernando Isais, a Mexican of Los Angeles, gained the title by winning all of his games from a field of 23 other finalists at Des Moines, Iowa, in August of that year Allen was second

HORSESHOE AND QUOIT PITCHING



HORSESHOE and quoit pitching date back to a time shortly after the armies of Greece and Rome put metal plates on hooves of their horses to protect them when crossing rugged terrain or dangerous mountain passes. A Greek coin now in the British Museum, proved that the Greeks shod horses as early as 200 B C. and that the Romans followed their example soon afterward. On special state occasions the hooves of the horses belonging to royalty, were not nailed. They were fitted over the hoof like a gold crown is fitted over a tooth in modern dentistry, and most of those were golden shoes.

The Romans when invading England, introduced the iron horseshoe in those parts and many thin flat shoes unearthed in Devon are believed to have been worn by the horses of the roaming Romans.

It was customary for the soldiers to gain enjoyment during their leisure by throwing the heavy discus which not only was a form of sport, but a chance for a bit of gambling, all contestants putting up an entrance fee, the entire pool going to the one who made the longest toss.

The camp followers had a desire to toss a discus, too, but they had no discus and did not have enough funds to pay for making one. Until the advent of horseshoes they just remained as spectators. When worn horse-

shoes were too light to make the tossing a real pleasure.

Someone devised the idea of throwing for accuracy at a stake instead of tossing for distance—and that was the beginning of quoit pitching. Soon the players ceased to bother about bending the shoes into quoit shape. They just threw the shoes as they were, and that was the start of modern horseshoe pitching.

The soldiers quickly adopted this sport of throwing at stakes, and later it found favor among Grecian and Roman nobility and aristocracy. The men threw the heavy discus, but the women, or the old men, pitched the

battling for the National Crown, which was one of the most spectacular in the sport's history

Hanford Jackson (son of Frank) and his wife went on tours and did everything with horseshoes except to make them sing "Sweet Adeline" Mrs Jackson has the reputation of being the greatest trick horseshoe pitcher of her sex

Allen capitalized on his fame as a durable champion by going on many tours, during which he amazed his audiences with his amazing accuracy in pitching horseshoes

Among the famous players not previously mentioned in this article have been

Charles Bobbitt, Lanchester, O, C C Davis Columbus, O, F Lunden, New London, Iowa, Harold Falor Akron O

ch
of
neapolis was another brilliant titleholder

Miss Schultz once tossed 211 ringers in 286 throws and Mrs Esther

BASIC RULES OF HORSESHOE PITCHING

A standard horseshoe court shall be 50 feet long and 10 feet wide out side measurement, but the pitching distance is 40 feet for men and 30 for women

The pitcher's box shall be square with a stake in the exact center and the box shall be 8 inches above the floor level, and filled with clay, or a like mixture

The stakes shall be of iron or steel, one inch in diameter, and shall extend 12 inches above the clay surface, and with a 1 inch incline toward the opposite stake

No shoe shall be more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 7 inches in width or weigh more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds The opening between the heel caulks shall not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside measurement

Shoe closest to the stake scores 1 point if player has both shoes closest, he gets point for each 3 ringer counts 3 points two ringers 2 points one ringer and closest shoe scores 4 points, two ringers to one for opponent counts 3 points, if each has one ringer, or if each has two, no score—they offset each other, a leaning shoe has no value over one also touching stake

A shoe must be within 6 inches of stake to score

A game is 50 points

An official tournament is best 6 out of 11 games

HORSE SHOWS



BACK in 1883 some New Yorkers put on the first Horse Show. It was a democratic gathering of animals—and a gathering of very democratic people, most of them dressed in their workaday clothes.

racy of their background

It was regarded as something of a crime for anyone to go to the Horse Show in New York in anything other than faultless evening attire, and everything functioned according to the best traditions of an Emily Post.

But way back in 1883 when the first horse show was staged, there was nary a stiff shirt, nary a bauble of consequence and everywhere, instead of exotic perfume, there was just the old-fashioned odor of the horse barn.

The horse was king in 1883—in era before the auto. Every owner regarded his possession as a potential champion, and so there were friendly arguments and discussions in the newspapers, and finally the determination to put on a show where all owners could enter their pets, and where

26, 1883—was "open to all comers" and almost all possible comers were on the premises.

There were 165 exhibitors and 299 competing horses in that show of 1883. These were housed in a street near horses' mounts, mighty—the

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ated

The success of that first show, enjoyed by exhibitors and audience alike, decided the promoters to make it an annual event thereafter, and there has been a horse show in New York every year since, except in 1889 when Gilmore's Gardens was torn down, 1914 and 1913, when World Wars I and II necessitated cancellation. The Show was moved to old Madison Square Garden in 1890 and was staged there until the building was torn down. Then it was moved to the new Garden.

The second show—that of 1884—with its collection of ponies that were worth about \$25 each and its full sized horses of mediocre breeding, was featured by the entrance of a team of roadsters owned by J. B. Houston, of New York, and valued at \$20,000. They won the championship of the show and a cup valued at \$300, and immediately the wealthy owners of other superb horses began reaching for entry blanks, and the horse show soon became the place where horsemen had a chance to display their stars of the equine world.

Within a decade of its creation, the horse show went very social. The display of animals became secondary to the display of gowns and cloaks. It was the annual gathering place of beauty, aristocracy and wealth of those days. A word picture was sketched in the New York Times not so long ago by Charles Smith, then one of the few persons still alive who had seen the first horse show of 1883, and all succeeding ones.

"In the 90's," Smith pointed out, New York society took over the horse show for its very own. Society women spent huge sums for clothes and for gems with intent to display them for the first time at the horse show and bedazzle all beholders.

"The average spectators crowded the promenades and viewed society as it sat enthroned in the boxes of old Madison Square Garden, which was new then, and a magnificent edifice for the times.

"In 1896, a newspaper made a cost estimate of \$13,000, for morning afternoon and evening gowns, and wraps properly to outfit a society woman for the show.

"One woman of note in the 90's left her box in the early days of the show to avoid the stares of the promenaders. She couldn't endure the ordeal. This woman was the famous beauty and actress Lily Langtry.

"The greatest crowd of earlier days was at the show in 1895 when the

and her husband. But the newlyweds, both plainly dressed, sat in ordinary seats just behind the box and were unnoticed.

"I still can see F. Barry Wall, the Beau Brummel of New York, with his high pointed collar, driving his tandem cart in the ring, and the late August Belmont, judging classes, 50 years ago.

"Recollection is still fresh of the visit of the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII, who abdicated the throne at a matinee performance in 1919. He was a very personable, democratic young man, who held his bowler hat in one hand, and fumbled with his tie with the other, while receiving a tremendous ovation.

"One of the amusing things of an earlier era was the search for a horse that had been entered but couldn't be located. It was at the height of the hunt that a serious fellow, studying the entry blank, came to conclude—and rightly so—that the entry had been made by a wag. The name of the horse given was 'Street Car, by Rapid Transit, out of Electric.'"

During the period from 1883 to 1913, the National Horse Show officials awarded 10,000 prizes to 7393 exhibitors who had made 38,000 entries in the 3317 different events. But after 1913 came a radical change. There was a general weeding out of events that had been exclusively for work horses of one type or another, simply because these almost had ceased to exist, due to motorizing of street cars, fire engines and various conveyances.

Substituting for the original events were new ones especially framed for the new breed of show horses. In the years since then the trend has been more and more in that direction until today almost the only horse that has a chance to win at a horse show is one bred especially for such a task, or

number, there was formed the American Horse Shows Association, with headquarters in New York, which now is the supervising body.

The horse show season usually lasts about 5 months, or, rather, did later

Atlantic City, Devon, Pa., Piping Rock, N. Y., Rye, N. Y., Tuxedo, N. Y. There were others of lesser prominence. The show in Louisville, under the promotion of the Kentucky State Fair, was of major rank. There were others, not so well known, in other places in the South. The show at Lake Forest, Ill., was important. There was a brilliant show at Santa Barbara and also at other places on the Pacific Slope, which attracted the best horses and drivers.

Some of the smaller shows awarded only ribbons and cups. The others

for the seven other months, so the annual upkeep of the horse figures between \$3,500 and \$4,000 a year.

Owning show horses is strictly a rich man's sport, because the prizes which can be won by even the champions hardly equal the cost of maintaining them. Some years ago there was much to-do because a show horse won \$2,780, which was something of a record.

Of course, if an owner develops a great stallion, or mare, this animal will recompense him somewhat with stud fees, or by sale to a breeder. The gifted 5-gaited Gold Digger sold for \$10,000, and this more than repaid for his original cost, and his upkeep.

In the days before the war caused cancellation of the National Horse Show, in New York, the 8 day program usually comprised 115 to 125 different events

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canter, step and pace, known as slow gait, and the rack, a very fast gait), many events for saddle horses, there were contests for jumping horses, high jumpers, as well as the ordinary steeplechase jumpers, for horses trained for the hunts, for horses gifted at hurdling

There were harness horse driving contests—singles, teams and tandems—for the experienced harness horses and also the novices, for experienced drivers, and novice drivers, for women as well as men. But the great event of the show was the competition for the military, when the greatest horse men from all parts of the world met the best American cavalry men, in a series of daredevil jumping contests

While the hackneys, the new type saddle horse, the harness horses, the thoroughbred jumpers, the inter bred hunters and other types usually competed in their own class, there were many competitions open to any horse its owner might care to enter. The decisions were made by men who were authorities on the capabilities, the conformation, or the championship requirements of the breed they were judging

The hackney and the modern hunter horse, especially the former, are developments of an intense desire on the part of the British to get distinct types of show horses. The hackney was produced by breeding an Arabian stallion with a Thoroughbred mare. The first foal was a colt named "The Duke of Devonshire," and, when he was mated with a Thoroughbred mare, he produced his own distinctive kind

In producing the saddle horse, they first mated a thoroughbred stallion with a trotting mare. Then they bred another thoroughbred stallion to the cross bred mare which resulted from the first mating. This procedure was continued until they had a horse of their desire, who was named "Games Denmark 61," shortened to "Denmark", and he was established as the founder of the saddle horse

The outbreak of war in Europe immediately robbed the major American horse shows of their international quality, especially in military contests. When the U.S.A. was plunged into the conflict, and traffic difficulties presented themselves in 1942, the New York show was abbreviated to a one day program, with contests chiefly for children pupils of New York riding academies

There was no New York show in 1943, but Louisville staged a show, and made plans for a more elaborate one in 1944

FAMOUS SHOW HORSES

Perhaps the greatest show horse of all time was Sweetheart-on Parade—an aptly named mare. She won the Grand National Championship for 5-gaited horses twice—1931 and 1932—in apparent climax of a brilliant career. She then was retired by her owner, Mrs. H. P. Roth.

During the next three years there was considerable praise for newer champions, and comparisons were made of them with Sweetheart-on Parade. While there was much hurrahing over the younger mares which had been gaining glory with Sweetheart in retirement, Mrs. Roth created a surprise by bringing her back and entering her in the mare's division of the Board of Governors Stake in Kansas City, Oct. 24, 1935.

Sweetheart-on Parade, then grown a bit old, still had enough class to conquer all opposition and she was adjudged the champion and winner of the \$500 prize, a tremendously popular triumph for a genuinely loved horse.

HUNTING



THE story of man hunting beast is the story of the hunted turned hunter.

History records that in the dawn of the world, man subsisted on roots and berries. Meat was not included in his diet. He meant no ill to animals. But many pursued him. Man, at first, fled to safety, then, resentful, took to casting stones at the animals. When he developed accuracy, he began to make kills.

Somewhere along the trails that lead back to antiquity, man, the killer, must have tasted the blood, and then the flesh, of the beasts that he had slain. Liking it, he became a huntsman, and thereafter, his food included the meat of animals.

Man's first weapons were his bare hands, stones, and heavy sticks. Later he adopted the slingshot. Then came the javelin, lassoe, bow and arrow, and, finally, firearms. Until the advent of the gun, man's success as a

hunter never devastated wild life. He could not kill in greater numbers than the animals and birds could reproduce. So there was always plenty of game and birds.

But the rifle and the shotgun, which enabled men to slay hundreds of feathered, or furred, victims in a day or a week brought about a shortage in wild life wherever hunters existed who had no concern over perpetuation of game. This was true in England, it became true in the United States and it later became a fact even in Africa, where once it was supposed that, regardless of the number of hunters, the game would not diminish.

So early as 1390 A D, King Edward II (1367-1400) of England, felt it advisable to issue an edict against hunting. In explaining the reason for the law, he wrote

It is the practice of divers artificers, labourers, servants and grooms to keep greyhounds and other dogs, and on holidays, when good Christian people be at church hearing Divine Service they go hunting in park, warrens, etc., of lords and others, to the very great destruction of game."

This law, which was directed only at the "common people," and merely prohibited their hunting on Sunday, soon was followed by declarations from later kings against "wholesale slaughtering." By 1500 it was deemed necessary "if our wild life is to be perpetuated" to establish occasional "closed seasons" for public hunting in a country which had teemed with game and birds prior to the existence of the gun.

As more and stricter regulations began to hedge the hunters, the wealthy noblemen of England and Scotland quickly claimed, or purchased for comparatively nothing, vast portions of public lands and established

there could not be any private preserve, all wild game and fowl were supposed to belong to all peoples of a nation. But the wealthy class ignored the law, royalty failed to heed the plea of the commonsense, and all good shooting areas in England and Scotland became the private hunting grounds of an aristocratic minority.

Disconsolate hunters of the middle class, deprived of the chance to

beginning of trapshooting of today

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Seaboard.

So wanton was the killing of deer on Manhattan Island, Long Island and Southern Westchester County—all of which now are part of Greater New York City, or its immediate suburbs—that in 1706 the Governor ordered "a closed season on deer for an indefinite period." This was followed in 1708 by a rigidly enforced closed season on "wild turkeys, heath hens, partridges and quail in the western part of Long Island."

As the years moved on, and the empire of America moved its westward

A species of bird which once flew the skies in countless billions—the passenger pigeon—has disappeared because huntsmen killed hundreds and thousands during a single afternoon. A species of animal—the American bison, popularly known as the buffalo—which roamed the prairies by the millions, now is little more than a zoo curiosity.

The devastation of the buffalo was started by a "sportsman" from Ireland, one Sir St. George Gore, whose unprecedented acts caused Congress in 1854, to pass the first wholly sanctioned government game law.

St. George Gore, an Irish sportsman, who came to America in 1854, he

of 1854 was the most picturesque, elaborate and largest sportsman's caravan that ever entered the Rocky mountain region before or since. There were 40 persons in the party when the start was made from St. Louis.

In Gore's equipment there were casks of finest wines and liquors, large tents, camp furniture, his own luggage marked elegantly with the lion rampant of the Gore family crest, a library, 112 horses, 12 yoke of oxen, 14 dogs, 11 wagons and 21 carts.

Game animals and birds fell before the guns of Gore and his followers by the thousands. No one knows just how much game was killed but it is known that at one hunting camp on the Yellowstone river 6,000 buffalo alone were slain. Nothing but the tongues and a small amount of choice meat was taken. The buffalo made up only a small amount of the game killed, for elk, deer, pronghorn, antelope, mountain sheep, and many other animals were shot, and the birds were also shot.

The trapper's reports of the game and the sportsman's actions reached the House of Representatives and Congress speedily enacted a law protecting wild game. But it really meant little for there was no one in the west to enforce them.

Until Gore's invasion of the West, it had been the custom to kill buffalo only for one's own need. But some of Gore's men actually had opened the way for a national slaughter. They took buffalo robes back to the settlements in the far West and the cities in the Middle West. These brought

good prices. Frontiersmen, hearing of this, saw the possibilities for a new and profitable business.

Buffalo hunting parties were organized—a dozen men banding together—killing buffalo and stripping their hides. The Eastern markets quickly

And then, suddenly, in the mid 80s, the slump came. Buffalo skins became fewer and fewer, the plains thundered no more under the hoof beats of the bison.

to be annihilation.

cated so they might

ago, careful breeding has developed a herd of above 4,000—the descendants of a family that once numbered perhaps 10,000,000.

None of the huntsmen of succeeding years has displayed the ruthlessness of those who pursued the buffalo almost into oblivion. But the great increase in the army of hunters after the turn of the 20th Century brought about a re-

birds—espe-

separately

or order closed seasons in others.

Dana Parkinson, of the Forest Service Department, of the Department

Antelope	990
Black Bear	4 300
Grizzly & Black Bear	150
White Tail Deer	46 000
Mule Deer	125 000
Blacktail Deer	19 100
Elk	20 000
Moose	200
Mountain Goat	440
Bighorn	80
Wild Boar	63

216,823

There are no available statistics as to the number of birds killed throughout the nation, nor any concerning animals shot in areas other than the National Forests. But beyond deer and rabbit, very few have become victims, because practically all the larger animals are inhabitants of the national forests, where the hunting and trapping activities are constantly checked.

The fortunes of the birds and wild animals on the North American

Continent became infinitely bettered by the misfortunes of war. Many hunters joined the armed forces, no fledglings with a gun took their places. The older hunters practically abandoned the sport. They either had no ammunition for hunting due to the government's action in "freezing" powder and shell, or they had little opportunity for hunting because of travel restrictions. And so the forests again have become sanctuaries for wild life.

5,964,391 WILD ANIMALS

Prior to the war when such activities had to be curtailed, the government made annual checkups as to the number of wild animals in the United States. These included those roaming at large and those in the 170,000,000 acres which in 1910 comprised the national forest system.

The checkup for 1940, the last year when the census was taken by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, showed a grand total of 5,964,391, an increase of 2 per cent over 1939. Of the total, 377,962 are deer of one species or another.

WILD ANIMAL CENSUS—1940

State	White-tailed Deer	Mule Deer	Elk	Prong-horned Antelope	Rocky Mtn W g horn	Black Bear	Buffalo	Total
Ala.	12,735					290		13,025
Ariz.	31,280	49,548	5,025	7,718		1,783	200	112,727
Ark.	19,511		95			30		19,636
Calif.		306,135	792	12,408	400	17,030		335,865
Colo.		268,825	32,417	4,670	2,403	5,059	20	313,949
Conn.	7,500							7,500
Fla.	21,533					819		22,352
Ga.	12,165		2			1,168		13,335
Idaho	24,270	117,785	30,614	17,502	3,147	6,671		205,750
Ill.	360							360
Ind.	1,900							1,900
Iowa	1,100							1,100
Kansas	15		10				30	55
Ky.	2,174					30		2,204
La.	15,825					500		16,325
Maine	113,787					4,033		119,820
Md.	6,000							6,000
Mass.	11,000							11,000
Mich.	738,304		360			4,736		743,399
Minn.	395,150		130			8,690		403,970
Miss.	7,660		22			50		7,732
Mo.	6,000							6,000
Mont.	30,248	74,691	25,956	9,672	1,304	6,660	1,035	158,266
Neb.	103	4,765	38	907			142	5,955
Nevada		73,040	230	20,604				95,079

WILD ANIMAL CENSUS—1940—(Cont nued)

State	White tailed Deer	Mule Deer	Elk	Prong horned Antelope	Rocky Mtn B g horn	Black Bear	Buffalo	Total
N H	17 800		580			800	15	19 347
N J	12 000							12 000
N Mex	18 807	101 714	3,245	32 242		3 978	91	160 616
N Y	250 063		200			1 000		251,263
N C	69 332		27			308		78 267
N D	5 866	958	14	582	*		14	7 434
Ohio	6 370					25		6 395
Okla	8 068	30	273	58			69°	9 121
Oregon	586	180 000	25 500	21 900	66	8,230		306 732
Penn	775 000		15			2 °30	116	777 381
R I	335							335
S C	67 375					802		68 177
I D	9 108	4 °60	1 935	2 555			775	18 686
Tenn	4 940		2			1 000		6 892
Texas	232 800	17 865	380	8 975		275	237	295 071
Utah		203,240	5 481	831	400	541	30	210 523
Vt	28 900					1 000		27 905
Va	14 072		150			775		14 997
Wash	13 100	59 000	19 176	39	20	12 840		165 521
W Va	25 000					1 740		26 740
Wis	505 320					2 436		507 756
Wyo	4 750	61 750	55 100	36 000	2 420	3 470	1 090	168 623
Total	3 526,212	1 523 106	207 769	176 613	10 166	106 944	4 487	5 964 391

In addition to those tabulated in the Wild Animal Census as of 1940 (see also page 420) there were

Columbian black tailed deer (328 640)—California 197 750 Oregon, 70 450 Washington 55 440

Woodland Caribou—15 all in Minnesota

Moose (11 584)—Idaho 900 Maine 2 103 Michigan 185 Minnesota, 2 039 Montana 2 800 New Hampshire 52 Vermont, 5 Wyoming, 3 500

Desert Bighorn (4 343)—Arizona 1 745 California 1 153 Nevada, 1,205 New Mexico 130 Texas 110

Mountain Goat (16 057)—Idaho 4 873 Montana 5 231 So Dakota 53 Washington 5 900

Peccary (or Savelina) (50 807)—Arizona 15 423 New Mexico 400 Texas 34 979

Grizzly Bear (1,258)—Colorado 5 Idaho 38 Montana 663 New Mexico 3 Washington 5 Wyoming 543

Wild Boar—European (1 390)—California 200 Mississippi 40 New Hampshire 100 North Carolina 600 Tennessee 450

HURLING (Hurley)



HURLING (or hurley) is Ireland's national game. The Irish of today insist that their ancestors originated it. Some historians who call it "polo afoot," think the Egyptians might have been first to play the game. The Irish retort that none of the ancient Egyptians was rugged enough to play at hurling; that only an Irish constitution can survive it.

Hurling has remained almost the exclusive property of the Irish. Fin McCool, whose name is fragrant in Irish memory, because he was one of its great heroes, is credited with inventing the sport and the name of it. It is so called because hurling the ball with a stick is the vital feature of the game.

...man in the annals of Ireland,
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Hurling has a background woven into the history of Ireland. Although the game as a spectacle appeals to people of all nations with furious action.

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The game was played for many years without any definite supervision until in 1884 when the Gaelic Football Association undertook to govern it although Gaelic football and hurling are entirely different sports. With organized control the game prospered and the gospel of it has been spread to the far lands by touring teams.

The game in the U.S.A. is ruled by the Gaelic Association of New York, organized in 1914.

BASIC RULES OF HURLING

The game is played on a field 140 yards long and 80 yards wide. A team consists of 15 players. The ball used is of rubber 9 to 10 inches in circumference and in the weight ranges between 3½ and 4 ounces. The stick (hurley) is something like a hockey stick—curved with a rather broad

blade. There is no standard as to the weight. The stick is 4 inches wide at the widest part tapering off toward each end, so the minimum width is 18 inches. The stick is 3 feet long.

Scoring can be accomplished in two ways. If the ball, hurled by the stick, lands in the net strung between the goal posts, it counts three points; if over the crossbar between the goal posts, one point. The goal posts are 16 feet high, the crossbar 21 feet wide, and is placed 8 feet from the ground.

The trick of the game is for the player to catch the ball on the stick, run with it, if he can, and then hurl it. The player is not permitted to pick the ball off the ground with his hand; he must do so with his stick. The player may pick the ball off his stick, but he cannot run with it, or throw it with his hand. Throwing the ball with the hand is barred.

ICE BOATING

In the years before the advent of the automobile, the motorcycle and the aeroplane, the ice boat was the fastest thing guided by man. One of the chief sports of the colony of ice boaters which has dwelled for so long in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was to wait for a favoring wind, when ice was on the Hudson River, then race the New York Central trains as they roared along the shores. It usually wasn't much of a contest, the trains quickly were distanced, some of the bigger and better boats being capable of better than 100 miles an hour.

The fastest boat of an earlier day in ice boating was the famous Scud, owned by Commodore James B. Weaver. On January 20, 1885, it whipped along a mile and a quarter straightway of the Shrewsbury River, in New

Streamlining the construction during the past 10 years has produced greater speed, and the record now stands at 143 miles an hour on the straightaway, with unofficial runs at better than 160 an hour. It is easily possible for an ice boat to maintain an average around 100 miles an hour, with a favoring 40 mile wind.

Ice boating, of course, is a sport exclusive to those who live in climes where thick ice gathers on rivers or lakes. But there is one peculiarity in ice boating, that is, with big boats, has never caught on to any extent in New England, nor along the far western American frontier. It has been confined chiefly to the Shrewsbury River region, in New Jersey, the Hudson

River, in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, on a few of the larger inland Wisconsin lakes, and at various points along the Great Lakes

However, there was a big boom in the sport when the inexpensive midget model, the "Frostbite," was introduced over a decade ago, and even more popularity with the recent advent of the smaller "Scooter" model

Ice boats were known many hundreds of years ago in the Scandinavian countries and, in a crude form, perhaps have existed for thousands of years. The principle of ice boat construction is relatively simple: two runners, to which a sort of platform is attached, a mast poked into a hole in the platform, to which a sail is attached.

The ancient Norsemen, no doubt, used their skis for the runners, fastened some platform to it and using any type of material which would catch the wind pressure had an ice boat for hauling purposes.

Inhabitants of Shrewsbury and Poughkeepsie argued over a generation or so as to which community introduced ice boating in this country, with Poughkeepsie the ultimate winner. Shrewsbury had no documentary proof as to the existence of ice boats before about 1850, but Poughkeepsie proved, that it had ice boats as far back as 1790.

... the structure of ... concerned. One of its residents was ... for, and, in 1850, he made a radical change in his "sailing box," as the boats then were called.

He succeeded in producing the first 3 cornered ice boat, with runners on each of the two forward corners and a third at the rear apex of the triangle, this serving as a rudder. He added a jib to the earlier sail equipment, and this model was so successful that it remains in its principal features, as the

... ved it housed the fastest ice boats, word a new type of craft capable of running away from the swiftest of the Shrewsbury champions, faster even than the Scud Kitty, with its 107 miles an hour performance. The statement was found to be true.

This boat was a revolutionary one for its time. She was turned with the end forward, the rudder being in the bow. Her fore and aft, instead of being a plank, was a long slim hull—like an aeroplane. The pilot and passenger—if any—sat in a cockpit instead of on a plank. The runners were straight on the bottom.

The entire stress in ... lightness Aluminum was used as a substitute for heavy metals, ... as of the lightest, consistent with durability. This was a stream lined craft, built for the ultimate in speed over the ice—and its accomplishments were magnificent. It caused a complete revolution in the building of big ice boats.

Now there are two major classes of the big ice boats: the Large class with a sail spread of 750 feet, operated by a skipper and a main sheet man,

the Smaller with a 450 foot spread, manned only by a skipper. In addition there are the Class A boats, with 350 feet of sail, the Class II with 250 and the Class C with 175 feet.

Realizing that there was a fine market for some less costly ice boat, the builders some years ago started manufacture of a small model which were classified as "Frostbites," but popularly known as "Skeeters." They cost about \$250.

The audacious midgets, when skillfully handled, can develop startling speed. In fact, some of the "Frostbites," in brushes with the big ice boats,

C like the scooter with which children scamper along the sidewalks. The "Scooter" has runners instead of wheels, and there is a bit of a sail hitched to the top. It cannot generate much speed, even in a gale, but the contestants have plenty of fun with this gadget which is made to be sold for a

decades. But America's new found interest in winter sports, the reduction

kind in 1940 as in 1930, and there were 20 times as many followers, but the war reduced ice boat activity to minor status in 1942-43.

FAMOUS ICE BOATS AND SAILORS

Thomas Irving Brown, of the North Shrewsbury Ice Boat and Yacht Club, Red Bank, N. J., one of the outstanding authorities on the sport, wrote, as of Nov. 18, 1943:

"The Scud was the most famous of ice boats.

"Another in the same class was the *Dreadnaught*, owned and sailed by James Doughty. Both Mr. Weaver and Mr. Doughty were foremost in the organization of the North Shrewsbury club here.

"In more recent years, the *Say When*, owned by P. Irwin, and the *Phantom*, owned by Burd, were outstanding. The *Phantom*, owned by Asay, and the *Say When*, owned by a lateen rig, have won honors several years.

"For a number of years following, the *Say When* and *Phantom*, owned by myself, were outstanding in capturing club pennants and trophies.

York brewer, and sportsman, built for them at the Buckhouth which are registered with the

North Shrewsbury club One, the *Elisa*, is outstanding and is the most modern craft on our club registry. The other, the *Eskimo*, equally as fast, has also won for her owners many prizes

"With the exception of the *Scud* and the *Dreadnaught*, the above-named craft are boats in class A division, and thus are limited to carrying 350 square feet of canvas

"Two other boats outstanding in the club's racing annals are the *Elisa* both, designed, built and sailed by Reuben White, her owner, the *Pet*, owned by the estate of Benjamin L. Atwater, and the *Go To It*, owned by William W. Vaughan, prominent New York broker and horse racing enthusiast"

Reuben White, Oscar Brand, Harry Clay, Douglas Hoyt, Everett Asay and Ira Crouse were among the older school of ice boat sailors who gained fame

INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETES OF AMERICA

(I.C.A.A.A.)

GOING INTO the early 1870's, college students became very enthusiastic devotees of such sports which now are known as track and field games. Each of the schools developed their own stars, and, occasionally, these were sent into competition against the best athletes of some nearby school. . . . that the leaders of 1875, and decided would hold a track the Intercollegiate

The charter members were

Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, College of the City of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale. Pennsylvania joined the group almost immediately afterward, and took part in the first meet in 1876

The pioneer officers were President G. Creighton Webb, of Yale, Secretary, George Walton Green, of Harvard, Treasurer, W. A. Platt, of Williams

The first meet was out of doors, and the events were 100 yard dash, quarter mile run, half mile run, one mile run, 120 yard hurdles, running broad jump, running high jump, putting 16 pound shot, baseball throw

H W Stevens, of Williams, won the 100 yard dash in 11 seconds, F C Stimson, of Dartmouth won the mile in 4 58½

Princeton won the team championship in 1876—and never has been winner since then

The purpose of the new organization was concisely stated in its constitution, and, as taken from the "I C A A A A Handbook," is as follows

"The purpose of this Association shall be to foster and maintain com-
P
tr

its own Constitution By Laws and Athletic Rules It may, however, co operate with other sports governing bodies for the furtherance of amateur athletics, provided such co operation does not impair or endanger the Association's essential autonomy

"Membership in this Association shall be limited to those universities or colleges in the United States of America which, at the time of their application for membership, have and, for at least five years prior thereto

educational association"

The 1944 membership of the I C A A A A consisted of 53 schools, as follows

Alfred Amherst, Army, Bates, Boston College, Bowdoin, Brooklyn College, Brown, California, Colby, Colgate, C C N Y, Columbia, Connecticut, Cornell, Dartmouth Fordham, Georgetown, Haverford, Holy Cross, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Manhattan, Marquette, Maryland, M I T, Michigan State Muhlenberg, Navy, New Hampshire, N Y U, North Carolina, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rhode Island, Rochester, Rutgers St John's University, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Temple, Tufts, Union, Villanova, Virginia, Wesleyan, West Virginia, Williams, Yale

The 1944 officers were

President—George H Barker, N Y U

Vice-President—Edward S Parsons, Northeastern

Secretary Treasurer—Asa S Bushnell, COEIA

Executive Committee George H Barker, N Y U, Edward S Parsons, Northeastern, Ebb F Caraway, Lehigh, Frank W Keaney, Rhode Island, James A McLane, Alfred, H Jamison Swarts, Pennsylvania, Rupert B Thomas, Princeton

The I C A A A A has been conducting an annual outdoor track and meet, without lapse, since 1876, and, in 1922, started its indoor which also never have lapsed.

JAI ALAI

JAI ALAI is pronounced hi ly and, in Spanish, means "merry festival." But the folks of the Basque provinces call their almost identical game "pelota."

Dispute exists as to where the game originated. One faction states that Hernando Cortez (1485-1547) discovered the Aztecs played it when he invaded Spain in 1519, and carried the idea back to Andalusia with him. But other historians feel that jai alai is just a game of handball, with variations, supplied by the Spanish when they substituted the cesta for the palm of the hand.

The principles of play differ hardly at all from handball. The game is played in a court similar to a handball court, except the walls are higher. The court has three walls—front, back and side. The other part of the square is where spectators sit behind a protecting screen.

The ball used is hard—and about the size of a baseball. The cesta has been likened to a huge, curving fingernail. The upper part of it is strapped

to the other end and still using their right

handball. They used a ball made of platted leather strips, continued concussion of the ball with the palms raised havoc with their hands. They tried gloves, but they couldn't do effective volleying with the thick ones, and the thin ones did not deaden the sting.

If someone had thought to use a softer ball, the jai alai game, with its cesta, might not exist today. But instead, one of the players started to experiment with a long narrow wicker basket, catching the ball in the basket and tossing it back to the wall with a snap of the basket.

The experiment was continued but a smaller basket was used. It was the basket, he strung control action of the

Jai Alai action is faster than that of handball because the player, by hurling the ball out of the basket can get far greater rebounding speed than can be achieved with a hand-batted ball. The ball is harder, too, and when it crashes against the wall, the rebound is lightning fast.

In singles match 6 points usually is game. In doubles, the scale varies and in some places 30 points is game. Triples—3 to a team—also is played.

The Mexicans imported Jai Alai many generations ago, and the Cubans borrowed it from Mexico. It became Cuba's greatest indoor sport for several reasons, including the item that it could be developed into a gambling game. Tremendous sums were wagered on the outcome of matches between individuals and doubles combinations, and schools for teaching Jai Alai began to dot the island.

In time, men began to operate "stables" of Jai Alai players, just as Ameri-

received from \$750 up

Although Jai Alai is a game where speed is a vital requirement the

in Mexico

About 20 years ago, Jai Alai was introduced into the United States by way of Florida. It was played indoors in what are called frontons. It was very popular there, because patrons could gamble on the outcome via pari mutuel machines. In Jai Alai the wagering continues until the game is ended. Punters betting at the beginning on one player—or one doubles combination—and then seeing their choice trailing can "hedge" by making a bet on the other player, or the doubles combination.

Jai Alai enjoyed certain popularity for a while in New Orleans and was enthusiastically greeted in Chicago, but the game didn't endure very long the civic powers ruling against the betting angle.

JUJUTSU (*Jiu Jitsu*)



Since the United States has had contact with Japan, many of the

tion" of the jiu jitsu technique of Nippon

But, in plain truth, the something that is being taught is much more related to the rough and tumble "pier six" style of fighting that was featured on the waterfronts in the old sailing vessel days. The boys are being schooled in some of the standard jiu jitsu tactics, plus plenty of gouging,

butting, wrestling, choking, tripping, strangling and groin battering which, happily, will serve them extra well in any hand to hand fighting, even with a jiu jitsu specialist

"Jujutsu," which is the Japanese name for it, was devised at least seven centuries before the Christian era by the tribesmen who were loyal to the Mikado, and who were not as well equipped with weapons as their enemies. The development of the earliest technique made it possible for a man, attacked by a weaponed warrior, not only to fight him off but, if he chose, to cripple or kill him with his bare hands.

The full story of the jiu jitsu is one of the treasured possessions in the palace of the Mikado. For a great many centuries, the technique of this form of combat remained a secret among the succeeding Mikados, and their closest advisors. In more modern times, the basic features became public property, but over a span of centuries only the privileged class was permitted to learn and practise the art. Since then, the bars have been let down, anyone can take up jiu jitsu—that is, as much of it as the Mikados have decreed.

There are three different systems, and perhaps 300 different movements in jiu jitsu, but the most deadly still are known only to the inner circle.

It requires four years of study for a pupil to gain a diploma in "jujutsu." One of the vital things the youngster is taught is diet. He must go on frequent fasts, his food, even in abundant times, is limited to rice, fish and fruit. Meat? never! He drinks vast quantities of water—no less than a gallon a day.

He is taught self control—never to lose his temper. It is pointed out to him that a man in a temper cannot execute his tricks with the required perfection. Devious ways are used by the masters to anger a pupil, and anyone who is thus aroused to quick anger, is expelled from the class.

Unlike great athletes elsewhere, the jiu jitsu experts do not have large and bulging muscles. Rather, theirs are as smooth, almost, as those of a non-athletic woman. Their art does not require great strength. They depend, for results, on lightning like movements, plus a pair of hands with the fleshy part hardened like sole leather. All during the years of their schooling, they devote much time to this hand hardening necessity.

The jiu jitsu student must acquire almost as much knowledge of the human anatomy as the American medical student. He needs to know everything about the nervous system, so he can, quickly, paralyze the nerve centers. He must know about veins and arteries, so that, in a trice, he can shut off the blood supply. He must know which bones are most fragile in the different parts of the body, so that, no matter where he has grasped his opponent, he need not search for the weakness.

After all these are learned, the student is ready to learn the technique of the great weapon of the jiu jitsu operator. He can use it to paralyze or to break bones, or to make a kill.

LACROSSE



THE Canadian Indians are responsible for the game of lacrosse, which is Canada's national outdoor game by legislative action.

The Indian game of lacrosse

the white man's viewpoint

When the pioneer French Canadians first saw the Indians at play, the something which impressed them most was the peculiar formation of the head of the stick used in the game. They didn't know what name the Indians had for their sport, but, when describing it to their Frenchmen, they talked about "lacrosse"—the stick—because it was webbed, and reminded them of a bishop's crozier—or cross.

And so, even before they adopted the game, the invaders of Canada had named it.

The early Indians used a different strategy for baggataway than the whites of this era. Their technique called for crippling as many of the opposing players as possible, by "accidental" smashes with the stick, and then, when the able bodied opposition had been scientifically whittled down to play the game as it should be played and make an effort to gain an official victory.

The stellar baggataway games among the Indians always called for considerable

rooters, ran up and down the sidelines beating men of their tribes with stout switches to urge them on to more furious and inspired action.

Baggataway did not limit the size of the team nor that of the field. As many could play as had the desire. But the rival chieftains always were careful that the aggregations were comparatively even as to numbers. Teams ranged from 75 to 200 men on a side.

Medicine men were the referees and, generally, the goal lines. In the beginning the spots where the rival medicine men stood served as a goal line. If either chose to wander, or became absent minded and went for a

long hike, the line moved right along with him. Often the line shifted

inspired it. One authority states that Pontiac, the famous Ottawa chief, who was friendly with the French, and hated the English, who then controlled Canada, was the evil genius, and that the game was between the visiting Ojibway and Sac Indians.

J. H. Patterson, in "Black Hawk's Biography" (Black Hawk was the outstanding Sac Indian in all history) has a somewhat different version—and perhaps the correct one. Patterson states that the Chippewas then were the inhabitants in the district where the fort—Fort Michil Mackinac (now Mackinac)—was located, and that the Sacs had sent a rather large delegation before the birthday always was marked by

Word was sent by the Chippewas to Captain Etherington, in charge of the Fort, that a baggataway game would be played in honor of the king's birthday, between the Chippewas and the Sacs. The soldiers and transient who were staying at the fort were invited to attend, but Etherington, suspicious, replied that his men would not leave the fort.

The Indians then stated that the game would be staged near to the fort, so that the dwellers need not leave it to witness the contest. Play started in the vicinity of the fort, and roved up and down for perhaps an hour. Many of the soldiers, trappers and traders who were in the fort, finally walked outside and stood up, or sat on the ground and watched the progress of the contest, leaving the gate to the fort wide open.

Squaws were seated on the sidelines. All were heavily blanketed, although the day was extremely warm. No significance was attached to this by the soldiers, it being regarded merely as a peculiarity of the Indian women. Suddenly as the play was within a short distance of the fort, a signal was called by one of the chiefs. The Indians dropped their sticks, rushed to the squaws, who passed them tomahawks from under their

carried away, but released a short time later. Alexander Henry escaped and, while in New York, in 1824, turned author and told the story of the massacre in his "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories."

It is not clearly established when the baggataway game of the Indians was so altered that the new style of play became lacrosse.

F. M. Van Wagner, of McGill University, Montreal, who has made a hobby of tracing down the development of sports in Canada, found the following in an old program of 1894, sponsored by the Canadian Wheelman's Association:

"The early records of the 'national game' have yet to be traced. As far as can be ascertained, the first recorded match was played between teams of Iroquois and Algonquian Indians, in September, 1834, at the Pierre race course (Montreal)."

This game was in an enclosure. Baggataway was a roving game. Therefore, some rule changes had to be made to conform with the limited space. Further, the Indians, playing before a white audience, needed some understandable rules for enclosure play. This, then, might have been the beginning of lacrosse as a definite game.

The Van Wagner findings further disclosed.

"An old Montreal resident (in 1894) claims to have played a game much like lacrosse in 1839, near what now is Richmond Square, on St. Antoine Street, but there is little evidence that white men handled the 'crease' until 1842.

"The Olympic Club, which was organized in 1842, held yearly athletic meet-ings, and on Aug. 28 and 29, 1844, a match of lacrosse was played between 12 Indians, the first day, and, on the second day, the Whites played against the Indians, the aborigines winning."

Van Wagner's search revealed that lacrosse games were played at the Olympic sports meetings of 1848 and 1851, and, in the latter year, the Whites beat the Indians for the first time.

The Olympic Club disbanded in the early 1850's, but many members joined in forming the Montreal Lacrosse Club, in 1856—the first organization to be devoted to the game that had been hewed out of ancient baggataway.

With the creation of that Club, the game rules were changed so as to fit the ideas of white men, and, at the annual sports meeting in September, 1857, two rival club teams played a game.

In 1858, the second club for lacrosse play—the Hochelaga—came into existence. The Beaver Club was formed in 1859, and, in 1860, the "Montreal Lacrosse Club" changed its name to the "Lacrosse Club of Montreal," and absorbed the Hochelagas. But in 1861 it changed back to the Montreal Lacrosse Club.

One of the great lacrosse enthusiasts of the time was Dr. W. George Beers, who deplored that play of the game was handicapped by the fact that each club had its own particular set of rules. He proceeded to rewrite the rules, which were adopted through 1860 and 1861, bringing revolutionary progress to the game, and Beers is known as the "Father of Lacrosse."

In 1867, when the separate Provinces of Canada were welded into the Dominion, lacrosse was adopted as Canada's national game by an act of Parliament. The National Lacrosse Association was formed, and since has

been the governing body in Canada. The Beers rules, previously applicable chiefly to play in and around Montreal, were nationally adopted, and lacrosse was launched upon its brilliant career which only the ravages of war have temporarily stayed.

Hal Walker, sports writer for the Toronto Globe and Mail, advises

"Lacrosse was exclusively an amateur game in Canada until after the turn of the 20th century. Then some cities, desiring the publicity that would accrue from representation by a crack lacrosse team, began to ship pay envelopes . . . rather openly. Thus . . . by revival along in . . . the best teams Canada

ever had

"This pro game—maybe it should be called gratuity game—called for 12 man teams. Toronto had some fine combinations, known as the Matlands St. Simons, Young Torontos and Riversides. The Cities of Orangeville, Weston, Brampton, Munico, St. Catherine and Niagara Falls were very well represented. In Toronto crowds of 5,000 to 8,000 turned out for the Saturday afternoon games.

"But, through lack of proper guidance, the professional game went into decay

'In the 1930s they devised an indoor lacrosse game called 'box lacrosse'. The players in Toronto and Montreal were all fitted for this venture. Some were veterans beyond their peak, others were green youngsters. The games were the

Walker, dealing with the fate of lacrosse at the present, wrote

Since the war came, the Ontario Lacrosse League, once blessed with 125 teams for its various series has been reduced to four. The Quebec Lacrosse Association ■ carrying on with youngsters. On the Pacific Coast, second ranking lacrosse center, the war has made the game almost non-existent."

The first lacrosse game on United States territory was played on the Boston (Mass.) Common in the early 80s with the late John R. Flannery, who became known as "Father of American Lacrosse," as sponsor. The game was between the celebrated Shamrock team, of Montreal, and the other made up of Caughnawaga Indians. Since then, USA play has not been very widespread, but in the places where it is well established—the

Maryland, M I T, Navy, Penn State, Penn, Princeton, Rutgers, Stevens
Union, and Yale

In 1930 the John R. Flannery Memorial Cup was put up to go to the winner of an international contest between the stars of Oxford and Cam

the most recent war, had gained major status in many countries

FAMOUS LACROSSE PLAYERS

Lionel Conacher, ranked as Canada's greatest all around athlete, is regarded as its most brilliant lacrosse player Others of vivid memory are

Billy Fitzgerald, Charhe Quenne, Eddie Longfellow, Eddie Powers, Newsy Lalonde, "Hap" Holmes, Buck Johnson, Duffy Braden, Chiss Starling, Clyde Gordon, Art Pim, Jerry Kendall and the Kingston brothers of Weston, Ted River, "Farmer" Brown, "Toad" Farr, Len Plummer

The great goal keepers included Bill MacArthur, who didn't quit the game until his 57th birthday, "Suds" Sutherland, Al Coutie, Bert Booth

"LACROSSE—THE SPORT OF CANADA"

A POEM—BY FRED JACOB

I'm one of the old lacrosse boys, a friend of the gutted stick,
 I'm one of the old lacrosse boys, a friend of the gutted stick,

frost
 sang
 the gang

a water spout

blew

So measure the creases ready, and put the nets in place,
 The teams are padded and steady, and the ball is there to face
 I'll be out to do my darndest if I'm only an "also ran"
 For this is the sport of Canada—a game that takes a man

LACROSSE FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

men have a chance for
 su
 ocono, Pa., conducted
 by Miss Constance M. K. Applebee, and known as the "Hockey Camp".
 Miss Applebee, who from England had introduced Field Hockey to

hockey coaches, Miss Applebee declared that she thought they would like lacrosse. She explained the play of lacrosse which is not too much unlike field hockey, except that it is much rougher, and then arranged for some "scrub games". The girls were enthusiastic about it, and played it rather informally until they learned that an English girls' team was to visit the U. S. A. in 1934, whereupon the American lassies proceeded to serious practice, and concentrated effort.

Teams were formed in various communities, and the English players met representatives of the places visited—Boston, New York, Westchester County (N. Y.), and England, and lost nearly every game. But the girls learned a lot. The English players paid a return

has been a national tournament each year, with the Philadelphia team chosen having the best record. Annually, an All American and a Reserve team is chosen.

The outstanding American girl lacrosse players have been Anne Pugh LeBoutillier, Betty Richey, Frances Pierce, Gretchen Schuyler, Virginia Allen, Martha Butler Klug, Helena Wheeler, Margaret Sheahan, Patricia Kenworthy, Betty Shellenberger, Libby Toulmin, Sue Cross, Agneta Powell, Naomi Wright, Beth Wilbur, Dorothy Henson, Jacqueline Fehling Mary Conklin, Natalie Park.

BASIC RULES OF LACROSSE

A lacrosse field is 80 yards long, with 15 additional yards of clear space back of each goal (a net). The field shall be no less than 60 and no more than 70 yards wide.

of the
 ing the
 netting
 entrance

to the net The back part of the net shall be fastened to the ground with tent pegs so that a ball cannot pass out of the net The netting used shall be 1 inch mesh

The ball shall be India rubber sponge, not less than 7½ nor more than 8 inches in circumference and 5 to 5½ ounces in weight It must bounce 45 to 49 inches when dropped from a 6-foot height onto a hardwood floor

The crosse may be of any length to suit the player, but shall not exceed one foot in width It shall be woven of rawhide, gut, clock string or linen cord No metal is permitted on the Crosse of the stick

Ten men make up a team, known as Goalkeeper, Point, Cover Point, First Defense, Second Defense, Center, First Attack, Second Attack Inside Home and Outside Home

A referee and judge are the officials In all disputes, the Referee's decision shall be final

A pistol starts and ends the game For all other purposes a whistle is used

A game consists of 60 minutes divided into quarters Between the first and second, and the third and fourth quarter, there shall be one minute of rest, between the halves, there shall be 10 minutes

The team scoring the most goals each counting one point, shall be declared the winner If there is a tie at the end of 60 minutes of play, the players take five minutes' rest, then play for five minute overtime periods The team scoring most goals in overtime is declared winner If however, neither has scored, or both have scored an equal number, the game officially ends in a tie

LAWN BOWLING ("Bowles")

ANCIENT man seeking diversion, and prompted by a yearning for contest, perhaps decided upon foot racing as the first form of sport Then hurdling wrestling and probably the throwing of objects for distance

Seeking something which required less exertion, but still provided a contest, he devised the games of hitting pebbles with a stick, and rolling pebbles at movable objects Historians are not clear as to which was first. But one was the basic principles of field hockey of today, and the other was a crude form of lawn bowling

In tracing the development of sports, it is observed that field hockey called for speed and certain stamina, which are the property of youth, and thus field hockey was a game for youngsters in ancient times The elders, seeking some form of exercise within the limitations of their aging muscles and waning energy appear to have hit upon lawn bowls

Historians are in accord on one thing relative to lawn bowls—that its exact origin is a major mystery They believe that it descended from an

tiquity to become a game of consequence in early Egypt and later in Greece and Rome. There exist sculptured vases, plaques, etc., to indicate that lawn bowls was played at least 3,500 or 4,000 years ago, and that it found some favor among royalty and the aristocracy of the times, but was indulged in mainly by the oldsters among the rulers.

It is not established by what name lawn bowling—or bowls—was known in the mist shrouded ages. But when the Caesars ruled Rome, the game was played there as "Bocce," by which the sport still is known to all Italians. "Bocce" appears to be an improvement of the game of antiquity, whereas lawn bowling, which originated in England and Scotland, and where it gained its name of bowls, originally spelled "bowles," is a variation of "bocce."

"bowles," later called "bowling," and finally, "lawn bowling," to distinguish it from the game where balls are cast at wooden pins, was a very controversial subject in early England.

Bowls was so well established in England in 1299 that a group of players formed the Southampton Town Bowling Club in that year. This pioneer bowls club still is in very active existence and matches are regularly played on the original green that was laid out over 600 years ago.

Bowls, as a sport in England, has been praised more, and condemned more than perhaps any game ever played, praised by those who were fascinated by it, condemned by those who regarded it as a "vicious form of gambling." Things came to such a pass in the 16th Century, that King Henry, the 8th, issued an edict in 1511 in which he declared that "the game of bowles is an evil because, the alleys are operated in conjunction with saloons, or dissolute places, and bowling has ceased to be a sport, and rather a form of vicious gambling."

Henry's ban against bowling in 1511 was continued by succeeding rulers and actually was not lifted until 1845. However, none of Henry's successors made any serious effort to crush out bowling, the chief reason being that almost every English monarch was a bowler, royal estates being equipped with greens. The word "green" designated the plot of ground allotted for the game, this area being divided into as many bowling "alleys" as the owner could provide, each "alley" being 20 feet wide and 120 feet long.

In 1579 Stephen Gosson, in his "School of Abuse," launched a bitter trade against bowls, declaring that "common bowling alleys are but moths that eat up the credit of many idle citizens." He drew a ghastly word picture of the suffering, poverty and starvation that had come to wives and children of those who bowled on the common alleys and lost in their gambling.

However, not all persons felt toward bowls as did Gosson. In "The Book

was one of the finest in England and, upon one occasion, Charles is reported to have lost \$5 000 to Shute

The Scots, who adopted the game in the 16th Century, took to it with so much enthusiasm that it was, for a long time, the national sport. To the Scots belong

ardizing play

and, in 1848

the greatest bowls authorities that ever lived, framed the laws which, almost in toto, govern today

There has been certain confusion as to when the game of lawn bowls was introduced into what now is the U S A. This is because in earlier eras lawn bowls and the game of bowling at pins both were called "bowling" in the U S A. However, it would seem that lawn bowls was introduced in about 1600

its first r

Van Win

as pointe

Boston and New York were the earliest strongholds of lawn bowls. So early as 1714 the "Boston News Letter" carried an advertisement which was reprinted in Herbert Manchester's book "Four Centuries of Sport in America." The "ad" read

Mr James Ivers Cambridge
British Coffee House where
mild to recreate themselves

Manchester also found that in 1732 the city authorities in New York leased to John Chambers Peter Bayard and Peter Jay "a piece of land at the lower end of Broadway fronting the fort, for the purpose of a bowling green." This became the famous "Bowling Green" district of the metropolis, and although the bowlers long since have disappeared, and the greens have become a part of Battery Park, the name "Bowling Green" still remains as descriptive of a part of down town New York.

Lawn bowling spread from New York and Boston to many other cities along the

of the Re

pected I

longer ex

to be reintroduced and lifted back to certain popularity by Christian Schepflin of Dunellen, N J

Schepflin had gone to England and then to Scotland and became a bowling enthusiast. Returning to New Jersey, he laid out a bowling green, explained the game to his friends and neighbors and the revival was under

way Soon there were clubs throughout New Jersey, in New York, Philadelphia and adjacent points, with the trend then westward and to the south

There were so many bowlers and so many clubs up to 1915 without any governing body, that it was decided to create one that would standardize rules, arrange tournaments and regulate play This has about formation of the American Lawn Bowling Association 1915

In the last few years, lawn bowling has become popular in the United States. The sport, once the exclusive property of the upper classes, was adopted with enthusiasm by the youngsters just how well youth fared in its adventure in this sport is shown by the fact that the national championship was won by 16 year old Fred Chaplin, Jr of Brooklyn

There are now more than 100 lawn bowling clubs in the United States, and many thousands of greens, with six alleys to the green The W. P. A. taking cognizance of the enthusiasm over lawn bowling, installed greens in important parks in cities throughout the nation There also are many bowling greens on municipal playgrounds, and millions played the game before the war abbreviated activities

FAMOUS LAWN BOWLERS

U S A championship play at lawn bowling involves both team and individual matches The outstanding prize is the M F Robertson Trophy for team play contested for originally in 1918, and won by the Roselawn Club of Pawtucket, R I, which became recognized as the national amateur Champion Combination

Fall River teams won in 1919 and 1920 Then Buffalo produced combinations which gathered in an array of titles—1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1930, 1932 Boston developed some great championship teams Hartford Conn, Pasadena Calif, and New York also had national title holders Montclair, N J Orlando, Fla, had trophy winning quartettes, showing that the skill at lawn bowling was not concentrated in any particular American area

Competition for U S A singles titles started in 1928 for the Robert D Kay Trophy, and doubles for the Boston Border Scottish Trophy originated in 1929 Previously—in 1926—there had started the open singles and doubles championships usually staged in St Petersburg Florida in which Canadians competed against Americans

Some of the great U S A bowlers were

D White, Boston, W Kidd, Chicago, D Sherwood, Buffalo, the Dehner brothers of Pasadena, S A Tulloch, and Robert Danlop, Chicago Fred Chaplin, Jr, Brooklyn, Robert Pollock, R Savage and J Freeburn all of Montclair, N J, O A Feine, Buffalo, J Milmine, Chicago H Edwards Boston.

Also Ira F Meyers, St Petersburg, J. F Wooster, Birmingham, Mich,

C A Godman, Cleveland, A D Parry, Barnard, Vt, A Oliver, Buffalo, Jake Taylor, Orlando, R S Marshall, Orlando, V J Hesse, Detroit, F J Gallanough Los Angeles, H A Moffatt, St Petersburg T C Reed and J L Esch, Orlando, W M Scott, Pass a Grille, Fla, Walter Candelet, Providence, Joe Anderson and A S Young of St Petersburg Andrew Murdison, Buffalo, David Dyer, Long Island, Charles Rett Hartford, D Paul Brown, Montclair, N J, and George Read Murdo McKenzie, D C Nale and George W Cobham all of New York

BASIC RULES OF LAWN BOWLING

In lawn bowling there is nothing to knock over The object of the game is to place your ball closest to the jack In many ways lawn bowling is very similar to curling, which is played on ice

The average "bowling green" is about 120 feet square and this is divided into six alleys, or rinks Each is 20 feet wide and 120 feet long official measurement for a rink A bank two feet high and a ditch 18 inches deep surround the green The ball is 16½ inches in circumference, and weighs 3½ pounds It is biased—meaning unbalanced Because of this it can be made to curve as much as 4 feet in a 100 foot roll When the ball is curved to the right side of the rink, it is called a "forehand", to the left, it is a backhand An expert can curve his ball between two others that are little more than the width of his own ball apart

The four man team is the true game Of this the "skip" is the commander He directs play, telling his men where to aim the ball and his word is law Lawn bowling also is extensively played in singles, doubles and triples

The jack is "in" " " " " " " " "

The experts can put a spin on their ball so that when it collides with the opponent's ball it stays almost at the point of impact, instead of following through

Each player is permitted two bowls for each head (turn), the bowls being made alternately by the opposing players The game usually is 21 ends (points), but some are played on the basis of so many shots per team, or on a time basis

The side which wins the toss starts the game by throwing the "jack" onto the rink at a point which it thinks most advantageous It then has first turn at bowling At any time a bowler knocks the "jack" outside the rink boundary, or less than 25 yards from the bowling mat, the opposing side then can cast the "jack" anew, but shall not play first The mat is 14 by 22 inches Each player, when bowling must have one foot in contact with the mat and entirely within its confines

LAWN TENNIS



LAWN
ber far
the ter
world

Lawn tennis came into existence in 1873 under the name of "spharistike." It was the invention of Major Walter C. Wingfield, a British Army officer. He was a racquet player who realized that people did not care to play.

tion cost was relatively high. He studied the principle of court tennis, wherein the ball was batted over an embankment, and thus helped to provide solution.

In 1873, the major gave a lawn party for some friends and introduced his "spharistike." The folks liked the game, but not the name. They simply referred to it as "tennis on the lawn," and it never gained the official name of "Lawn Tennis" until many years later.

The Major took out a patent on the name "spharistike." It is doubtful if he ever capitalized on it because he was about the only one to apply it to his game. He declared that "spharistike," in Greek, meant the same as "ten-er" in French (proceed to play) but insisted that his game was patterned after an ancient Grecian game he had discovered. However, the scoring was about the same as in Court Tennis, and the word "love" was used to indicate a scoreless situation.

One of the guests at the Wingfield party was a British Army officer who was home on a furlough. He left for Bermuda—his station—a fortnight later. He took along several complete sets of tennis equipment and introduced "tennis on the lawn" to his associates there. It became immediately popular.

In February, or March, 1874, an American girl, Miss Mary Ewing Outerbridge, whose home was in Staten Island, N. Y., paid a visit to Bermuda, met some officers, and was influenced to try the new game. She

became an enthusiast and brought back a tennis set as a gift of the officers. When she tried to pass through U S A customs the officials held her up. They kept possession of the paraphernalia for an entire week so that they could ascertain what taxation—if any—Miss Outerbridge should pay. Finally they admitted everything duty free.

The credit for bringing the first tennis set into this country was given to Miss Outerbridge many years ago by a Customs official in a review of his career in which review he declared that he as a customs agent, "handled the first lawn tennis apparatus ever seen in the United States."

The Outerbridge family members of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club gained permission for Miss Mary to lay out a court on the Cricket grounds. She explained the game to her brothers and had them play with her. Later she schooled girl friends and they found keen enjoyment in the sport. While the men played cricket and baseball the girls played at tennis on the lawn. For a while it was exclusively their game. The men occasionally watched play but the frequent call of "love" in this tennis game made them a little suspicious about its adaptability for the masculine in the U S A even if rugged British Army officers in Bermuda gave it a "go."

But finally the adult men yielded to the entreaties of the girls. They took a try at it, liked it, became keen about it.

Enthusiasm over tennis increased greatly through the 1870s and into 1890. It was not accepted
end all this
the leaders

or tennis clubs of that time and the result was the formation in 1881 of the United States Lawn Tennis Association which became the ruling body of the American sport and has dominated it ever since.

Tennis so far as play and exhibitions are concerned remained purely an amateur sport until 1926. Then Charles C. ("Cash and Carry") Pyle offered Suzanne Lenglen of France the most gifted girl tennis player of her day—some say the greatest of all time—\$50,000 to turn "pro." "Suzie" accepted. Pyle succeeded in professionalizing Miss Mary K. Browne, an American star of those days, Vincent Richards, Howard Kinsey and Harvey Snodgrass, Americans and Paul Feret of France. The sextette toured America for three months and the profits were huge for all concerned.

In 1927 the U S Professional Lawn Tennis Association was created and had supervision over all tours and tournaments indulged in by the rapidly growing army of "pros" since that time.

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

In 1900 Dwight Davis, a tennis enthusiast, put up a cup which bears his name for international competition each year. For quite a few years competition was between only American and British Isles teams but as

tennis increased in world wide popularity, and stars were developed every where, other nations entered teams in Davis Cup competition. The cup has alternated in ownership among the United States, England, Australia and France. The last Davis Cup matches were played in 1939. Australia won, and the cup now is there, to remain until the matches are resumed at the end of the war. The rules provide that the matches are to be played

among women. However, none but the English ever sent teams into action against the Americans. The Americans won the last Wightman Cup series in 1939 and the cup remained in the U.S.A.

FAMOUS LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS

The lawn tennis game has produced some amazing players—William Larned, William Tilden, M. E. McLaughlin, William Johnston, Vincent Richards, R. Norris Williams, H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr., J. Donald Budge, of the U. S. A., the Doherty brothers (R. F. and W. L.) and Henry ("Bunny") Austin. Fred Perry, of England, Norman E. Brookes, Anthony Wilding, Gerald Patterson, Pat Wood, J. E. Bromwich, Adrian K. Quist and Vivian McGrath, of Australia, Henri Cochet, Rene LaCoste, Jean Borotra, of France. But great among the greatest of these was the brilliant, durable Tilden, who started over an 11 year span in amateur tennis, turned "pro," was almost unconquerable for half a dozen seasons, and even now, though he leans toward the 50 year mark, is a match for agile youngsters.

Here is Tilden's record as an amateur

1920	1929
127	
10	Doubles—1927
30	

Davis Cup Summary—Games won 34 Lost 7 in 11 years (1920 to 1930 incl.)

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody Roark dominated the women's field almost as completely as did Tilden the men's. There were some marvelous women players during her time, before her time and since then. Suzanne Lenglen of France, Molla Bursstedt Mallory, Helen Jacobs, Alice Marble, Mary K. Browne, May Sutton Bundy, Maud Barger-Wallack, Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Eleanora Sears, Sarah Palfrey Fry, Pauline Betz, of the U.S.A.,

Mrs Hillyard Miss D K Douglass Mrs R L Chambers Mrs Leslie A Godfree Miss E Ryan Peggy Scriven Kitty McKane Betty Nuthall, of England But Helen Wills Moody Roark was the reigning queen Here is her record

U S A Girls Champion—1921 1922

U S A Girls Doubles—1922

U S A " " " "

— 1931 Lost on de

fault 1

U S A

U S A

Wimbled

French

> (defeating Helen

1943 FIRST TEN U S RANKINGS

- 1 Lieut. J R Hunt Los Angeles
- 2 John A Kramer E Los Angeles
- 3 Francisco Segura Guayaquil Ecu
- 4 William Talbert Cincinnati
- 5 Seymour Greenberg Chicago
- 6 Sidney B Wood Jr New York
- 7 Robert Falkenburg Hollywood
- 8 Corp Frank A Parker Los Angeles
- 9 James Brink Seattle
- 10 Jack Tuero New Orleans

- 1 Pauline Betz Los Angeles
- 2 A L Brough Beverly Hills Calif
- 3 Doris Hart Miami Fla
- 4 Margaret Osborne San Francisco
- 5 D M Bundy Santa Monica Calif
- 6 Mary Arnold Los Angeles
- 7 Dorothy Head Alameda Calif
- 8 Helen I Bernhard New York
- 9 Mrs Helen P Rihbany New York
- 10 Katharine Winthrop Boston

BASIC RULES OF LAWN TENNIS

Tennis is played both indoors and outdoors with the outdoor game infinitely more popular

The

The singles court is

78 feet in length

of 36 feet outside

Included in both courts are two back courts on each end of the marked off area which are each 18 feet in length The inside 42 feet are divided into halves and then into quarters The net is in dead center of the court It is three feet high in the center and somewhat higher at the ends where the net is attached to stakes For singles the net is 33 feet wide for doubles 42 feet wide

Each player is provided with a right and left service court. These are 21 feet in length and each is 13 feet 6 inches in width The man in his own left service court serves to the other man in his left service court—cross fashion—and vice versa

The tennis ball is smooth and without stitches it is no less than 2½ inches and no more than 2¾ inches in diameter and the weight must be no less than 2 ounces no more than 2 1/16 ounces To be approved for official

play, the ball, when dropped on a concrete floor, from a distance of 8 feet 4 inches, must bounce up no less than 58 inches. Tests usually made in a place where the temperature is 68 degrees.

The ball is inflated rubber.

The man who begins the game with service of the ball to his opponent, is the Server, the other the Receiver.

Determination of the right to Serve, and right to a certain court is made by the toss of a coin, or the twirl of a racket.

for his second
es him 10, to
al value, but

makes him winner of the game. If his opponent, meanwhile, has not scored, then the opponent is credited only with "0," which, in tennis, is called "love."

If both players have won three points, to make the score 40-40, the situation then is described as "deuce." If one of them scores a point he is known as having an "advantage." If his opponent makes the next score, they are back to "deuce" and resume. When the game has gone to "deuce," the victor is the one who scores two successive points after a tie at 40-40.

Six games constitute a "set"—with certain provisos. If a player has scored 6 games and his opponent 4, or less, then that player is winner of the "set." But if the score is 6 games to 5, play for the "set" continues until one player, or the other, has an advantage of two games, such as 7-5, 8-6, 9-7, and so on.

Some matches—usually for women—are decided on the basis of best two out of three "sets." Men's matches usually are best three out of five.

MEASUREMENTS TRANSLATED



UNTIL 1931, the United States and all English speaking countries used inches, feet and yards as the basis for measurement, while other nations used the metric measure. Inasmuch as the metric system governed Olympic Games, the Amateur Athletic Union, of the United States discarded the old basis of measurement after 1941, and, in 1932 changed to metric, and in 1933 the Intercollegiate AAAA followed.

an 8 meter jump

Some Americans educated only in miles yards feet and inches find it difficult to translate yardage into metric measurements and vice versa. The following may help

STANDARD MEASUREMENTS

A meter is 39.37 inches	3 000 meters equals 1 mile 1 520 yards
100 meters equals 109 yards 1 foot	2 feet 6 inches
1 inch	5 000 meters equals 3 miles 188 yards
110 meters equals 120 yards 10 7 10 inches	2 inches
600 meters equals 656 yards 6 inches	10 000 meters equals 6 miles 376 yards
800 meters equals 874 yards 2 feet	4 inches
8 inches	06 m metric equals 1 16 inch
1 500 meters equals 1 640 yards 1 foot	13 m metric equals 1 8 inch
3 inches	25 m metric equals 1-4 inch
	50 m metric equals 1 2 inch

METERS TRANSLATED TO FEET AND INCHES

1	3 ft 3 37 in	20	65 ft 7 40 in
2	6 ft 6 74 in	25	82 ft 25 in
3	9 ft 10 11 in	30	98 ft 5 10 in
4	13 ft 1 48 in	35	114 ft 9 95 in
5	16 ft 4 85 in	40	131 ft 2 80 in
6	19 ft 8 22 in	45	147 ft 7 65 in
7	22 ft 11 59 in	50	164 ft 50 in
8	26 ft 2 96 in	60	196 ft 10 20 in
9	29 ft 6 33 in	70	229 ft 7 90 in
10	32 ft 9 70 in	75	246 ft 75 in
15	49 ft 2 55 in	80	260 ft 5 60 in

The A A U in its "Official Handbook" Rule 19 dealing with records states

"For measuring or checking courses where no metric tape is available the following table will be acceptable

50 met	165 03 ft	1 500 met	4 921 3 ft
60 met	196 86 ft	2 000 met	6 561 7 ft
100 met	328 1 ft	3 000 met	9 842 6 ft.
200 met	656 2 ft	4 000 met	13 123 4 ft.
300 met	984 3 ft	5 000 met	16 404 3 ft.
400 met	1 312 4 ft	6 000 met	19 685 1 ft
500 met	1 640 5 ft	7 000 met	22 966 0 ft.
600 met	1 968 6 ft	8 000 met	26 246 8 ft.
800 met	2 624 7 ft	9 000 met	29 527 0 ft.
1 000 met	3 280 9 ft	10 000 met	32 808 3 ft.

MISCELLANEOUS BALL GAMES

A COMBINATION of circumstances, during the last 35 years, has brought about the creation and development of a rather large number of ball games unknown to a public which does not visit the playgrounds in various communities.

The Playground Association of America, now the National Recreation Association, was formed in 1906 by a group of public-spirited citizens who felt that since cities had become congested, and there was a dearth of playing fields, that something should be done to provide playgrounds for youngsters.

The success of this enterprise influenced School Boards to encourage the play of games in school yards, so that the muscular effort would build up strength. The playground movement was given even greater impetus by the present Administration in Washington, which set aside huge sums of money to construct and equip playgrounds in every city and hamlet where there was definite need for organized play.

Some of the areas were large, others were small. In fact, most of them were so small that when fitted out with archery ranges, horseshoe courts, lawn bowling greens, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, etc., there was not much room left for baseball diamonds, soft ball diamonds and so on.

More youngsters wanted to play baseball or soft ball than the diamonds could accommodate. Girls wanted to have a go at some game where a ball was the principal part of the equipment. Some did have a go at basketball and volley balls, but the basketball and volley ball courts, too, were limited in number. And so the playground supervisors proceeded to import games from elsewhere and to invent their own.

Tether ball was imported from England where it was a great favorite. A pole is planted in the ground, and its top is 10 feet from the surface. A piece of string is tacked to the top of the pole, and, on the other end of the string is a tennis ball, which, when at rest, is 2 feet 6 inches from the ground.

The rival players use the ordinary tennis racket. The idea is to hit the ball toward your opponent so that it swings on its string winds 'round and 'round on the pole. If it winds down the pole to a black line which is 6 feet from the ground, that makes you the winner. Meanwhile, your opponent is trying to wind the ball on your side.

Basket Goal is an offshoot of basketball and is little more than goal shooting practise. Giant Volley Ball was developed from Volley Ball. Among the other games are

Captain's Ball, End Ball, Newcomb Ball, Drive Ball, Toss Ball, Punch Ball, Bee Ball, Long Ball, Speed Ball, Fast Ball, Long Ball, Bounce Ball, Pin Ball, Score Ball, Bottle Ball, Curtain Ball, Cabinet Ball, Recreation Ball, Playground Ball, Lee Ball, Beat Ball, Line Ball, One O' Gang, Corner Ball, Post Ball, Bounce Hand Baseball, Triangle Ball, Hit Ball, Sprint Ball, Tom Ball, and others.

famous "Blue Bird II" on Lake Maggiore, in Switzerland, and on Aug. 19, 1939, on Lake Coniston, in England, established the present record of 141.74 M P H.

It will be noted that in the 11 year span since 1932, the maximum motor

if the speed of any motor boat can be increased beyond 150 or 175 miles per hour, because of doubt that any hull today can stand such speed.

It has been the custom of the ages to measure a ship's speed in nautical miles, but the motor boaters use land miles, which has been confusing. The land mile measures 5280 feet, and the nautical mile 6080 feet 2 2/5 inches. Land miles apparently are used for motor boat records mainly because most of the racing is done along shore lines.

The most sensational woman driver of a speed boat was Miss Marion ("Betty") Carstairs of England. She raced to many spectacular triumphs in Europe in 1929 and 1930, and challenged Gar Wood, of Detroit for a world's championship race on the Detroit river in Sept. 1930, and for possession of the Harmsworth Trophy, held by Wood. She was defeated. Wood also won the Harmsworth races in 1931, 1932 and 1933, since which time there have been no competitions.

The most famous motor boat race in American waters is for the Gold Cup Trophy, originated in 1904 on the Hudson River, near New York.

The "Standard" owned by C. C. Rutte, was the first winner of the cup and the speed performance was 23.6 M P H. This was gradually increased up to 1920 when Gar Wood won with "Miss America," averaging 70 miles per hour. That remains as the record for the Gold Cup. Previously, it had been 56.5 M P H. In 1921 the same "Miss America" won the event with an average of 56.5. In 1922 J. P. Vincent's "Packard Chrscraft" was winner, with a speed of 40.6, the slowest winning time since competition for the Gold Challenge Cup was young.

The top performance of any motor boat up to 1910 was the 33.6 turned in by F. K. Burnham driving his Drive III to victory in the Gold Cup of that year. But the speed was greatly accelerated after that time by the adoption of the George F. Crouch principle in boat building. He designed the first V shaped concave boat bottom when constructing "Pan IV," and this, at first was condemned. The idea existed that a boat of this type would turn over when driven at high speed. Crouch quickly proved that the boat wouldn't tip over and that it could outrun all competition after which all enthusiasts switched to boats built on the Crouch theory.

All race meets in the U. S. A. are under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, of the National Outboard Racing Commission. Motor boating in Canada, is under control of the Canada Power Boat

of the U. S. A.
Yacht

Since the outbreak of the war, the government has taken over for patrol work the biggest and fastest of these boats while practically all the others, once used as pleasure craft, have gone into storage because of the lack of gasoline.

FAMOUS MOTOR BOAT DRIVERS

Gar Wood is the most famous of all the American motor boat drivers, and Delphine Dodge Godde, of the automobile building family, who passed away on June 19, 1943, rated as the greatest of her sex in the U S A. She drove her own boat to victory in the President's Cup race in 1927, and

the greatest pub
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George C Reid was a well known driver and his successes with El Lagarto. He was the first to win the chapters C S Bragg and "Greenwich Folly," Vic Imp G J Vincent and hune IV," named in honor of his sister, Gar Wood, with "Miss Detroit II," "Miss Detroit III" and the original "Miss America" were winning combinations in other Gold Cup races.

Richard Loynes, William Horn, Melvin Crook, Herbert Mendelsohn, George Coleman, Jr, S M Auerbach Arno Apel and Edison Hedges were record makers at the helm of speed boats. James A Talbot Jr Phil Wood, brother of Gar, and another brother, George, were splendid drivers, too. Others who established records were

Gar Wood Jr Theodore Rossie, Jack O Cooper, H B Greening, Henry G Shrake Joe J Taggart, Gene Crawford Louis Burk Frank Foulke, Thomas Ehrhart, George Ward Jr, Fred Casanave, Julius Schloss, R H Dale, Richard Lovett, E F Dobson and David Gerl and Z G Simmons, Jr.

George Coleman, Tyson Lew Jr Franco, Bob Watkins, Paul W Hyatt, Fred Jacoby, Jr, Frank Grabau, Roy Foyle, A F McCrete, Fred L Mulkley, Jack Henckels, Worth Boggeman, Forrest Lundy, Paul Wearnly, James Mullen II, Ken Mackenzie,

Lloyd Huse, Richard Halen, C W Fraunethal, S W Donogh, Bud Wiget, Harold Ashley and Ernie Millot

Mrs Elizabeth Sharp, an amateur, and Mrs Ruth Herring a professional, were national record holders, and ranked among the most daring and skillful pilots of either sex

Miss Betty Carstairs (See text on page 450)

FAMOUS RACES

The war, which developed gasoline shortages, brought an end to all major motor boat regattas in 1942, and the minor ones also had to be postponed for the duration with the dawn of 1943

Among the better known races, in addition to the Gold Cup classic, which featured inboard motor boating in various communities prior to the war, were

President's Cup Pacific Coast 12 litre championship, National Sweep stakes, American speedboat championships, national 225 Championship Greening Duff Trophy, Edenburn Trophy, Detroit Yacht Club Trophy, Virginia Gold Cup, Interstate Trophy, National 91 Trophy, Royal Ponciana Trophy

For the cruiser type of motor boats, the motor yacht Trophy race at Block Island (Mass) the Bear Mountain (N Y) Trophy, the San Francisco Santa Cruz (Calif), the Port Richmond Sacramento (Calif) and the Olympia Nanaimo races were outstanding

One of the most popular races in the era before the war, and the resultant gasoline shortages which ended all motor boat competition, was the Albany to New York race down the Hudson River, a sort of catch as catch can go as you please outboard speed parade down 140 odd miles of Hudson River It brought all types and sizes of boats into action, and always was a thriller

MOTOR CYCLING

THE motor cycle actually preceded the automobile

When Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz

came by using
a carriage
bicycle

The result was not a grand success but Daimler did prove that the engine with its petroleum sprits, could advance a bicycle

transportation is a
soon after the

A Belgian put together the first actual motorcycle early in 1900, which creation was followed within a few months by the building of a somewhat similar device in the U S A

George Hendree, of Springfield, Mass., was the first American to build a definite motorcycle. The other machines originally were bicycles to which a small motor had been attached. Hendree started work on his machine in 1901, and had it ready for 1902, calling it "The Indian Motorcycle." A short time later, the Davidson Brothers, of Milwaukee, who had been tinkering with the motorcycle principle in 1901, came along with the first Harley Davidson model. It was a complete motorcycle—not a motorized bicycle.

The earliest machines were equipped with a crude belt drive, and the pioneer builders had their little joke about it, saying that "it takes four hours' effort to keep it running two minutes." However in the years since then motorcycles have been developed to a point where they are in great commercial use, as well as serving their owners for traveling or competition in races. They have become tremendously valuable in modern warfare, serving a variety of purposes.

The first known record for an endurance run was made by George Hendree, July 4, 1902, from New York to Boston, finishing with a perfect score. The second was from New York to Waltham, Mass., 250 miles, in 16 hours and 30 minutes. The first hill climb was in Boston, May 30, 1904. The event was won by Chas. Gustafson, and created considerable comment, because a "Gas Buggy" race of importance was won in the "wonderful time" of 14 min.

The equipment improved and became faster until 1914, when Lee won at the rate of 100 miles per hour during 1934.

Transcontinental runs were originated by motorcycle riders. The first was "Cannonball" Baker, who went from Los Angeles to New York in 8 days, 21 hours and 16 minutes. This record was repeatedly broken by Baker. Although since shorn of that mark, Baker holds almost all the other endurance records, and is ranked by many as the greatest motorcycle rider of all time.

E. C. Smith, Secretary of the American Motorcycle Association, wrote

ly (prior to the war), at famous beach in the "In" ing attracted 30,000 to part of the United States

and Canada

The annual dirt track championships held in connection with the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, Ill. was considered one of the largest days of the Fair, attracting 60,000 spectators

For speedway racing, the Langhorne Speedway was outstanding. Here

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

(Courtesy of E. C. Smith of American Motor Cycling Association, Columbus O.)

DIRECT DRIVE MOTORS USING SPECIAL RACING FUEL

CLASS A

BOARD TRACK-SOLO

EVENT	WINNER AND MACHINE	PLACE	DATE	TIME
21 35" Motors				
10m	Curley Fredericks (Ind.)	Salem, N. H.	8-4-28	6.35%
45" Motors				
15m	Bill Minnick (Ind.)	Salem, N. H.	8-4-28	8.05%
20m	Jim Davis (Ind.)	Salem, N. H.	8-4-28	10.55%
25m	Jim Davis (Ind.)	Muroc, Calif.	11-10-28	13.10
61" Motors				
1m	Jim Davis (Ind.)	Beverly Hills, Calif.	4-17-22	.32.53
5m	Curley Fredericks (Ind.)	Salem, N. H.	9-18-28	2.37%
10m	Joe Petralli (H. D.)	Laurel, Md.	9-7-25	5.23%
20m	Jim Davis (H. D.)	Fresno, Calif.	10-2-25	11.50%
25m	Joe Petralli (H. D.)	Laurel, Md.	9-7-25	14.08%
50m	Otto Walker (H. D.)	Fresno, Calif.	2-22-21	29.34%
100m	Joe Petralli (H. D.)	Altoona, Pa.	7-4-25	59.47%

*BOARD TRACK-SIDECAR

61" Motors				
10m	Sam Riddle (Ind.)	Sheepsh d Bay, N. Y.	10-11-19	8.15%
25m	F. T. Scott (Ind.)	Altoona, Pa.	7-4-25	18.35%
50m	Wm. Minnick (H. D.)	Altoona, Pa.	7-4-25	37.34%

* Note —All records made with Fixed Sidecars

ONE MILE DIRT TRACK-SOLO

21 35" Motors				
3m	Otho Wilson	Oakland, Calif.	1-24-32	2.10
5m	Miny Waln (Ind.)	Bakersfield, Calif.	4-12-31	3.34.60
10m	Joe Petralli (H. D.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	8-31-35	7.20.90
15m	Joe Petralli (H. D.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	8-31-35	11.10.83
20m	Curley Fredericks (Ind.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	8-31-29	15.21.40
25m	Joe Petralli (H. D.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	8-31-35	18.44.52

ONE MILE DIRT TRACK-SOLO

30 50" Motors

1m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	44 30
5m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	3 43 78
8m	Jim Davis (H D)	Syracuse N Y	9 13 24	5 59 39
10m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	7 30 04
15m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	11 19 6
20m	Paul Anderson (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 13 24	15 07 8
25m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	19 14 65

45 Motors

5m	Jim Davis (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 1 28	3 55 75
10m	Joe Petrali (Ex)	Milwaukee Wisc	7-31 27	7 57%
15m	Joe Petrali (Ex)	Milwaukee Wisc	7 31 27	11.55%
25m	Jim Davis (Ind)	Syracuse, N Y	9 1 28	20 18 75

61" Motors

1m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11 5 22	39%
5m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11-5 22	3 26%
10m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11-5 22	6 59%
25m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11 5 22	18 02
50m	Fred Ludlow (H D)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 21	38 52 13
200m	Ralph Hepburn (H D)	Dodge City Kansas	7 4 21	2 17 54
800m	Ralph Hepburn (H D)	Dodge City Kansas	7-4 21	3 30 03

*ONE MILE DIRT TRACK-SIDECAR

61" Motors

1m	Floyd Dreyer (Ind)	Toledo Ohio	8 14 21	51%
5m	Ralph Hepburn (H D)	Syracuse N Y	9 13 24	4 04 31
10m	F T Scott (Ind)	Toledo Ohio	7 28 24	8 25
25m	Floyd Dreyer (Ind)	Toledo Ohio	8 14 21	21 47

* Note -All records made with FIM Sidcars

HALF MILE DIRT TRACK-SOLO

21 35" Motors

3m	Tuffy Jacobs (Ind)	Ascot Speedway	4 27-30	2 30%
5m	Joe Petrali (Can)	Hamilton Speedway	6 21-31	4 18 08
10m	Joe Petrali (Can)	Hamilton Speedway	6 21-31	

30 50" Motors

1m	John Seymour (Ind)	Winchester Ind	7 23 23	54
3m	Arthur Pechar (Ind.)	Torrington Conn	5-30-25	3 46%
5m	John Seymour (Ind)	Winchester Ind	7 18 25	4 37%
10m	Paul Anderson (Ex)	Winchester Ind	5-18-23	9 69

HALF MILE DIRT TRACK-SIDECAR

61" Motors

1m	Lester Foote (H D)	Greeley Colo	9 18-20	1 13%
5m	S M H McKinney (H D)	Ascot Speedway Calif	12-26-34	4 36.2
10m	Floyd Dreyer (Ind)	Pittsburgh Pa	10 11 21	11 11%

* Note -All records made with FIM Sidcars

HALF MILE DIRT TRACK-STRAIGHTAWAY

30 50 cu in	John Seymour (Ind)	Daytona Beach Fla.	1 12 26	19 34
(One Kilometer)				
61 cu in	Joe Petrali (H D)	Daytona Beach Fla.	3-13-37	26 43
(One Mile)				

STOCK MOTORS, USING STANDARD GASOLINE

CLASS C

45 CU IN MOTORS			1/2 MILE DIRT TRACKS	MPH	
1/2 Mile	Bill Huber	Hatfield, Pa	9 21-41	2 54 07	62 05
5 Mile	Bill Huber	Hatfield, Pa	5-19-40	4.57	60 60
8 Mile	Bill Huber	Hatfield, Pa	9 21-41	7 41 02	62 47
10 Mile	Mel Rhoades	Hatfield, Pa	6-23-40	9 38 92	62 13

45 CU IN MOTORS			MILE DIRT TRACKS	MPH	
5 Mile	F Castonguay	Springfield, Ill	8-17-41	39.20	82 12
8 Mile	Art Hafer	Springfield, Ill.	8-25-40	6 00 58	79 87
10 Mile	Wm Mathews	Springfield, Ill.	8 25-40	7.29 04	80 18
20 Mile	W Castonguay	Milwaukee, Wis	8-17-40	15.21 80	78 13
25 Mile	F Castonguay	Springfield, Ill	8-17-41	18 03 48	83 06
50 Mile	Lester Hilbith	Syracuse, N Y	8 26-39	39 15 59	76 43

45 CU IN MOTORS			DIRT TRACK SPEEDWAYS		MPH
100 Mile	Ed Kretz	Langhorne, Pa	9- 5-38	71 51 89	83 46
200 Mile	Louis Guanella	Oakland, Calif	10 27-40	2 21 45.55	84 64

STRAIGHTAWAY			ONE MILE	MPH	
45 cu in	Fred Ludlow	Bonneville, Utah	9 25-38	31.27	115.12
74 cu in	Fred Ludlow	Bonneville, Utah	9 25-38	29.81	120.74

NON-COMPETITIVE RECORD
AGAINST TIME

24 Hours	Fred J Ham	Muroc Dry Lakes, Calif	4-8-37	1825.2 miles
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FAMOUS MOTORCYCLE RIDERS

General Buckner, U S Army, head of present Alaska Command, Sir Malcolm Campbell, auto racer, C. Lindbergh, aviator, Tyrone Douglas Corrigan, aviator, racer, Maury Rose, auto racer, Bob Young, movies, Bob Montgomery, movies, Chet Lauck ("Lum"), radio, Norris Goff ("Abner"), radio, Daniel Frohman, theater, Zeppo Marx, movies, Jon Hall, movies, Robert Taylor, movies, Ray Milland, movies, Wallace Beery, movies, Andy Devine, movies, Dennis Morgan, movies, John Hooton, movies, Allan Braham, icer, Frances

Burnham, outboard motor star

• Deceased

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS-1937 TO 1941, INC

HILL CLIMB	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
CLASS A					
45 cu in B	H Seamans	Pat Ronco	A W French	D Bryan	D Bryan
45 cu in A	J Petrali	Joe Petrali	W Bryan	W Bryan	T Paradise
45 cu in Exp	J Petrali	W Bryan	H Mitzell	W Bryan	W Bryan
80 cu in B	H Seamans		H Seamans	H Seamans	A. W French
HILL CLIMB					
CLASS C					
45 cu in Nov			R Seppmann	Geo Feith	H Newman
80 cu in Nov			F Wood	S Yeager	A Haight
45 cu in Am			Al Haen	M Colville	G Feith
80 cu in Am			F Frederickson	W Miller	S Yeager
45 cu in Exp		J Powers	J Powers	F Haack	F Haack
80 cu in Exp		J DeBaker	J DeBaker	H Reiman	H Reiman
TROPHY					
50 Mile		M Iverson	E Holbrook	T Edwards	T Hayes
100 Mile	Al Aumapu	M Iverson	Chas Daniels	T Edwards	No Contest
200 Mile		Ed Kretz	R Hallowell		
MINIATURE T T					
45 cu in	Tom Hayes	J B Jones	J B Jones	J B Jones	J B Jones
80 cu in	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes
ROAD RACING					
100 Mile		B Campanale	B Campanale	B Tancredi	June McCall
200 Mile	Ed Kretz			B Tancredi	W Mathews
SPEEDWAY					
RACING					
100 Mile	Ed Kretz	Ed Kretz	R Sparks	Ed Kretz	Tom Hayes
200 Mile			J Cottrell	L Guanella	E Holbrook
DIRT TRACK					
CLASS A	Bob Beatty	Fred Toscani		M Rhoades	Castonguay
DIRT TRACK		W Castonguay	{S Wituski L Hillbush}		
CLASS C					
NIGHT					
SPEEDWAY					
ENDURANCE	J Muehlenbeck	T Konecny	J Muehlenbeck	Robinson	No Contest
NIGHT					

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE National Collegiate Athletic Association, with its membership of over 300 Colleges, Universities, and Conferences, is the national organization of those institutions in the field of intercollegiate athletic competition.

Explaining the purposes, history and activity of the organization, Prof Philip O Badger, of New York University, and President of the N.C.A.A. wrote, as of Feb 23, 1944, that the purposes were

"(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports

"(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports

"(3) The promotion of the educational value of the education of principles of amateur sports

"(4) The establishment of high standards of scholarship, on by its constituent members of

"(5) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports

"(6) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for

"(7) The promotion of character building

"The Association was founded in December, 1905, at a time when the

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Un
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York City to consider the situation As a result of this meeting, the Football

Rules Committee in which

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control the rules of college football, but should also establish good standards for the conduct of all intercollegiate sports, and serve as a clearing house for

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age the affairs of the Association consist of eight vice presidents one for each of the eight districts into which the country is divided, and seven members at large of the Council From these seventeen persons an executive committee of nine, including the president and the secretary, are chosen to serve in the interim of Council meetings The Executive Committee meets three or four times a year, the Council meets ordmanly just before and just after the annual

sports rules making power, and its management and conduct of its several national intercollegiate championship events

"The Association attempts to affect
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The officers of the N C A A, for 1944 were as follows

Honorary Presidents Prof Charles W Kennedy, Major John L Griffith, Prof William B Owens

Honorary Secretary Treasurer Prof Frank W Nicolson

President Prof Philip O Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor, New York University

Secretary Treasurer Major John L Griffith Hotel Sherman, Chicago Illinois

The Council is made up of the President, the Secretary and the following Vice-Presidents

Director John M Harmon Boston U, 1st District, Director William A Reid, Colgate U, 2nd District, Dean A W Hobbs, U of North Carolina, 3rd District, Prof George L Rider, Miami U, 4th District, Prof H H King, Kansas State Coll, 5th District, Prof J S McIntosh Southern Methodist U, 6th District, Prof O L Troxel, Colorado State Coll of Education, 7th District, Prof John W Olmsted, U of California at Los Angeles, 8th District

Members at Large are

Col L M C U of Virgin
U of Southe
Scott, Rice Inst., Capt. Charles O Humphreys, U S Naval Academy

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary and the following

Acting Director Asa S Bushnell, Princeton U, President T J Davies
Colorado Coll, Director Clarence P Houston, Tufts Coll, Prof Karl E
Leib, State U of Iowa, Director Ogden D Miller, Yale U, Prof William
B Owens, Stanford U, Director Wilbur C Smith, Tulane U

**NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS**

Forty states in the Union, and also New Brunswick, in Canada have representation in the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which was founded in 1920

Over 18 000 schools are members of the National Federation, and these have an enrollment of 4 500 000 pupils

have an enrollment of 4 500 000 pupils.

He extended invitations to executives of high school athletic associations to a meeting which was held in Chicago, May 14 1920. The neighboring states of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa met with the Illinois group and, as a result the Midwest Federation of State High School Athletes was organized. Marshall

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which has its headquarters in Chicago

"The National Association cooperates with other athletic organizations in the writing of rules for a number of sports and in acting upon the national records. It insures teamwork to formulate plans and policies for improving high school athletic conditions and to make such plans function. It represents perhaps the largest closely knit organized body of athletes in the world.

"The Federation was organized primarily to secure proper adherence to the eligibility rules of the various state associations in interstate con-

nite action relative to national and sectional athletic events. At the present time no national athletic meet or tournament is sanctioned. Meets or tournaments which involve the schools of more than one state are sanctioned in accordance with definite limitations in connection with distance to be traveled and amount of school time which is taken by the participants. The scope of the National Federation work was broadened. Regional

these sports to the high school program to the setting up of machinery system of experimentation and observation.

"To be specific the sizes of the football and basketball were found to be unsuited to the high school boy some of the apparatus used in track work was found to be unsuited to the stage of development of the high school athlete. Some of the apparatus was prohibitive in cost as far as

some of the results have been

A reduction in the size of the football and basketball revolutionary development of a better way to manufacture basketballs such as the molded type balls the 39 inch high hurdle the high school discus the shorter low hurdle race and the development of a comprehensive program in each of the states whereby definite training is given in game administration.

"The state associations have pooled their efforts through the National Federation in a nation wide program of experimentation. Each year the

of this experimental program is a thorough check up at the end

states are represented in the NAUO at the present time. New Hampshire North Carolina Rhode Island South Carolina Texas Vermont and Virginia

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary and the following

Acting Director Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton U., President T. J. Davies, Colorado Coll., Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts Coll., Prof. Karl E. Leib, State U. of Iowa, Director Ogden D. Miller, Yale U., Prof. William H. Owens, Stanford U., Director Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane U.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

Forty states in the Union, and also New Brunswick, in Canada, have representation in the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which was founded in 1920.

Over 18,000 schools are members of the National Federation, and these have an enrollment of 4,500,000 pupils.

Then, in 1921, W. Smith, who felt that the various state associations were superfluous, and should be eliminated.

The neighboring states of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa met with the Illinois group, and, as a result, the Midwest Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was formed, with George Edward Marshall, of Davenport, Iowa, as president.

In 1922, when it developed that high school athletic associations from other states beyond the Midwest wished to become members, these were admitted into the National Federation.

The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, which has its headquarters in Chicago.

The National Association cooperates with other athletic organizations in the writing of rules for a number of sports, and in acting upon the national records. It insures teamwork to formulate plans and policies for improving high school athletic conditions, and to make such plans function. It represents perhaps the largest closely knit organized body of athletes in the world.

The Federation was organized primarily to secure proper adherence to the eligibility rules of the various state associations in interstate con-

SUMMARY 1942 COMMUNITY RECREATION

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities			1,075
Total number of separate areas reported			19,557
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported			
Outdoor playgrounds	8,739	Horseshoe courts	9,190
Recreation buildings	1,721	Ice skating areas	2,831
Indoor recreation centers	2,728	Picnic areas	3,644
Play and coasting streets	809	Shuffleboard courts	3,304
Archery ranges	491	Ski jumps	60
Athletic fields	802	Softball diamonds	9,207
Baseball diamonds	3,645	Stadiums	272
Bathing beaches	529	Swimming pools	1,190
Bowling greens	296	Tennis courts	11,516
Camps—day and other organized	205	Theaters	133
Golf courses	360	Toboggan slides	235
Handball courts	2,900	Wading pools	1,608
Total number of employed recreation leaders			31,830
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round			3,630
Total number of volunteer leaders			14,479
Total number of other volunteers			18,101
Total expenditures for public recreation			\$34,824,829

PARTICIPANTS IN VARIOUS SPORTS

The 1942 report of the National Recreation Association stated.

"Reports reveal few marked changes in the extent to which various recreation facilities were provided in 1942. The totals for most of these facilities are slightly lower than in 1941, due primarily to the drop in the number of reports submitted. Nevertheless, more bowling greens, golf courses, picnic areas, play areas and . . .

small amount reported spent for construction makes it probable that these facilities were built prior to 1942.

"Tennis courts, numbering 11,516, again head the list, and softball diamonds, numbering 9,207, replace horseshoes in the second position. Picnic areas and baseball diamonds are all but tied for fourth place.

"Participation in sports in 1942 . . .

though fewer in number, served a markedly greater number of participants in 1942. On the other hand, attendance fell off greatly at archery courts and day camps, according to reports.

"In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given."

<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Participation per Season</i>
Archery Ranges	491 (286)	212,629 (161) [236]
Athletic Fields	802 (393)	2,439,054 (183) [328]
Baseball Diamonds	3,645 (702)	6,253,723 (370) [2,019]
Bathing Beaches	529 (248)	120,654,976 (148) [312]
Bowling Greens	296 (65)	192,300 (43) [159]
Camps—Day	131 (83)	119,594 (51) [82]
Camps—Others	74 (50)	87,439 (35) [56]
Golf Courses (9-Hole)	158 (129)	2,048,682 (77) [100]
Golf Courses (18-Hole)	222 (137)	5,601,743 (101) [164]
Handball Courts	2,900 (187)	6,860,213 (101) [1,383]
Horseshoe Courts	9,190 (627)	4,489,073 (337) [4,889]
Ice Skating Areas	2,831 (409)	16,477,776 (225) [1,667]
Picnic Areas	3,644 (536)	16,525,285 (274) [2,110]
Play and Coasting Streets	809 (120)	1,151,510 (61) [398]
Shuffleboard Courts	3,304 (278)	3,129,123 (148) [2,126]
Ski Jumps	80 (54)	260,253 (29) [46]
Softball Diamonds	9,207 (731)	13,274,411 (418) [4,601]
Stadiums	272 (181)	4,298,221 (74) [109]
Swimming Pools (indoor)	265 (106)	3,806,578 (66) [147]
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	925 (427)	19,637,791 (286) [620]
Tennis Courts	11,516 (703)	10,443,492 (383) [6,836]
Theaters	133 (91)	1,001,263 (52) [80]
Toboggan Slides	235 (91)	563,577 (43) [109]
Wading Pools	1,603 (422)	5,276,492 (231) [828]

NATIONAL SECTION ON WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

THE National Section on Women's Athletics, which is a separate unit of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation has been to women's amateur sports what the Amateur Athletic Union was to men's sports in the early years

The central goal of the section is to promote sound and diversified programs of athletics which are centered upon the interests and welfare of the participants. The Athletic Guides in the Official Sports Library for Women provide detailed information on the activities of the Section, and lists of the personnel through whom information and assistance may be secured

A review of the evolution of the National Section on Women's Athletics makes a fascinating story for anyone interested in the athletic welfare of girls and women. Although the word Section does not appear until 1927, the seed of the present organization was sown in 1899. In that year a committee, with Dr. Alice Bertha Foster, of Oberlin, Ohio as chairman, was appointed to study the many diverse modifications which had

basketball rules in 1901

It was, however, not until 1905 that a permanent committee organization was set up. Here we have the great, great, great, etc., grandparent of the present National Committee on Women's Basketball and of the N S on W A itself. It was from this early ancestor committee that the present day ideals emanated, for even then they made health and recreation

but it is inter
this committee

up to the present date stress is laid heavily and repeatedly on the safe guarding of the health of the participants. Changes in rules have been made at the

perts to lend a guiding hand in the development of rules and the practices governing these sports

Miss Burchenal served for five years and when Blanche M. of Wis. became chairman in 1922 there were five committees repre

"In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given"

<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Participation per Season</i>
Archery Ranges	491 (286)	212 629 (161) [236]
Athletic Fields	802 (393)	2 439 054 (183) [328]
Baseball Diamonds	3 645 (702)	6 253,723 (370) [2 019]
Bathing Beaches	529 (248)	120 654 976 (143) [312]
Bowling Greens	296 (85)	192 300 (43) [159]
Camps—Day	131 (83)	119 694 (51) [82]
Camps—Others	74 (56)	87 439 (35) [56]
Golf Courses (9 Hole)	153 (129)	2 048 682 (77) [100]
Golf Courses (18 Hole)	222 (137)	5 601,743 (101) [164]
Handball Courts	2 900 (187)	6 860 213 (101) [1,383]
Horseshoe Courts	9 190 (627)	4 489 073 (337) [4 889]
Ice Skating Areas	2 831 (409)	16 477,770 (225) [1 667]
Picnic Areas	3 644 (536)	16 525,285 (274) [2,110]
Play and Coasting Streets	809 (120)	1 151 510 (61) [398]
Shuffleboard Courts	3 304 (278)	3 129 123 (148) [2,126]
Ski Jumps	80 (54)	260 255 (29) [46]
Softball Diamonds	9 207 (731)	13,274 411 (418) [4 601]
Stadiums	272 (181)	4,298 221 (74) [109]
Swimming Pools (indoor)	265 (106)	3 806 578 (66) [147]
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	925 (427)	19 637,791 (286) [620]
Tennis Courts	11 516 (703)	10 443 492 (383) [6,886]
Theaters	133 (91)	1 001,268 (52) [80]
Toboggan Slides	235 (91)	563 577 (43) [109]
Wading Pools	1 608 (422)	5,276 492 (221) [823]

OLYMPIC GAMES

No happenings within the ancient centuries have been put under closer scrutiny, or subjected to more research than the Olympic Games. The approach to determine their origin has been made from all points of the compass, by an endless array of historians. Yet there is no unity in the findings, and confusion is created by either lack of clarity in arranging the data, or hit or miss conclusions.

Young minds, and some adult ones, which have not been attuned to history, often have gone perplexed because of the constant interlacing of "Olympiad" with "Olympic Games," and this shall be an attempt to reduce each to an understandable status.

"Olympic Games" refers specifically to the contests which made up a festival program in the days of it known as the "Olympic Games" tests of lesser kind in Greece, and finally it became Olympic Games to catalog them correctly.

The word "year" does not enter a standard measure of time in this country. The lapse of time they said "Olympiad" which means the same thing in ancient Greek.

When the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 it was determined by the leaders that as closely as possible all of the customs and rules of the ancient Olympic Games at Los Angeles, the "First Olympiad at Athens," or the "Tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles," and so on.

The ancient Olympic Games—those on the mount—are dated 776 B. C., so far as their origin is concerned, and that appears to be correct according to all studious historians. But these games were patterned after ceremonial contests which took place at specified intervals in Greece as far back as 1453 B. C.

The spirit of the ancient Olympic Games was different from the spirit of the modern Olympic Games. The chieftains of the ancient Olympic Games set aside a certain day, or succession of days, just as we set aside Decoration Day, to honor the dead. But their form of ceremony was totally different, because of their ideas relative to the location of the spirits.

It was their religion to put on programs designed to entertain the on-lookers. So before ceremony day, the chieftain, or an assistant, would seek out relatives or friends to ascertain what had delighted each of the departed most when he was mortal. If it was music, then there

would be a musical contest, if it was poetry, then poems would be written and recited. If the departed had fancied oratory, fiery orators would contest. If the man had been devoted to art, then art works were displayed. And so on.

Because the Greeks were, if nothing else, keen about athletics then it always was certain that the program would have a preponderance of running races, jumping contests, throwing, wrestling and other athletics of the era.

Thus explains why the Olympic games programs ran such a fantastic gamut from puffing sprinters to puffing orators, from poets to prize fighters, and from lyre whangers to grunting wrestlers.

In 1453 B C, and for centuries later, Greece was known as Hellas. It was not a united country. Unrelated tribes warred with each other. There were many cities independent of each other—and jealous. There was no king of Hellas, as a nation. The city. But all through those centuries men of the land tried earnestly to unite the tribes, cities, towns and villages.

Delphic, a sage, is credited by some historians with the suggestion which eventually brought about the Games of Olympia. Aware of the custom of ceremonies at a fixed date, and aware that each tribe took tremendous pride in the prowess of its champion, Delphic urged that all tribes and all cities should send their athletic monarchs into one mighty contest, where all could compete, and where the ultimate winner of each event was to be called the greatest among the Hellas.

Others declare the idea originated with Iadean Heracles, a crafty diplomat.

Regardless of its source, the suggestion was favorably received. Chiefs agreed to send their best athletes, orators, musicians, etc., into events on Olympia but refused to abandon their individual ceremonies which had been tribal custom for over 600 years. The leaders in Athens readily approved, and those tribal competitions proved to be developing places for youngsters who later became champions of all Greece.

Cleosthenes, King of Pisa, Lycurgus, King of Sparta, an Iphitus, King of Elis, are supposed to have promoted the first Olympic games in 776 B C. On a discus uncovered were to govern the games, and Iphitus, to make it authentic of mighty muscles in that era. He was ranked as the greatest athlete in the land, all other champions being inferior.

Greece soon became a united nation.

The mountain Olympia, site of the games, and quite remote from the center of Greek culture, was chosen for several reasons. Foremost, it was the games

that, if a city were selected, the other cities would become jealous and refuse to permit their people to participate

One of the strictest rules of the Olympic games barred women, not merely as participants but also as spectators. Some women, overcome by curiosity, became "knot hole" peepers, or tree climbers. Those who were caught usually were put to death because the Games still were regarded as religious ceremonies, and the law of the ancient Greeks prohibited women at religious functions.

The ignored women eventually retaliated with Games of their own. These took place every four years, but did not happen in the same year as the Olympics. They were called Heraea, and were founded by Hippodamoia as a celebration over her marriage to Pelops. (See "Women in Sports" section of this book.)

There does not seem to be any undisputed record as to when women finally were permitted to witness the Olympic Games, but it is presumed that this courtesy was extended not so many generations after the Phereenice incident, one of the dramatic moments in ancient Olympiad history.

Phereenice was the mother of Peisidorous, a boxer. She was so anxious to see her son's garb that she forgot her modesty. Her presence at the Games followed. She pleaded

about love and motherhood. The judges ordered her freed, after long deliberation, but ruled that in the future, all trainers would have to appear naked at the Games.

Some Olympiads later, with the advent of new rulers with more tolerance toward womanhood, the ban against them as spectators was lifted. They became welcome in the audience, but never were allowed to compete.

In the earliest of the ancient games, contestants wore loin cloths, but in 720 B.C. these were abandoned—due to accident. Orsippus of Megara, who wasn't considered as having a chance in a foot race, lost his loin cloth during the running and, "unimpeded," scampered along to victory by a wide margin. Greeks in the remaining contests of that Olympiad discarded their cloths and, from then on, through a period of many years, the boys competed only in nature's garb.

The Olympic Games, until Rome conquered Greece, were limited to free-born Greeks with unblemished reputation. None that ever had violated the laws of the nation—or of manhood—could compete. It was to permit a man

There is no data as to what events made up the first of the Games pro-

Beginning with the 15th Olympiad, a double race was run. The earlier race had been once around the stadium. The new event consisted of running from one end of the stadium to the other and back again. Later there was introduced a distance race—12 times around the Stadium. The pentathlon was added in the 18th Olympiad.

Chariot races were originated with that 25th Olympiad—in 652 B C. So was the Pancratiun, which was a combination of wrestling and pugilism, and which featured the cestus as a weapon.

For several centuries, the Olympic Games were limited to grown men. But eventually boys were admitted into sprinting, jumping and similar

one of the additions which certainly was not athletic, was for "honorable political activity." The award to the champion of this group was the

was to have an Olympic Games champion

strenuous
heralds,
A month
before the Games, in which Greeks alone were permitted to participate up
to that time, there was a preliminary test for all entrants, and those were
discarded who did not meet a certain standard of athletic ability, or who
were found guilty of a crime, or sacrilege, regardless of physical skill

Prior to the Games, at the height of their glory, all contestants and
the players
protest
all their

verdicts This was followed by a prayer, each competitor praying for
victory with the qualification of "only if I am best."

Then came the procession to the scene of the Games and, as the parade
moved through the streets, the different players were implored by their
neighbors and kinfolk to gain victory. Entering the Stadium, the different
squadrs were exhorted by the most famous orators from their cities to give

as soon as the
pointing out
youth's name,

When the contest was over, the trumpet again was blown—this time for silence. The judges announced the winner, a branch from a palm tree was placed in his hand, and a wreath, made from the leaves of the wild olive trees that grew in the sacred altis, was put on his head.

At the conclusion of the five day festival, the winners were escorted to the statue of Zeus, where they gave prayers of thanks, after which there were the impressive closing ceremonies followed by a formal banquet, where orators, poets, musicians and others who were famous contributed to the praise of the triumphant warriors.

Returning to his home, preceded by a procession each victor was showered with more honors. He entered the city through a hole in the city's wall made especially for such entry. The idea of ripping a hole in the wall was to point out that a city, possessed of an athlete of such prowess, need have no further fear of harm from enemies, and an unbroken wall was an unnecessary protection.

The winner then was wined and dined most lavishly in his home city—at public expense. Gifts were forced upon him. He was exempted from taxation. All a city would do to show its delight over housing so illustrious a human as an Olympic winner was done. As a climax, he was permitted to build a monument to himself in any part of the city he chose. If he lacked funds, the wealthy townsmen subscribed whatever amount was needed.

The Olympic Games continued to be limited exclusively to Greeks until after 146 B C, in which year Greece was conquered by the Romans, and Greece lost its separate identity, becoming only a province of the mighty Roman Empire.

The Games were continued by Greece after its fall and the first few continued to be exclusively for Greeks. But the Romans, as spectators took a great interest in the sport and Roman youths then were urged to train for participation in the Olympic Games of the future. Thus the contests became clashes for supremacy between the best trained Romans and Greeks, with the Greeks largely successful for almost a century. Eventually, however, the Romans developed some truly great athletes, and the domination of the Greeks came to an end.

The Games conducted amicably for many generations eventually encountered discord and then scandal. The Greeks charged that the Roman champions capitalized their popularity and fame by going on tours and accepting cash or some material equivalent for making public appearances. The Romans denied the accusation, and continued to participate in Olympic Games, despite protest from the Greeks over the amateur status of some of the Roman entries. This led to increasing bitterness between them.

During one of the subsequent Olympiads the Romans, angered to white heat by the Greek charges of professionalism, went on a rampage. They set fire to buildings used to house athletes and wrecked about everything that was wreckable in and around the stadium. When the dust had settled

and the fury had ebbed, Emperor Theodosius of Rome decided that the Olympic Games had become a public nuisance, and issued an order abolishing them after the Olympiad of 392 A D

That ended the ancient Olympic Games after an uninterrupted span of over 1 100 years and there was no revival—and no attempt at revival, until 1 504 years later—in 1896—when the modern Olympic Games were started in Athens Greece

When Rome—and its province of Greece—was conquered by the Barbarians in 476 A D, one of the first seizures was the sacred statue of the Greek god Zeus on Olympia This was 60 feet tall made of ivory and studded with gold bars The Barbarians took the statue back to Constantinople as a trophy Many years later it was destroyed in a disastrous fire

An earthquake wrecked the Stadium on Olympia in the 6th Century and later a landslide buried the ruins under the dirt and stones to a depth of nearly 20 feet Over 65 years ago German archaeologists proceeded to excavate the ruins and in 1881

an enthusiast proposed a revival of the ancient games Indifference met this proposal

modern Olympics took place in April 1896

The U S A team consisted of Bob Garrett and Jameson Lane and Tyler whose names were forgotten by the Boston A C

John B Conn

Tom Burke

sumed to have been from Harvard but who were registered as from the Boston A C

The records of the Amateur Athletic Union do not reveal who financed the trip of these youngsters It would appear that they "hitch hiked" They sailed from New York on March 20 1896 on a small tramp steamer which usually did not carry passengers If they had a coach or trainer his name has disappeared from sight

They arrived at Naples Italy 12 days later and then—and only then—did they know that the Olympic Games were to start according to an ancient Greek calendar—not the calendar of the U S A They had five days to make it to Athens for the start of those games which had been named as April 18 (Greek calendar) but which was April 6th on the U S A calendar

The first boat they could get out of Naples for any seaport in Greece was a miserable little craft that was going to Patras Greece by way of Brindisi It took the boat five days to get them to Patras Then it was a 10 hour train ride to Athens They arrived at the Stadium exactly one hour before the staging of the first event—the hop hop jump referred to usually as the hop step jump outside of Greece

The program consisted of 12 events—6 track and 6 field. Every one of the 10 Americans was a runner. None ever had competed in a field event.

The officials were summoning the competitors for the first contest—the hop hop jump. All right, America—who is your entrant?

"I am," said Connolly.

Connolly went out and won—Connolly, who never had done a hop hop jump in his entire life before that day, became the first Olympic Games champion to be crowned in 1504 years.

The squad elected Garrett, a big fellow, who never had tossed a discus, or put a shot in his previous career, to be the American entry in both those competitions. Garrett out-threw all rivals and was the surprised winner of both events.

Hoyt was tall and rather slim. They made him the entry in the pole vault contest. It was the maiden effort of his lifetime. He won. Clark was elected to be the jumper for the U.S.A., although he protested that he couldn't jump over his hat. He won both the high jump and the broad jump. Burke ran away with the 100 meter race, at which he was a specialist, and Curtis distanced all competitors in the 110 meters hurdles.

The only failure was in the 800 meters, with Blake as the U.S.A. entry. Blake hustled off to a good lead, but 100 meters from the wire the fact that he had spent 17 days in travel, and not an hour in training, exacted its toll. E. H. Flack, the English flier, who had won the 1500 meters, caught him, and went on to triumph.

Of the 12 events on the program, the Americans won nine. They did not make a try for the Marathon nor for the 1500 meters.

For the purpose of comparison here are the winning times—or distances—for the 12 events which made up the 1896 Olympiad and the marks for the same events in the 1936 Olympiad in Berlin.

1896

1936

TRACK EVENTS

100 meters run	12 seconds	10 3-10 seconds
400 meters run	54 2 5/8 seconds	46 5-10 seconds
800 meters run	2 min. 11 sec.	1 min. 52 1/2 sec.
1500 meters run	4 min. 33 2-5 sec.	3 min. 47 8/10 sec.
Marathon	2 hrs. 55 min. 20 sec.	2 hrs. 29 min. 19 2/3 sec.
110 meters hurdle	17 6-10 seconds	14 2-10 sec.

FIELD EVENTS

Pole Vault	10 ft. 9 3/4 inches	14 ft. 1 1/4 inches
High Jump	5 ft. 11 1/4 inches	6 ft. 7 15/16 inches
Broad Jump	20 ft. 9 3/4 inches	28 ft. 5 5/16 inches
Hop Step Jump	45 ft.	52 ft. 5 7/8 inches
16 Pound Shot	36 ft. 2 inches	53 ft. 1 3/4 inches
Discus	95 ft. 7 1/2 inches	165 ft. 7 3/8 inches

Newspapers in this country announced at the conclusion of the Olympic Games of 1896, at Athens, that "U.S.A. Wins Olympiad." Technically, that was an error. Under strict Olympic Games rules, no nation ever is winner. It is supposed to be a grand get together affair, with only the individuals gaining any laurels. Thus officially, no country ever has won an Olympiad. But the newspapers, long ago, devised a point system to determine the winner, as they saw it, and so, unofficially, the U.S.A. won from 1896 to 1932 inclusive, with Germany the point winner in 1936.

The revived Olympic Games of 1896 were moderately successful, but not in any way spectacular. Comparatively few nations sent contestants, because the idea was new, and not altogether attractive in view of the fact that public spirited citizens, chiefly, had to furnish the expense money for the athletes. Furthermore, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain, few countries had athletes sufficiently skilled in track and field events to hope for any degree of success.

However, as the idea was carried on each fourth year, nations previously without representation in the Olympic Games, proceeded to the development of their young men in the technique of track and field activities. So one by one, more nations entered competition, and the Finns, unknown in the first Olympic Games of 1896, gained victories in various events.

As time moved on, the Olympic program was greatly expanded from the 12 event contest of 1896. Track and field events for the men scaled close to 40 for the 1936 Olympiad, and, additionally, there were rowing races, swimming contests, boxing, fencing, cycling, wrestling, water polo, equestrian contests, gymnastics, hockey, soccer, pistol, revolver and rifle shooting, trap shooting, weight lifting, as well as contests, or exhibitions, in art, literature, etc.

In 1924, winter sports were added to the program for the first time, and these included speed and figure skating, skiing and hockey. Bob-sledding was added in 1928.

Women made their first appearance in the modern Olympics in 1912, confining themselves then to diving and swimming. In 1928 they were privileged to compete among themselves in a special program of track and field events.

Paris was host of the second of the modern Olympiads in 1900. St. Louis had the honor in 1904. Although the rules called for an Olympiad only every four years, one was staged in 1906, in Athens, and, although classified by some as "unofficial," it remains in the records as the fourth Olympiad. The fifth was in London, in 1908, the sixth in Stockholm, in 1912. It was in that Olympiad that Jim Thorpe, the Indian, from Carlisle School, shattered many records and won both the decathlon of 10 events, and the pentathlon of five events—the only athlete in history to gain both titles in one year. But later it was discovered that he previously had played minor league baseball—under his own name—for a pittance. His medals were taken away, his records obliterated from the books. The greatest of all Olympic athletes became the "unknown man."

Because of the war there were no Olympic Games in 1916. The seventh was in 1920 in Antwerp, the eighth in Paris in 1924. Amsterdam entertained the Olympic athletes in 1928 and the United States was host in 1932 staging winter sports at Lake Placid and the other games in Los Angeles.

More than 40 nations were represented and close to 2 500 athletes competed in the various games of 1932. Lake Placid was the scene of a pageant more wonderful than any ever known before. It arranged contests that were thrillers before spectators that were of record number. And in Los Angeles...

parison

The 1936 Olympic Games were held in Germany. There every energy was concentrated in making it the most fabulous of all the Olympiads. No expense was spared, no effort was too great to create for Germany the glory of having arranged the most stupendous of Olympic spectacles.

The winter games were at Garmisch Partenkirchen, in the Bavarian Alps in February 1936. The attendance was 1 000 000 of which 450 000 was paid. The crowd on the final day was estimated officially at 130 000. There were 1 593 contestants representing 28 nations and Norway won first honors with 121 points with Germany second with 57.

The Eleventh Olympiad was celebrated in Berlin and there the Germans put on a lavish production. The games began August 1st and ended the 16th in the Reich Sports Grounds specially built for the occasion on a 325 acre plot with stands seating 100 000. The swimming stadium seated 18 000.

The fire to light the Olympic Flame in the arena was carried from Olympia in Greece to Germany by a relay of over 3 000 torchbearers.

Over 3 000 athletes represented the 43 competing nations and the Germans sending an immense number of athletes of a brilliant kind into action scored the highest number of points and so gained the glory of staging not only the most colorful of all Olympic Games but also of unofficially winning it.

The 1940 Winter Games were scheduled for Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany but were cancelled because the Olympic rules provide that the games cannot be held in a country at war.

The 1940 Olympic Games were voted to Japan. When it became involved in war with China it cancelled.

Finland then asked for permission to stage the Games and the request was granted. The twelfth Olympic Games were scheduled to be held in Helsinki from July 20th to August 4th 1940. However when Europe was plunged into war the idea for an Olympiad in 1940 was abandoned and none now knows when the Games will be revived again where or under what circumstances.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—1896-1936

RECORD HOLDERS

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN
100m run	10 3s	Eddie Tolan	USA	Los A 1932
200m run	20 7s	Jesse Owens	USA	Berlin 1936
400m run	48 2s	William Carr	USA	Los A 1932
800m run	1m 49 8s	Thos Hampson	GB	Los A 1932
1500m run	3m 47 8s	Jack E Lovelock	New Z	Berlin 1936
5000m run	14m 22 2s	Gunnar Hockett	Finland	Berlin 1936
10000m run	30m 11 4s	Jan Kusocinski	Poland	Los A 1932
Marathon	2h 29m 19 2s	Kitei Son	Japan	Berlin 1936
10000m walk	46m 28 4s	G H Coudling	Canada	Stockholm 1912
50000m walk	4h 30m 41 4s	Harold Whitlock	GB	Berlin 1936
110m hurdles	14 1s	Forrest Towns	USA	Berlin 1936
400m hurdles	52s *	Glenn Hardin	USA	Los A 1932
High jump	2 03m (6ft 7 15/16m)	Cor Johnson	USA	Berlin 1936
Broad jump	2 00m (6ft 6 15/16m)	Jesse Owens	USA	Berlin 1936
		Naoto Tajima	Japan	Berlin 1936
		Earle Meadows	USA	Berlin 1936
		Ken Carpenter	USA	Berlin 1936
		Matti Järvinen	Finland	Los A 1932
		Hans Woellke	Germany	Berlin 1936
		Karl Hein	Germany	Berlin 1936
Low weight	41 4m (13ft 11 1/2m)	P J McDonald	USA	Antwerp 1920
Pentathlon	14 pts	E H Lehtonen	Finland	Antwerp 1920
Decathlon	7900 pts †	Glenn Morris	USA	Berlin 1936

400m relay—USA (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff), Berlin, 1936 39 8s

1600m relay—USA (Ivan Fuqua, Edgar Ablowich, Karl Warner, William Carr), Los Angeles, 1932 3m 8 2s

3000m team race—Finland (Paavo Nurmi, Wilho Ritola, E Katz), Paris, 1924 8m 32s

* Robert Tisdall (Ireland) won 400m hurdles, 51 8s in 1932, but time not allowed because knocked down hurdle. Hardin finished second in 52s †World record for new system of scoring

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN
100m run	11 5s	Helen Stephens	USA	Berlin 1936
800m run	2m 16 4/5s	L Radke	Germany	Amsterdam 1929
80m hurdles	11 6s (Heat)	Trebisonda Valla	Italy	Berlin 1936
High jump	1 67m (5ft 5 1/4m)	Jean Shiley	USA	Los A 1932
Discus	47 63m (156ft 3 3/4m)	G Mauermayer	Germany	Berlin 1936
Javelin	45 18m (148ft 2 3/4m)	Hilde Fleischer	Germany	Berlin 1936

400m relay—USA (Mary Carew, Evelyn Furtsch, Annette Rogers, Wilhelmina VonBremet), Los Angeles, 1932 47s

SWIMMING—MEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN
100m free style	57 5s (Heat)	Masanora Yusa	Japan	Berlin 1936
400m free style	4m 44 5s	Jack Medica	USA	Berlin 1936
1500m free style	19m 12 4s	K Kitamura	Japan	Los A 1932
100m back stroke	1m 59s	Adolph Kiefer	USA	Berlin 1936
200m breast stroke	2m 42 5s	Detsuo Hamuro	Japan	Berlin 1936
400m breast stroke	6m 29 3/5s	W Bathe	Germany	Stockholm 1912
800m relay—8m	51 5s—(Yusa, Sugiura, Taguchi, Arai)		Japan	Berlin 1936

SWIMMING—WOMEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN
100m free style	1m 59s	H Mastenbroek	Netherlands	Berlin 1936
300m free style	4m 34s	E Bleibtrei	USA	Antwerp 1920
400m free style	5m 26 4s	H Mastenbroek	Netherlands	Berlin 1936
100m back stroke	1m 16 6s (Heat)	Dma Senff	Netherlands	Berlin 1936
200m breast stroke	3m 19s (Heat)	H Mayehata	Japan	Berlin 1936
400m relay—4m	36s—Netherlands (Selbach, Wagner, Den Ouden, Mastenbroek)			Berlin 1936

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—TRACK AND FIELD
1896-1936

(of events run continuously since 1896, or continuously since originated)

100 METERS RUN

1896 T E Burke, USA	12s
1900 F W Jarvis, USA	10 4-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, USA	11s
1906 Archie Hahn, USA	11 1-5s
1908 R E Walker, So Afr	10 4-5s
1912 H C Craig, USA	10 4 5s
1920 C W. Paddock, USA	10 4-5s
1924 H M Abrahams, GB	10 6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada	10 4 5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, USA	10 3s
1936 Jesse Owens, USA	*10 3s

* With wind

200 METERS RUN

1900 J W E Tewksbury, USA	22 1-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, USA	21 3-5s
1908 H Kerr, Canada	22 2-5s
1912 R C. Craig, USA	21 7s
1920 Allan Woodring, USA	22s
1924 J V. Scholz, USA	21 6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada	21 4-5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, USA	21 2s
1936 Jesse Owens, USA	20 7s

400 METERS RUN

1896 T E Burke, USA	54 1 5s
1900 M W Long, USA	49 2-5s
1904 H L. Hillman, USA	49 1 5s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, USA	53 1-5s
1908 W Halswelle, GB, walkover	50s
1912 C D Reidpath, USA	48 2s
1920 B G D Rudd, So Afr	49 3-5s
1924 E H Liddell, GB	47 6s
1928 R. J Barbuti, USA	47 4-5s
1932 William Carr, USA	46 2s
1936 Archie Williams, USA	46 5s

800 METERS RUN

1896 E H Flack, GB	2m 11s
1900 A E Tysoe, GB	2m 1 2-5s
1904 J E Lightbody, USA	1m 56s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, USA	2m 1 1-5s
1908 M W Sheppard, USA	1m 52 4-5s
1912 J E Meredith, USA	1m 51 9s
1920 A G Hill, GB	1m 53 2-5s
1924 D G A Lowe, GB	1m 52 4s
1928 D G A Lowe, GB	1m 51 4-5s
1932 Thomas Hampson, GB	1m 49 8s
1936 John Woodruff, USA	1m 52 9s

1,500 METERS RUN

1896 E H Flack, GB	4m 33 1-5s
1900 C Bennett, GB	4m 6s
1904 J D Lightbody, USA	4m 5 2-5s
1908 J D Lightbody, USA	4m 12s
1908 M W Sheppard, USA	4m 3 2-5s
1912 A N S Jackson, GB	3m 56 8s
1920 A G Hill, GB	4m 1 4 5s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3m 53 6s
1928 H E Larva, Finland	3m 53 1-5s
1932 Luigi Beccali, Italy	3m 51 2s
1936 J E Lovelock, New Z	3m 47 8s

5,000 METERS RUN

1912 H Kolehmainen, Fin	14m 36 6s
1920 J Guillemot, France	14m 55 3-5s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14m 31 2s
1928 Willie Ritola, Finland	14m 38s
1932 Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14m 30s
1936 Gunnar Hockert, Fin	14m 22 2s

10,000 METERS RUN

1912 H Kolehmainen, Fin	31m 20 8s
1920 Paavo Nurmi, Fin	31m 45 4-5s
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland	30m 23 2s
1928 Paavo Nurmi, Fin	30m 18 4 5s
1932 Janusz Kusocinski, Pol	30m 11 4s
1936 Ilmari Salminen, Finland	30m 15s

MARATHON

1896 S Loues, Greece	2h 55m 20s
1900 Testa, France	2h 59m
1904 T J Hicks, USA	3h 28m 53s
1906 W J Sherring, Can	2h 51m 23 3-5s
1908 John J Hayes, USA	2h 55m 18s
1912 K K McArthur, So Af	2h 38m 54 8s
1920 H Kolehmainen, Fin	2h 32m 35 4 5s
1924 A O Stenroos, Fin	2h 41m 22 6s
1928 El Ouadi, France	2h 32m 57s
1932 Juan Zabala, Arg.	2h 31m 36s
1936 Kitei Son, Japan	2h 29m 19 2s

110 METERS HURDLES

1896 Curtis, USA	17 3 5s
1900 A C Kraenzlein, USA	15 2 5s
1904 F W Schule, USA	16s
1906 H C Leavitt, USA	16 1 5s
1908 Forrest Smithson, USA	15s
1912 F W Kelly, USA	15 1s
1920 E J Thomson, Canada	14 4-5s
1924 D C Kinsey, USA	15s
1928 J M Atkinson, So Afr	14 4 5s
1932 George Sahng, USA	14 6s
1936 Forrest Towns, USA	14 1s

400 METERS HURDLES

1900 J W B Tewksbury, USA	57 3-5s
1904 H L Hillman, USA	53s
1908 C J Bacon, USA	55s
1920 F F Loomis, USA	51s
1924 F M Taylor, USA	*52 6s
1928 Lord Burghley, GB	53 2-5s
1932 Robert Tisdall, Ireland	*51 8s
1936 Glenn Hardin, USA	52 4s

* Not the record, one hurdle down.

3,000 METERS STEEPLECHASE

1920 P Hodge, GB	10m 2 2-5s
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland	9m 33 6s
1928 T A Loukola, Fin	9m 21 4-5s
1932 Volnar Iso-Hollo, Fin	10m 33 4s
(About 3450 mtrs extra lap by error)	
1936 Volnar Iso-Hollo, Fin	9m 3 8s

50,000 METERS WALK

1932 Thos W Green, GB	4h 50m 10s
1936 H Whitlock, GB	4h 30m 41 4s

400 METERS RELAY

1912 Great Britain	42 4s
1920 United States	42 1-5s
1924 United States	41s
1928 United States	41s
1932 United States	40s
1936 United States	39 6s

1,600 METERS RELAY

1908 United States	3m 27 1-5s
1912 United States	3m 16 6s
1920 Great Britain	3m 22 1-5s
1924 United States	3m 16s
1928 United States	3m 14 1-5s
1932 United States	3m 8 2s
1936 Great Britain	3m 8s

POLE VAULT

1896 W W Hoyt, USA	10ft 9 3-4m
1900 I K Baxter, USA	10ft 9 9 10m
1904 C E Dvorak, USA	11ft 6m
1906 Gouder, France	11ft 6m
1908 {A C Gilbert, USA}	12ft 2m
{E T Cook Jr, USA}	
1912 H J Babcock, USA	12ft 11 1 2m
1920 F K Foss, USA	13ft 5m
1924 {L S Barnes, USA}	12ft 11 1 2m
{Glenn Graham, USA}	
1928 Sabun W Carr, USA	13ft 9 1 2m
1932 William Miller, USA	14ft 1 7-5m
1936 Earle Meadows, USA	14ft 3 1-4m

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

1896 E H Clark, USA	5ft 11 1-4in
1900 I K Baxter, USA	6ft 2 4 5in
1904 S S Jones, USA	5ft 11in
1906 Con Leahy, Ireland	5ft 9 7 8in
1908 H F Porter, USA	6ft 3in
1912 A W Richards, USA	6ft 4in
1920 H W Landon, USA	6ft 4 3-8in
1924 H M Osborn, USA	6ft 6in
1928 R W King, USA	6ft 4 3-8in
1932 D McNaughton, Can	6ft 5 5-8in
1936 Cor Johnson, USA	6ft 7 15 16in

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

1896 E H Clark, USA	20ft 0 3-4in
1900 A C Kraenzlein, USA	23ft 0 7-8in
1904 Myer Prinstein, USA	24ft 1in
1906 Myer Prinstein, USA	23ft 7 1 2in
1908 Frank Irons, USA	24ft 0 1 2in
1912 A L Gutterson, USA	24ft 11 1-4in
1920 Wm Pettersen, Swe	23ft 5 1-2in
1924 DeHart Hubbard, USA	24ft 5 1 8in
1928 E H Hamm, USA	25ft 4 3-8in
1932 Edward Gordon, USA	25ft 3-4in
1936 Jesse Owens, USA	26ft 5 5 16in

RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1896 J B Connolly, USA	45ft
1900 Myer Prinstein, USA	47ft 4 1-4in
1904 Myer Prinstein, USA	47ft
1906 P O Connor, Ireland	46ft 2in
1908 T J Ahearne, GB	48ft 11 1-4in
1912 G Lundblom, Sweden	48ft 5 1-8in
1920 V Tuulos, Finland	47ft 7in
1924 A W Winter, Aus	50ft 11 1-4in
1928 Miki Oda, Japan	49ft 11in
1932 Chuhei Nambu, Japan	51ft 7in
1936 Naoto Tajima, Japan	52ft 5 7-8in

16-LB SHOT PUT

1896 H S Garrett, USA	36ft 2in
1900 H Sheldon, USA	46ft 3 1 8in
1904 Ralph Rose, USA	48ft 7in
1906 M J Sheridan, USA	40ft 4 4 5in
1908 Ralph Rose, USA	46ft 7 1 2in
1912 F J McDonald, USA	50ft 4in
Right and left hand—Ralph Rose, USA	
	90ft 5 1 2in
1920 V Porthola, Finland	48ft 7 1 8in
1924 Clar Houser, USA	49ft 11 3-8in
1928 John Kuck, USA	52ft 3-4in
1932 Leo Sexton, USA	52ft 6 3 16in
1936 Hans Woellke, Ger	53ft 1 13 16in

16 LB HAMMER THROW

1900 J J Flanagan, USA	167ft 4in
1904 J J Flanagan, USA	168ft 1in
1908 J J Flanagan, USA	170ft 4 1-4in
1912 M J McGrath, USA	179ft 7 1 8in
1920 P J Ryan, USA	173ft 5 5-8in
1924 F D Tootell, USA	174ft 10 1-8in
1928 Dr P O Callaghan, Ire	168ft 7 3 8in
1932 Dr P O Callaghan, Ire	176ft 11 1 8in
1936 Karl Hein, Ger	185ft 4 3 16in

DISCUS THROW

1896 R S Garrett, USA	95ft 7 1 2in
1900 Bauer, Hungary	118ft 2 9 10in
1904 M J Sheridan, USA	128ft 10 1 2in
1906 M J Sheridan, USA	136ft 1-3in
1908 M J Sheridan, USA	134ft 2in
1912 A R Taipale, Finland	148ft 4in
Right and left hand—A R Taipale, Finland	
	271ft 10 1-4in
1920 E Niklander, Fin	146ft 7 1-4in
1924 C L Houser, USA	151ft 5 1-8in
1928 Dr C L Houser, USA	155ft 3in
1932 John Anderson, USA	162ft 4 7 8in
1936 Ken Carpenter, USA	165ft 7 3 8in

JAVELIN THROW

1906 E Lemming, Sweden	175ft 6in
1908 E Lemming, Sweden	178ft 7 1 2in
Held in middle—E Lemming, Sweden	
	179ft 10 1 2in

PENTATHLON

1908 H Mellander, Sweden	24 pts
1912 F H Bie, Norway	16 pts
1920 E R Lehtonen, Finland	14 pts
1924 M R Lehtonen, Finland	16 pts

DECATHLON

1912 H Wieslander, Swe	7,724 495 pts
1920 H Lovland, Norway	6 804 35 pts
1924 H M Osborn, USA	7,710 775 pts
1928 Paavo Yrjölä, Fin	8 056.20 pts
1932 James Bausch, USA	8 462.235 pts
1936 Glenn Morris, USA	7,900 pts

OTHER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—1896-1936

BASKETBALL

1936—USA

BOXING

FLYWEIGHT

- 1904 G V Finnegan, USA
- 1920 Frank Genaro, USA
- 1924 Fidel La Barba, USA
- 1928 Anton Kocsis, Hungary
- 1932 Stephen Enekes, Hungary
- 1936 W Kaiser, Germany

BANTAMWEIGHT

- 1904 O L Kirk, USA (115 lb)
- 1920 Walker, So Africa
- 1924 W H Smith, So Africa
- 1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
- 1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
- 1936 U Sergo, Italy

FEATHERWEIGHT

- 1904 O L Kirk, USA
- 1920 Fritsch, France
- 1924 John Fields, USA
- 1928 L Van Klaveren, Holland
- 1932 Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
- 1936 O Casanova, Argentina

LIGHTWEIGHT

- 1904 H J Spanger, USA
- 1920 Sam Mosberg, USA
- 1924 H Nielsen, Denmark
- 1928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
- 1932 Lawrence Stevens, So Africa
- 1936 I Harangi, Hungary

WELTERWEIGHT

- 1904 Al Young, USA
- 1920 Schneider, Canada
- 1924 J S Delarge, Belgium
- 1928 Ed Morgan, New Zealand
- 1932 Eddie Flynn, USA
- 1936 S Suvio, Finland

MIDDLEWEIGHT

- 1904 Charles Mayer, USA
- 1920 H W Mallin, GB
- 1924 H W Mallin, GB
- 1928 P Toscani, Italy
- 1932 Carmen Barth, USA
- 1936 J Despeaux, France

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

- 1920 Ed Eagan, USA
- 1924 H J Mitchell, GB
- 1928 V Avendano, Argentina
- 1932 David Carstens, So Africa
- 1936 R Michalot, France

HEAVYWEIGHT

- 1904 Sam Berger, USA
- 1920 Rawson, GB
- 1924 O Von Porat, Norway
- 1928 J Rodriguez, Argentina
- 1932 Santiago Lovell, Argentina
- 1936 H Runge, Germany

CANOEING

1936

- Canadian Singles—Francis Amyot (Canada) 5m 32 1s
- Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Syrovatka and Bzák) 4m 50 11
- Kayak Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria) 4m 22 9s
- Kayak Doubles—Austria (Kainz and Dorfner) 4m 3 8s
- 10,000 meters, Collapsible

- Collapsible Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria)
- Collapsible Doubles—Sweden (Johansson and Bladstrom)
- Kayak Singles—Ernest Krebs (Germany)
- Kayak Doubles—Germany (Wevers and Landen)
- Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Mottl and Skrdlant)

CYCLING

1906

- 333 1-3 met Verrì Italy
 1000 met Verrì Italy
 2000 met Mathew and Rushen Eng
 5000 met Veni Italy
 20 Kilo paced (12 miles) Patt Italy
 11 Kilo road (52 miles) Vast and Bar
 donneau, France

1908

- 1 lap (660 yds) V L Johnson GB
 5000 met Ben Jones GB
 20 Kilo C H Kingsbury GB
 100 Kilo C H Bartlett GB
 3 lap pursuit GB team (B Jones C H
 Kingsbury L Meredith E Payne)
 2000 met tandem France (M Schalles A
 Auffray)

1912

- Road (Individual) R Lewis So Africa
 (Team) Sweden

1920

- 1000 met D A T T N J

LAW A I JWEUEN

1924

- 1000 met Lucien Michaud France

- 2000 met tandem Cugnot and Lucien
 Choury France
 4000 met team pursuit Alfredo Dinalé

France

1928

- 1000 met Beaufrand France
 2 Kilo tandem Leene Van Dyk Holland
 Team pursuit Italy
 Road, H Hansen Denmark

1932

- 4000 met pursuit race Italy
 1000 met scratch Jacobus Van Egmond
 Holland
 1000 met time trial H L Gray Australia
 2000 met tandem Louis Chaillot Maurice
 Perrin France
 100 Kilo road race (team) Italy
 100 Kilo road race (individual) Attilio
 Pavesi Italy

1936

- 1000 met scratch Tony Merckens Ger
 1000 met stand start A G Van Vliet
 2000 met tandem Ihle-Lorenz Ger
 4000 met pursuit France 2h 33m 5s
 100 Kilo road race Carpenter France

EQUESTRIAN

1912

- Military team Sweden
 Military individual Lt A Nordlander
 Sweden
 Prize Riding Captain C Bonde Sweden
 Prize Riding individual Captain J Carou
 France
 Prize jumping team Sweden

1920

- 50 kilo Lt Johansen Norway
 20 kilo Lt. Misonna Belgium
 Team and individual jumping Lt de
 Mowner Sweden
 Individually trained horse Captain Lund
 blatt, Sweden
 Vaulting Trooper Bonckaert, Belgium
 Jumping Lt Lequo Italy

1924

- Individual comprising 3 tests M Van Der
 Woorth Holland

1936 A I U

- Individual training H Colenbrander
 Holland
 Individual obstacle jump Lt. Gemusans
 Switzerland
 Team obstacle jumping Sweden

1928

- Individual Lt Mortanges Holland
 Training individual Capt G P de Kruiff
 Jr Holland
 Obstacle jumping C. F. Freiherr von
 Langen Germany

OTHER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—1896-1936

BASKETBALL

1936—USA

BOXING

FLYWEIGHT

- 1904 G V Finnegan, USA
- 1920 Frank Genaro, USA
- 1924 Fidel La Barba, USA
- 1928 Anton Kocsis, Hungary
- 1932 Stephen Enckes, Hungary
- 1936 W Kaiser, Germany

BANTAMWEIGHT

- 1904 B L Kirk, USA (115 lb)
- 1920 Walker, So Africa
- 1924 W H Smith, So Africa
- 1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
- 1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
- 1936 U Sergo, Italy

FEATHERWEIGHT

- 1904 O L Kirk, USA
- 1920 Fritsch, France
- 1924 John Fields, USA
- 1928 L Van Klaveren, Holland
- 1932 Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
- 1936 O Casanova, Argentina

LIGHTWEIGHT

- 1904 R J Spanger, USA
- 1920 Sam Mosberg, USA
- 1924 H Nielsen, Denmark
- 1928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
- 1932 Lawrence Stevens, So Africa
- 1936 I Harangi, Hungary

WELTERWEIGHT

- 1904 Al Young, USA
- 1920 Schneider, Canada
- 1924 J E Delarge, Belgium
- 1928 Ed Morgan, New Zealand
- 1932 Eddie Flynn, USA
- 1936 S Suvio, Finland

MIDDLEWEIGHT

- 1904 Charles Mayer, USA
- 1920 H W. Mallin, GB
- 1924 H W Mallin, GB
- 1928 P Toscani, Italy
- 1932 Carmen Barth, USA
- 1936 J Despeaux, France

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

- 1920 Ed Eagan, USA
- 1924 H J Mitchell, GB
- 1928 V Avendano, Argentina
- 1932 David Carstens, So Africa
- 1936 R Michalot, France

HEAVYWEIGHT

- 1904 Sam Berger, USA
- 1920 Rawson, GB
- 1924 O Von Porat, Norway
- 1928 J Rodriguez, Argentina
- 1932 Santiago Lovell, Argentina
- 1936 H Runge, Germany

CANOEING

1936

- | | | |
|--|----------|--|
| Canadian Singles—Francis Amyot (Canada) | 5m 32 1s | Collapsible Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria) |
| Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Syrovatka and Bzak) | 4m 50 1s | Collapsible Doubles—Sweden (Johansson and Bladstrom) |
| Kayak Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria) | 4m 22 9s | Kayak Singles—Ernest Krebs (Germany) |
| Kayak Doubles—Austria (Kainz and Dorfner) | 4m 3 8s | Kayak Doubles—Germany (Weyers and Landen) |
| 10 000 meters, Collapsible | | Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Mott and Skrdlant) |

1906

Team—Sweden
Five Events, 1st Class—Laivelle, France
Five Events, 2nd Class—Anastassagious, Greece
Six Events, 1st Class—Weber, Germany
Six Events, 2nd Class—Laivelle, France
Rope Climb—D Aleprantis, Greece

1908

Team—Sweden
Individual—G A Braglia, Italy

1912

Team (Swedish system)—Sweden
Team (special conditions)—Italy
Team (free choice)—Norway
Individual—Alberto Braglia, Italy

1920

Team—Italy
Individual—G Zampose, Italy

1924

Team—Italy
Long Horse—F Kriz, USA
Side Horse—Jean Gounot, France

Horizontal Bars—J Guttinger, Switzerland
Horizontal Bars—M Stukelj, Yugoslavia

1928

Team—Switzerland
Side Horse—Haengg, Switzerland
Broad Horse Jump—Mack, Switzerland
Rings—Stukelj, Yugoslavia
Parallel Bars—Vacha, Czechoslovakia
Horizontal Bars—Miez, Switzerland
Champion Five Events—Miez, Switzerland

1932

Team—Italy
Tumbling—Roland Wolfe, USA
Indian Clubs—George Roth, USA
Pommel Horse—Stephen Pelle, Hungary
Horizontal Bar—D Bixler, USA
Free Exercises—Stephen Pelle, Hungary
Parallel Bars—Romeo Neri, Italy
Long Horse Vaulting—S Guglielmetti, Italy
Flying Rings—George Gulack, USA
All Around—Romeo Neri, Italy
Rope Climb—R Bass, USA

1936

Long Horse—J Schwarzmann, Germany
Side Horse—Frey, Germany
Flying Rings—Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia
Parallel Bars—Frey, Germany
Horizontal Bar—A Saarvala, Finland
Free Hand—George Miez, Switzerland
All Around—A Schwarzmann, Germany
All Around Team—Germany

WOMEN

All Around Team—Germany

HANDBALL—FIELD

1936 Germany

HOCKEY—FIELD

1920 Great Britain

1928 Great Britain

1932 India

1936 India

PENTATHLON

1912 C Lillebrook, Sweden
1920 J Dyrssen, Sweden
1924 E Ludmann, Sweden

1928 S A. Thorfelt, Sweden
1932 Count Johan Oxenstierna, Sweden
1936 G Handrick, Germany

POLO

1936 Argentina

ROWING

EIGHT OARED

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1912 G Britain
1920 USA
1924 USA
1928 USA
1932 USA
1936 USA

SINGLE SCULLS

1904 F B Greer, USA
1908 H T Blackstaffe, GB
1912 W D Kinnear, GB
1920 J B Kelly, USA
1924 J Beresford, Jr, GB
1928 H Pearce, Australia
1932 H Pearce, Australia
1936 G Schaefer, Germany

DOUBLE SCULLS

1904 USA
1908 J R K Fenning G L Thomson, GB
1920 J H Kelly P V Costello, USA
1924 J H Kelly P V Costello, USA
1928 P V Costello-C J McIlhaine, USA
1932 USA
1936 J Beresford Dick Southwood, USA

FOURS WITH COXY

1906 Italy
1912 Germany

1920 Switzerland
1924 Switzerland
1928 Italy
1932 Germany
1936 Germany

FOURS WITHOUT COXY

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1924 G Britain
1928 Switzerland
1932 G Britain
1936 Germany

PAIRS WITH COXY

1906 (1000 met), Italy
1906 (1600 met), Italy
1920 Italy (E Olgeni G Scatturin)
1924 Switz (M Candevan J Felber)
1928 Switzerland
1932 USA
1936 Germany

PAIRS WITHOUT COXY

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1924 Holland
1928 Germany
1932 G Britain
1936 Germany

SHOOTING CHAMPIONS

(PISTOL, REVOLVER AND RIFLE)

1906

Any Army Rifle (300 met standing or kneeling)—Richardet, Switzerland
Gras Army Rifle (200 met standing or kneeling)—Capt Moreaux, France
Any Rifle (300 met standing or kneeling)—M de Stadelhofen Switzerland
Int'l Teams of Five (300 met)—Switz
C. n.—Skottabo, Norway

Duelling Pistols (20 met, deliberate aim)—Capt Moreaux, France
Duelling Pistols (25 met, at command)—Skarlatos, Greece
Sporting Shotgun (clay pigeons, single shot)—Gerald Merlin England
Sporting Shotgun (clay pigeons, double shot)—Sidney Merlin, England

1908

Any Army Revolver (20 met)—Richardet, Switzerland
Army Revolver (20 met)—Fauconnier, France
Any Revolver (25 met)—Lecoq France
Any Revolver (50 met)—G Orthmidis, Greece

Int'l Match—USA
300 Met Team—Norway
1 000 Yards Indiv—Col J N Millner
Great Britain
300 Met Ind—A Hilgerud, Norway
Running Deer (110 Yds Team)—Sue
110 Yds Indiv (Double Shot W)—Winans, USA

SHOOTING CHAMPIONS—Continued

1908

- 110 Yds Indiv (Single Shot O)—G Swahn, Sweden
 Miniature Rifle (Moving Target)—W Pamm, Great Britain
 Miniature Rifle (Disappearing Target)—W E Styles
 Team (50 and 100 yds)—G Britain.
 Ind. (50 and 100 yds)—T Plater, GB

REVOLVER ■ PISTOL SHOOTING

- Team (50 and 100 yds)—USA
 Ind. (50 yds)—P Van Aesbrock, Belg

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING

- Team—Great Britain
 Ind.—W H Ewing, Canada

1912

- Army Rifle Team (200, 400, 500 and 600 met)—USA
 Ind. (600 met)—P R Colas France
 Ind. (300 met.)—A Prokopp, Hungary
 Any Rifle Team (300 met.)—Sweden
 Individual (300 met. at Int'l Target)—P R. Colas, France
 Team (Miniature Rifle, 50 met.)—GB
 Ind. (Miniature Rifle 50 met.)—F S Hird, USA
 Team (Miniature Rifle 25 met.)—Swe
 Ind. (Miniature Rifle, 25 met.)—W Carlberg, Sweden
 Team (Revolver and Pistol, 50 met.)—USA.
 Ind. (Revolver and Pistol 50 met.)—A P Lane, USA

1912

- Team (Revolver and Pistol, 30 met., Duel Shooting)—Sweden
 Ind. (Revolver and Pistol, 30 met. Duel Shooting)—A. P Lane, USA

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING

- Team—USA
 Ind.—J R. Graham, USA

RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

- Team (100 met., Single Shots)—Swe
 Ind. (100 met., Single Shots)—A G A Swahn, Sweden.
 Ind. (100 met., Double Shots)—Ake Lundenberg, Sweden.

1920

TRAPSHOOTING

- Team—USA M Ane—J Ind. USA

PISTOL & REVOLVER SHOOTING

- Team (50 met.)—USA
 Ind. (50 met.)—Karl Frederick, USA
 30 Met. Revolver Match—USA.
 Ind. Rev.—Paranes, Brazil.

RIFLE SHOOTING

- Running Deer (Single Shots)—Norway
 (Double Shots)—Norway

MILITARY RIFLES

- Team (300 met., standing)—Denmark
 Ind. (300 met., standing)—Carl T Osburn, USA
 Team (300 met., position prone)—USA.
 Ind. (300 met., prone)—Liloe Olsen, Norway
 Team (600 met., prone)—USA
 Ind. (600 met., prone)—Johansson, Sweden.
 Team (300 and 600 met.)—USA

RIFLES ANY PATTERN

- Team of five men (300 met.)—USA
 Ind.—Sgt. Morris Fisher, USA

MATCHES MINIATURE RIFLES

- Team (50 met.)—USA

1924

- Rifle, Ind.—Morris Fisher USA
 Rifle team—USA
 Miniature Rifle—Chas De Lusle, France
 Revolver Ind. H M Bailey, USA
 Running Deer (single shot) team—Norway
 (Double shot) team—Great Britain
 Ind. (Single shot)—J K. Boles, USA
 Ind. (Double shot)—Liloe Olsen, Norway
 Clay Pigeons team—USA
 Clay Pigeons, ind.—Jules Halasy, Hung

1928

- No tournament.

1932

- Pistols—Renzo Morigi, Italy
 Carbines—Bertil H Ronnmark, Sweden

1936

- Rapid Fire (any auto pistol 6 at 25 met.)—C. M Van Oyn, Germany
 Precision (any target pistol, 50 met.)—Torsten Ullmann, Sweden
 Small Bore Rifle (50 met. at ring targets)—Willy Rogenberg, Norway

SOCCER FOOTBALL

1906 Denmark
1912 Great Britain
1920 Belgium

1924 28 Uruguay
1932 None
1936 Italy

SWIMMING—MEN

100 METERS FREE STYLE

1896 Hache, Hungary	1m 22 2s
1904 Z de Holomay*	1m 02 8s
1906 C M Daniels, USA	1m 13s
1908 C M Daniels, USA	1m 05 6s
1912 D P Kahanamoku, USA	1m 03 4s
1920 D P Kahanamoku, USA	1m 01 4s
1924 John Weissmuller, USA	59s
1928 John Weissmuller, USA	58 6s
1932 Y Miyasaki, Japan (heat)	58s
1936 Ferenc Csik, Hungary, (*100 yards)	57 6s

400 METERS FREE STYLE

1904 C M Daniels, USA*	6m 16.2s
1906 O Sheff, Austria	6m 23 8s
1908 H. Taylor, GB	5m 30 8s
1912 G. H. Hodgson, Canada	5m 24 4s
1920 N. Ross, USA	5m 26 8s
1924 John Weissmuller, USA	5m 01 2s
1928 Albert Zorilla, Argen	5m 01 6s
1932 Clarence Crabbe, USA	4m 48 4s
1936 Jack Medica, USA (*440 yards)	4m 44 5s

1500 METERS FREE STYLE

1908 H. Taylor, GB	22m 48 4s
1912 C R Hodgson, Canada	22m
1920 N. Ross, USA	22m 23 2s
1924 A M Charlton, Austral	20m 08 6s
1928 Arne Borg, Sweden	19m 51 8s
1932 K Kitamura, Japan	19m 12 4s
1936 Norborn Terada, Japan	19m 13 7s

800 METER RELAY

1908 Great Britain	10m 55 6s
1912 Australia	10m 11 6s
1920 USA	10m 04 4s
1924 USA	9m 59 4s
1928 USA	9m 36 2s
1932 Japan	8m 58 4s
1936 Japan	8m 51 5s

100 METER BACKSTROKE

1904 Walter Brock, Germany*	1m 16 8s
1908 A Bieberstein, Germany	1m 24 6s
1912 Harry Hebner, USA	1m 21.2s
1920 Warren Keoloha, USA	1m 15.2s
1924 Warren Keoloha, USA	1m 13.2s
1928 George Kojac, USA	1m 08 2s
1932 M Kiyokawa, Japan	1m 08 6s
1936 Adolph Kiefer, USA (*100 yards)	1m 05 9s

200 METER BREASTSTROKE

1908 F Holman, GB	3m 09 2s
1912 Walter Bathe, Germany	3m 01 8s
1920 H Malmroth, Sweden	3m 04 4s
1924 R D Skelton, USA	2m 56 6s
1928 Y Tsuruta, Japan	2m 48 8s
1932 Y Tsuruta, Japan	2m 44 5s
1936 Detsuo Hamuro, Japan	2m 42 5s

WATER POLO

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1912 G Britain
1920 G Britain
1924 France
1928 Germany
1932 Hungary
1936 Hungary

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1904 Dr G E Sheldon, USA	12%
1906 Walz, Germany	85 5
1908 A Zurner, Germany	8 pts
1912 Paul Gunther, Germany	8 pts
1920 L E Kuehn, USA	7 pts
1924 A C White, USA	185 04
1928 P Desjardins, USA	161 33
1932 Mickey R Galitzen, USA	163 57
1936 Richard Degener, USA	

HIGH DIVING

1932 Harold Smith, USA	124 80
1936 Marshall Wayne, USA	113 53

SWIMMING—WOMEN

100 METERS FREE STYLE

1912	Fanny Durack, Australia	1m 22 2s
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, USA	1m 13 6s
1924	Ethel Lackie, USA	1m 12 4s
1928	Albina Osipowich, USA	1m 11s
1932	Helene Madison, USA	1m 06 8s
1936	R Mastenbroek, Nether	1m 05 9s

400 METERS FREE STYLE

1924	Martha Norelius, USA	5m 45 4s
1928	Martha Norelius, USA	5m 42 8s
1932	Helene Madison, USA	5m 28 5s
1936	II Mastenbroek, Nether	5m 26 4s

400 METERS RELAY

1912	Great Britam	5m 52 8s
1920	USA	5m 11 6s
1924	USA	4m 58 8s
1928	USA	4m 47 6s
1932	USA	4m 38s
1936	Netherlands	4m 36s

100 METERS BACKSTROKE

1924	Sybil Bauer, USA	1m 23 2s
1928	Marie Braun, Holland	1m 22s
1932	E Holm, USA (heat)	1m 18 6s
1936	Dina Senff, Netherlands	1m 18 9s

200 METERS BREASTSTROKE

1924	Lucy Morton, GB	3m 33 11
1928	Hilde Schrader, Ger	3m 12 6s
1932	Claire Dennis, Australia	3m 06 3s
1936	Hudeko Mayehata, Japan	3m 03 6s

FANCY SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1920	Aileen Ruggin, USA	9 pts
1924	Elizabeth Becker, USA	8 pts
1928	Helen Meany, USA	78 62 pts
1932	G Coleman, USA	87 52 pts
1936	Majorie Gestring, USA	89 27 pts

HIGH DIVING

1932	D Poynton, USA	40 26 pts
1936	D Poynton Hill, USA	83 93 pts

WEIGHT-LIFTING

1896

Two hands—V Jensen, Den, 245 lbs, 12 oz

One hand—Lt Elliot, GB, 156 lbs, 8 oz

1904

Lifting Bar Bell—P Lakousis, Greece
Dumbbell Competition—O C Osthoff, USA

1906

Lifting dumbbell each hand separately—Steinbach, Austria, 168½ lbs

Lifting barbell both hands—D Tofolas, Greece, 317 64 lbs

1920

Feather—F De Haes, Belgium

Light—A Neyland, Esthonia

1924

Feather—M Gabetti, Italy

Light—E Decottignies, France

Middle—P. Galimberti, Italy

Light-Heavy—Chas Rigoule, France

1928

Heavy—J Tonani, Italy

Feather—F Andrysek, Austria

Light—K Helbig, Germany and II Hass Austria

Middle—F Roger, France

Light Heavy—E S Nossier, Egypt

Heavy—J Strassberger, Germany

1932

Feather—Raymond Suvigny, France

Light—Rene Duverger, France

Middle—Rudolf Ismayr, Germany

Light Heavy—Louis Hostin, France

Heavy—J Skobia, Czechoslovakia

1936

Feather—Anthony Terlazza, USA

Light—Mohammed Ahmed Mesbah, Egypt

Middle—Khadr El Touni, Egypt

Light Heavy—Louis Hostin, France

Heavy—Joseph Menger, Germany

WRESTLING—CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

BANTAMWEIGHT

1904	George Mehnert, USA
1908	George Mehnert, USA
1924	K Pihalamajaki, Finland

1928	K Makinen, Finland
1932	R Pearce, USA
1936	Oedon Zombory, Hungary

WRESTLING—CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN—*Continued*

FEATHERWEIGHT

- 1904 I Nislot, USA
- 1908 G S Dole, USA
- 1920 C E Ackerly, USA
- 1924 Robin Reed, USA
- 1928 Al Morrison, USA
- 1932 H Pihlajamaki, Finland
- 1936 Kust Pihlajamaki, Finland

LIGHTWEIGHT

- 1904 B J Bradshaw, USA
- 1908 G de Relwyskow, GB
- 1920 Kalle Anttila, Finland
- 1924 Russell Vis, USA
- 1928 O Kapp, Estonia
- 1932 C Pacome, France
- 1936 Karoly Karpatti, Hungary

WELTERWEIGHT

- 1904 M F Roehm, USA
- 1924 H Gehri, Switzerland
- 1928 A J Haavisto, Finland
- 1932 J V Bebbler, USA
- 1936 Frank Lewis, USA

MIDDLEWEIGHT

- 1904 C Erickson, USA
- 1908 S V Bacon, GB
- 1920 Leino, Finland
- 1924 F. Haggmann, Switzerland
- 1928 E Kyburg, Switzerland
- 1932 I Johansson, Sweden
- 1936 Emile Poulue, France

LIGHT-HEAVY

- 1924 J Spellman, USA
- 1928 T S Sjostedt, Sweden
- 1932 P Mehlinger, USA
- 1936 Knut Fridell, Sweden

HEAVYWEIGHT

- 1904 H Hansen, USA
- 1908 G C O'Kelly, GB
- 1920 Rotte, Switzerland
- 1924 Harry Steele, USA
- 1928 J C. Ruchthoff, Sweden
- 1932 J C Ruchthoff, Sweden
- 1936 Kristjan Palusalu, Estonia

WRESTLING—GRAECO-ROMAN

BANTAMWEIGHT

- 1924 E Putsep, Estonia
- 1928 K. Leucht, Germany
- 1932 J Brendel, Germany
- 1936 Marion Lomcz, Hungary

FEATHERWEIGHT

- 1912 K Koskelo, Finland
- 1920 Erman, Finland
- 1924 E Anttila, Finland
- 1928 V Wali, Estonia
- 1932 G Gozzi, Italy
- 1936 Yasar Erkan, Turkey

LIGHTWEIGHT

- 1906 Watzl, Austria
- 1908 E Porro, Italy
- 1912 E E Ware, Ireland
- 1920 Vare, Finland
- 1924 O Friman, Finland
- 1928 L Keresztes, Hungary
- 1932 E Malmberg, Sweden
- 1936 Lauri Koskela, Finland

WELTERWEIGHT

- 1920 Johansson, Sweden
- 1936 Rudolph Svedberg, Sweden

MIDDLEWEIGHT

- 1906 Weckman, Finland
- 1908 F M Martenson, Sweden
- 1912 C E Johansson, Sweden
- 1920 Westergren, Sweden
- 1924 Ed. Westerlund, Finland
- 1928 V A Kokkonen, Finland
- 1932 V A Kokkonen, Finland
- 1936 Ivar Johannsson, Sweden

LIGHT HEAVY

- 1908 W Weckman, Finland
- 1912 A O Ahgren, Sweden
- 1924 C O Westergren, Sweden
- 1928 M Monstafa, Egypt
- 1932 H Svensson, Sweden
- 1936 Axel Cadier, Sweden

HEAVYWEIGHT

- 1906 J Jensen, Denmark
- 1908 R Wersz, Hungary
- 1912 A Soarela, Finland
- 1920 Lindfors, Sweden
- 1924 H Deglane, France
- 1928 J V Svensson, Sweden
- 1932 C Westergren, Sweden
- 1936 Kristjan Palusalu, Estonia

YACHTING

- 1908-12 met, Hera (GB), 8 met,
Cobweb (GB), 7 met, Herone (GB),
11 met, Dormy (GB)
- 1924-One class design-(Belg), 6 met
-(Nor), 8 met -(Nor)
- 1928-8 met -France, 6 met -(Nor),
Dinghy-(Swe)
- 1932-6 met, Bassa (Tore Holm, Swe)
- Italy

OLYMPIC WINTER SPORTS CHAMPIONS
1928-1936

500 METER SPEED SKATING

- 1924-Chas Jewtraw, USA, 44 sec
1928-Clas Thunberg (Fin), Bernt Ev-
ensen (Nor) tied, 43 4
1932-Jack Shea (USA) 43 4
1936-Ivar Ballangrud (Norway), 43 4

1,500 METER SPEED SKATING

- 1924-Clas Thunberg (Fin), 2 24 8
1928-Clas Thunberg (Fin), 2 21 1
1932-Jack Shea (USA), 2 57 5
1936-Chas Mathison (Norway), 2 19 2

5,000 METER SPEED SKATING

- 1924-Clas Thunberg (Fin), 8 30
1928-Ivar Ballangrud (Nor), 8 50 5
1932-Irving Jaffee (USA), 9 40 8
1936-Ivar Ballangrud (Nor), 8 19 6

10,000 METER SPEED SKATING

- 1924-1936

FIGURE SKATING—MEN

- 1924-Gillis Grafstrom (Swe)
1928-Gillis Grafstrom (Swe)
1932-Karl Schafer (Austria)
1936-Karl Schafer (Austria)

FIGURE SKATING—WOMEN

- 1924-Mrs H Szabo Plank (Austria)
1928-Miss Sonja Henie (Nor)
1932-Miss Sonja Henie (Nor)
1936-Miss Sonja Henie (Nor)

FIGURE SKATING—PAIRS

- 1924-Mrs Englemann T Berger, (Aus)
1928-Miss Andree Joly, Pierre Brunet
(France)
1932-Mr & Mrs Pierre Brunet (France)
1936-Miss Maxie Herber, Ernest Baier
(Germany)

SKIING—18 KILO RACE

- 1924-Torhief Haug (Nor), 1 14 8
1928-Johan Grotthums Braaten (Nor),
1 37 1
1932-Sven Utterstrom (Swe), 1 23 07
1936-None

40 KILO SKI RELAY

- 1936-Finland, 2 41 33

SKIING—50 KILO RACE

- 1924-Torhief Haug (Nor), 4 41 32
1928-P E Hedlund (Swe), 4 52 03
1932-Vah Saarinen (Fin), 4 28
1936-Ellis Vahlund (Swe), 3 30 11

SKI JUMPING

- 1924-Jacob Thams (Norway)
1928-Alfred Anderson (Norway)
1932-Burger Ruud, (Norway)
1936-Burger Ruud (Norway)

HOCKEY

- 1924-Canada
1928-Canada
1932-Canada
1936-Great Britain

OLYMPIC WINTER SPORTS CHAMPIONS 1928-1936—Continued

BOB SLEDDING—(Skeleton Race)

1924—Scherrer (Switzerland)
 1928—Jack Heaton (USA)
 1932—None

BOB SLEDDING—(4 Man Team)

1932—USA (Billy Fiske driver)
 1936—Switzerland

BOB SLEDDING—(5 Man Team)

1928—USA (Billy Fiske driver)
 1932—None
 1936—None

BOB SLEDDING—(2 Man Team)

1932—USA (J. Hubert Stevens driver)
 1936—USA (Ivan E. Brown driver)

SKIING—COMBINED

1924—Torleif Haug (Norway)
 1928—Johan Grottnums Braaten (Nor)

1932—Johan Grottnums Braaten (Nor)
 1936—Oddbjorn Hagen (Nor)

PADDLE TENNIS AND PADDLE TENNIS (Platform)



FRANK P. BEAL, secretary of the Community Council of New York originated Paddle Tennis in 1924 to provide children with a game that would teach them the rudiments of tennis. Cognizant of a child's lack of strength and speed, Beal devised a court which exactly halved that of tennis, the dimensions of a double court being 39 by 18 feet. Paddles were substituted for racquets, and the youngsters went ahead and had a lot of fun for themselves while acquiring the knack that might develop them into

liners
 16 feet

The ball used in paddle tennis is of sponge rubber. The paddle is of laminated wood with a short handle so that a child easily can wield it.

The game was intended for recreation centers and found immediate popularity. It became a great favorite among youngsters not yet in their teens—or just in their teens. Play schools them in the technique of lawn

tennis, and when they outgrew paddle tennis they usually showed imme

James K Cogswell and Fessenden S Blanchard, of Scarsdale, N Y, gave the game a try in 1928 They liked it but, of course, found the equip
d things
l similar

Tennis
a raised
wooden platform If it rains, or snows, it is only necessary to hutch a tar-

summer, and many do
"explained Blanchard
"Fun out of doors in the winter--and no need for skates"

The growth in the popularity of the game caused the organization of the American Paddle Tennis Association in 1938 Its membership has gradually increased until it now extends as far as Honolulu There are probably 50,000 paddle platform tennis players

The pioneer roofs were of canvas to be stretched when the day was blustery, or when the rains came, or snow flurried Most of them now have rigid roofs and floodlight equipment for day or night playing

PIGEON RACING



The homing pigeon isn't the fastest bird that flies, but it can fly at greater speed for longer distances than any bird in the world

The record, so far as the U.S.A. is concerned, appears to be held by a pigeon owned by Lewis F Curtis, Chestnut Hills, Mass In 1932, it won a 600 mile race in 9 hours and 27 seconds of consecutive flying, averaging 1,869 yards (over a mile) a minute all the way

In the very early days of the world's history, the pigeon was used as a messenger. The first long distance pigeon was bred by Lieut. E. S. Peterson, of San Antonio, Texas, who was in charge of Navy pigeons during the first World War. He bred and trained a bird that flew, in competition, from Maine to its home in Texas—more than 2,500 miles—and indications are that the flight was continuous.

There are reports of other—and longer—flights, but none is authentic.

Century, when the Belgians revived it. It gained so greatly in popularity that it developed into the national sport.

Other nations took it up and England became its stronghold. There were more than 2,000,000 birds registered with the National Homing Union in London before the war, and it was estimated that more than \$2,000,000 was awarded annually to owners of victorious pigeons. The blue ribbon event among the tens of thousands of races was the Pigeon Derby, worth \$2,500 to the winner.

The pigeon breeding industry throughout the British Isles was one of magnitude and tens of millions of dollars were involved. Perhaps more books and pamphlets have been published in England in recent years on pigeon racing than on any other sport.

Tens of thousands of English pigeons were used in the early part of the present war. The U. S. A. for some of its fast birds.

The Army, especially the Signal Corps Unit, uses thousands of birds. When ever the use of radio might reveal the Allies' position or when other means of communication are rendered useless, the faithful birds were called into action.

A pigeon named Yank, and U. S. branded as #42,873, gained a large measure of fame on May 7, 1943. On that day it became apparent that the Axis forces in Tunisia were crumbling. William W. White, correspondent for the New York Times, was in Tunis when he learned of the situation.

Los Angeles, and private C. Cletus Moert, of Louisville, took back the message, which was wrapped around a leg, and it was relayed to New York.

The Royal Air Force, which to increase the pigeon population to meet its needs, now raises them at all bomber stations, sends two pigeons along with each flight of a bomber. Each bird is kept in a little box, which also contains a pencil, a piece of paper and a tiny message case.

If important information is gained which cannot be sent by radio, the message is written, it is placed in the case, which is attached to the pigeon's leg and he is released.

If damage comes to the plane, and it is forced to land on water, the top of the box containing the pigeon is closed tight, and the box is thrown overboard. Later the box is retrieved from the waters, the message is written and the bird released for its flight.

One of the strange things about the homing pigeon is its lack of need for oxygen. Pigeons have been kept in airtight containers for hours, without harm to them.

The hero of the Royal Air Force is "Old Blonze," which had made more than 200 flights in a bomber prior to Dec. 1st, 1943. Many other birds have made over 100 trips. Gunfire does not excite them and they seem to relish the trips they make in the planes.

Pigeon racing held the status of only a very minor sport in the U.S.A. until its leap into prominence in 1926 due to efforts by Mrs. G. S. Starr. She was instrumental in having pigeon racing as part of the Sesqui-

centennial celebration of the United States, and it has been through 1997.

million racing pigeons there were clubs in every important city in the land, there were almost 20,000 breeders and owners with two national organizations splitting supervision—the American Pigeon Racing Union and the International Federation.

Almost all races were for prizes on the sweepstakes basis. Competing owners put up an entrance fee and, barring a small deduction for the cost of staging the race, the money was parcelled into prizes for the owners of winning birds. Each club and each community has races of its own, some for young birds, the others for the older fliers. The winners of such events generally were entered in the contests to determine the national champions, most conspicuous of which were the Grand National and the Great Eastern for the old birds, with corresponding races for the younger.

The training of pigeons starts as soon as they are matured enough to make sustained flight without undue strain. A half dozen youngsters are taken to a point about 5 miles from the cote and released with an older bird. He sets the pace and gets the little fellows back home. Later the young ones are liberated singly. When they have learned to go home in direct flight, over the 5-mile course, the route gradually is lengthened up to 50 or 60 miles, after which they are recognized as ready to participate in races among their own kind.

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decided upon its reached, after which follow the champion races to conclude the old bird season around about July 1st

The maximum distance for old birds was fixed at 400 miles by some racing clubs with 600 more generally favored. A few races have been at 700 up to 1000 miles

The young bird racing season begins about Sept 1st and lasts 6 to 8 weeks. The usual maximum distance is 200 miles, with a few clubs averaging 300 mile races and some a trifle farther

Before races are flown surveyors, for a nominal sum, visit the cotes to ascertain the distance between them and the exact starting point, so that the distance could be divided into the flying time to establish the average miles per hour which determines the winner

The pigeon is handed to the Race Committee and, before the bird is released, the following information is recorded: name of the bird, age, sex, color, and the time of day.

Each bird is fitted with a small metal tag which is attached to its leg. This tag is connected to a small electric clock technically called a timing machine. These are set at correct time, sealed and handed to the competitor, usually on shipping night,

the bird is released from its cage and the timing machine is started. The bird flies to its cote and the timing machine stops. The time taken for the bird to reach its cote is automatically recorded on the timing machine.

As time nears for a bird to get back to his cote, the owner proceeds to haunt the cote waiting for his bird so he can time his return. When the bird is sighted everything is done to get him into his cote, so the owner can unfasten the band. The instant he does this, the band is dropped into a device in the clock which automatically registers the time the instant the door is clamped shut.

Later, the judges call around, note the time of the tag dropping, check the tag as the one issued to that particular bird, and when this is done with all contestants the decision as to the winner is made known.

At the conclusion of each race the owner of the bird quickly makes an examination of the chest of his bird. If the flesh under the breast feathers is blue, it indicates the bird is not in tip top condition, and he is given more practice flights to harden him. If the flesh has been turned red by the friction of the wind, that indicates fitness.

Racing pigeons are raised on a special diet. This includes Argentine corn, red wheat, field peas, Kaffir corn, maple peas, which have an exceptionally high protein content, hemp seed, millet, rice, buckwheat, hulled oats and vetch.

William F. Dwyer, of Washington, D. C., is one of the foremost breeders and trainers of racing pigeons.

Some birds are capable of flying 500 miles in a day.

miles on the day of liberation was the aim of every fancier, and only a few achieved it. Less than 100 such pigeons were known. The vast improve-

ment in breeding and by putting
that, on race day, they are in

The value of pedigree registration of the birds became so important
that in 1911 the Congress of American Pigeon Fanciers, Inc., was created,
which proposed a system of registration.

FAMOUS RACING PIGEONS

(From the archives of the Congress of American Pigeon Fanciers, Inc., and
supplied by H F Dismer, of Washington, D C)

Eureka (#1143), winner of the disastrous race, Havana to Washington,
July 4, 1928, and the only survivor of the 28 liberated birds, owned by Roy
Mathews, Washington, D C

aged 1 year, 11 months, 16 days
won a 200 mile young bird race, owned by W F Dismer, Washington, D C

won a 200 mile young bird race, owned by W F Dismer, Washington, D C

Yank, described in text of this article

Claire Ree (#2761), flew 500 miles on day of toss, flew 600 miles in
1938, won Grand International race, 600 miles, 1939. Owned by E Lang
Miller, Buffalo

Zenith (#1677), won 738 mile Chattanooga New York race, 1931, aver-
aging 1,237.59 yards per minute—a remarkable performance, owned by
Wunderlich Brothers, Elmhurst, L I

Fast Time (#1755), won many great races at all distances, including
600 mile Grand International in 1938, competing against 1,502 other birds

many minor and major races, a specialist
of William J Fierstein, Bladenburg, Md

Clark G Sterzer, Washington, D C

Centennial Queen (#1672), flew 1,000 miles in two days in 1936, speed average 1,108 yards per minute, route Duluth Minn., to Dallas, Tex., owned by P. P. Dransfield, Dallas

Two Forty (#579), flew in 29 500 mile races. Owned by William Melville, Baltimore

Mister Corrigan (#763), made the fastest two-way flight as an Army Messenger

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING

Pistols and revolvers come under the classification of "small firearms"

The pistol was perfected by Caminello Vitelli in about 1540. He lived in an ancient city in the Florentine Province of Italy. Its earliest name was Pistoria. Later—in Vitelli's time—it became Pistola. The weapon derives its name from that of the town which since Vitelli's invention has become world famous for its pistols. Vitelli's original pistol was single-barrelled but through the succeeding centuries there was developed the double-barrelled weapon.

Historians generally ignore that "the shot that was heard around the world" was fired from

Revolutions The
18th May Bnt

perse They
and fired into

America's independence

The first definite record of a pistol shooting match—simply for the sport of the contest—is found in the papers of 1860. The identity of all the contestants is not known. But Captain John Travers of Missouri emerged as the champion. The targets were 9 inch china plates, and the shooting distance was 100 feet. The Captain shattered 11 plates in 15 shots.

The revolver principle was hit upon in England several centuries ago as the "pepper box." The revolver made
became a curiosity. It remained for
the Tower of London along in the early

1800s, to make something new of it.

revolver

Tower

When

time the

the revolver became a reality and first was used in warfare against the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1837.

Colt's career as a revolver manufacturer was not serene. The revolver was not accepted as a success in the Seminole campaign of 1837, and the reports made by the soldiers using it decided the government to stick to the pistol. Business for Colt's factory virtually collapsed and, in 1842, he was forced into bankruptcy.

But Colt refused to concede that the revolver was not a weapon of greater worth than the pistol. He continued his experiments and produced in 1846 a revolver that was practical. Certain army officers approved it so highly that in 1847, when war was declared against Mexico, the government awarded Colt an "experimental order" for 1,000 revolvers. Colt raised sufficient funds to erect a small plant in Whitneyville, Conn., turned out revolvers in record time, and these new hand guns, proving themselves even beyond Colt's claim, started Colt on his way to a vast fortune and founded the revolver making industry.

Down through the years revolvers have undergone many changes as regards the number of chambers. These ranged from 5 to 8, according to the different ideas of manufacturers, and there were many experiments in the length of the barrel and the general size of the revolver before the present standard was decided upon.

W. F. ("Buffalo Bill") Cody popularized the revolver shortly after the Civil War. In 1880, when he had no fighter in ten exhibitions shoot-

keen marksmen defeating all of them, it was charged that he had introduced mercury into the cartridges, and that this had an effect like a spray of liquid lead.

In 1880 Ira Paine attracted still more attention to pistol and revolver shooting by exhibitions throughout the U.S.A. A year later he went to Europe and astonished inhabitants there by his marksmanship. He used

in giving recognition to the sport.

The Massachusetts Rifle Association adopted for pistol and revolver shooting the 11 inch target which was then used on rifle ranges. This target has long been obsolete on the rifle ranges but is now known as the "Standard American" pistol target and is used for all revolver and pistol competition except Army qualifications.

The first pistol and revolver matches for national championships were at Sea Girt, N. J., in 1900, as a part of the National Championships program of the National Rifle Association. In 1902 these events were, by act of Congress, merged into the newly constituted "National Matches" which have since been held annually by the N.R.A. in cooperation with the War Department. The same plan of classification on a national scale is now applied to pistol shooters as to riflemen. The National Rifle Association

Regional, State and local tournaments

shooters

Canada

during peace years

FAMOUS MARKSMEN

Although still enjoyed by a steadily shrinking group of experts, the old

the 38 Special Generally speaking the modern "hand gunner" competes with both the "pistol" and revolver although a few officers and men of the Regular Services naturally have specialized with the pistols

Outstanding in this group of "pistoleters" are Lt Col C A Ran U S A , and Colonel Wm J Whaling U S M C

Few will

Al Hem

ever typ

tween th

between them they hold most of the outdoor pistol and

revolver records Other "giants" in this field are Major Walter Walsh U S

M C R P M Chapman, U S Border Patrol, Garfield Huddleston Kansas

City Police C A Brown, U S M C R, and T C Barner, U S M C

PLAYING CARDS



HISTORIANS who have attempted to track down the origin of playing cards are not in accord in their finding others to the Persians, and a few claim to be the creators

Stanley A Cohen, in his book, "The Origin and History of Playing Cards," offers belief that the first cards were created in ancient Hindustan and he has supporters in this belief There is enough coherent proof of

the antiquity of the playing card to cancel the claim of France that cards first were devised there in about 1392 A D, as a means of diversion for the mad King, Charles IX

D W Timberlake, of the U S Playing Card Company, telling of a pack of cards believed to be over 1,000 years old, now in the museum of

ca"

15

hands She is holding in each hand a wand, a cup, a sword and a ring—the identical symbols on the first pack of cards which appeared in Europe in the 13th Century

The "Complete Book of Games," by Clement Wood and Gloria Goddard, states that cards originated in the Orient and were designed to teach military tactics, that a Chinese dictionary of 1678 A D says they were

Others believe the Crusaders introduced playing cards to Europe, while another faction feels it might have been roving bands of gypsies who were responsible, because cards first were used to tell fortunes England France, Spain and Italy all claim to be the original European nation to have playing cards But the first definite mention of cards being in use in Europe was made in Italy in 1209 A D

The earliest decks used in Italy were called 'atouts,' consisting of 22 cards, and had no different suits They served only to tell fortunes Later, when the Italians determined to play games with cards they added 56 cards to the deck, making it 78 and called these 'tarot' They played with all 78 cards, and the "tarot," or deck suit, was divided into 4 suits The designs of the suits were the same as those shown in the hands of the Hindu Goddess—cups, swords, wands and ring (a symbol for money)

When cards did get into Europe, people of different nations quickly took to creating a variety of games France became the center for the card making trade in the 14th century All cards were cut out by hand and then hand painted This made them quite costly, and ownership of decks, naturally, was limited to the wealthy classes

Through the early 14th Century, cards were used both for fortune telling and for parlor games In about 1375 A D, the players devised some games where the chance element became involved, and that was the beginning of the use of playing cards for gambling purposes

About 1500, when the demand for cards became so great that artists could not meet it, some one started the practice of engraving on wooden blocks and printing from these It was perhaps then that the original symbols were changed, and hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades succeeded the

wand, cup, sword and ring, although no one ever has been able to fix the exact date of the change, or the reason for it.

The only fully established fact is that prior to 1500, there was no fixed number of cards in a deck, the packs ranging from 60 to 78 cards, and symbols being the ancient wand, cup, sword, and ring, and that the next chapter reveals that in Queen Elizabeth's time (1558-1603) a deck consisted of 52 cards, with the numbers and symbols of today. The Queen was an inveterate gambler at cards.

Whoever designed the deck of today must have had inclination toward the astrological arts. Fifty-two cards—52 weeks in the year. The 12 court emblems represent 12 months and 13 cards in each suit represent the sun, plus the 12 signs of the zodiac. The four suits indicate the four seasons of the year. The heart is the symbol of spring and love, the trefoil, or clover leaf, called club for card purposes, symbolizes summer and knowledge, the diamond, autumn and wealth, and the spade is winter—labor and death.

The four kings pictured on the cards are David, Alexander, Caesar, and Charlemagne. The identity of the Queens is not fixed.

It is not known what game—or games—were played with cards before Queen Elizabeth's time, there is no indisputable data on that subject. But Elizabeth and her friends were players at the first card game of definite existence. It was called "Ruff and Honours," and was the granddaddy of all modern card games. About 1680 the rules of that game were changed, and so was the name. It became "Swabbers," and was played with many variations. About 15 or 20 years later a group of gentlemen who played at cards in the Crown Coffee House, in London, under leadership of Sir Jacob de Bouverie, Viscount of Folkestone, picked up the best features of "Ruff and Honours," plus those of "Swabbers," and added some ideas of their own to produce a new game which included many intricate plays and called for great concentration.

If they ever gave a name to their games it is not known now. But it always was played in silence, and the kibitzers of that era were enjoined: "Whist! —which means 'keep still'—or silence. The kibitzers proceeded to refer to the game as "Whist"—and so this hybrid of "Ruff and Honours" and "Swabbers" became known as 'Whist,' which graduated into Bridge Whist then to Auction Bridge, and the Contract Bridge of today. There are now more than 25 variations of the original Whist game played throughout the world.

Among the earliest books which dealt generally with card games was "The Complete Gamester" by Cotton, in about 1674. It concerned all forms of parlor games—chess, checkers, dominoes, etc., barely mentioning the card game of "Ruff and Honours." Another book and one which did deal with cards was "The Gamester" by Richard Seymour in 1779.

titled "A Short Treatise on the Game of Whist"

Hoyle, who was born in England in 1672, and died August 29, 1769, at the age of 97, had been a teacher of Whist for many years prior to 1742. Because there were no standard rules for the game, considerable confusion resulted when complicated situations arose, and there were countless arguments. Hoyle wrote his own ideas as to proper play, intending them merely for his friends, his pupils, and their friends. Yet these rules of 1742 governed Whist until 1864—a lapse of 122 years—during which time tens of millions of persons all over the world had become Whist devotees and played “according to Hoyle.”

ject of cards. The name, however, was picked up by a publishing house as being an authoritative sounding one for cards, and has been in use ever since.

The Spaniards brought playing cards into this country in the 16th Century, while the first English cards were introduced by settlers in 1607, via

However, there was much play at whist before the War, in and around Philadelphia, due to Benjamin Franklin bringing back with him from Europe, in 1767, a variation of the original game, and which in Europe was, for no known reason, called “Boston Whist.” Franklin, a card playing enthusiast, taught the game to his many friends, and it became very popular, into the 1770s in the Philadelphia area.

In the late 1850's various groups of players took exception to some of the Hoyle rules, and the basic regulations of Hoyle's games were all that remained.

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Whist, Contract Bridge, and Auction Bridge always were played with a 52 card deck until 1937, when a 65 card deck was introduced and used for bridge play under rules that cover the extra 13 cards. The new suit was called ‘Royals’ in Europe, ‘Greens’ in Austria, because of the color of the suit, and ‘Eagles’ in the U.S.A. The 65 card suit was created by Dr. Walther H. W. Marseille, of Vienna, about 1927, for parlor trick use.

The new deck found little favor among American whist and bridge players.

Card games customarily are divided into a number of major groups, which are: Whist Group, which includes many variations of the original whist games, as well as the variations of bridge, the Euchre Group, including all forms of euchre, “500,” rams, loo, etc., the All Four Group, which includes seven up, auction pitch, pedro, cmch, etc., the Bezique Group, which includes variations of bezique, pinochle, 66, clabber, pequot, etc.,

games, cooncan, casino, etc.,
sup, including 21, baccarat,

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when

they brought the game to the U S A and gave its name, it sounded like "pinochle, and that has been the American name since

The origin of poker has intrigued many. Its remote ancestors were gilet, followed by berlan, then bouillotte, after which came ambigu, known as "brag" in England. In brag, only 20 cards were used in the game. This, like late day poker, was a game of bluff, and Seymour, in the "Court Gamester," of 1719, describes the technique of brag as follows

"The game calls for looks and gestures as will so deceive an unskillful

The French played a similar game, but called it "poque." Those who settled in what now is Louisiana took their cards and their "poque" game with them. Soon afterward Persians arrived with a game known as "nas" played with 52 cards. The French proceeded to play poque with a 52 card deck, altering the original rules to meet the added 32 cards, and the other people in Louisiana changed the name to "poker."

R F Foster, in his "Foster's Complete Hoyle," says

"The first mention we have of poker in print is in 'Green's Reformed Gambler', which contains a description of a game of poker played on a river steamer in 1834."

The river was the Mississippi

FAMOUS CONTRACT BRIDGE PLAYERS

M A Lightman, Memphis, John R Crawford, Charles H Goren Mrs Olive Peterson, Sidney Silodor, Mrs Benjamin Golder, all of Philadelphia Oswald Jacoby, Edward J Hymes, Lee Hazen, Fred D Caplan, Peter Leventritt, Charles J Solomon, Dr Richard Ecker, all of New York

Also David Burnstone, of California, Richard Fry and Sam Fry, Great Neck, L I, P A Lightner, Howard Schenken, Mrs A M Sobel Mrs Howard L Zachs, Henry J Fishbein, B J Becker, all of New York, Mrs Ralph C Young, Philadelphia

Also Mrs Margaret W Wagner, Atlanta, R C Bayliss and Mrs Bay

Zedtwitz

Also, Alexander Weiss, Charles Sanders, Charles Whitebrook, Jack Shore, Ralph Hirschberg, Ambrose Casner Robert von Engel, Tobias Stone, all of New York, A M Goldstein, Brooklyn, Sam Katz, Milburn, N J, Bertram Lebhar, Jr, New Rochelle, N Y

And, of course, Eli Culbertson and Mrs Josephine Culbertson

POLO



Polo is described as "a game, played on horseback, with a ball and stick"

It may be one of the most ancient of games, it could be—and perhaps is—one of the more modern

Over a long period of time, it has been customary to accept a version that Persians played a game on horseback, called Chaugan, at least 4 000 years ago and that this was very much like polo F Herbet, a British historian, states

"The British Museum contains many interesting drawings which leave no doubt that the ancient game of Chaugan is identical with the modern game of polo"

As a game of 4 000 years ago, it is not as not have

used horses in so gruelling a game of polo inasmuch as the horse was not developed sufficiently in size to carry a man on his back until 1700 to 2000 years ago?

The historians further confuse the situation by declaring that the game lapsed from the time of the ancient Persians, admit it had no history from then until 1862 A D, when they say it was brought out of Manipur, a native state in Indo-China, and played in Punjab, India, under modern rules

In brief, one faction, placing its dependence upon the drawing, insists that (1) polo was a game 20 centuries before horses were large enough to be ridden, and (2) that the game lapsed for many centuries from civilized world view, but was kept alive through all that time by small tribes in Indo-China

Another version of the origin of polo, and one with the backing of logic, is this

A tribe of horsemen from Mampur visited Punjab, in 1862, and, for the benefit of British Army officers, put on an exhibition of wild riding. One of them called for hitting a ball with a stick, while racing up and down field. There were no goal posts, no goal lines. The only reason for the act appeared to be to show the variety of stunts. After the entertainment was over, one of the officers, pointing to the odd looking ball, asked, through an interpreter, what it was.

The reply came "Pulu"

Which is a description of willow root, from which the ball was made.

A few days later, the officers decided to try to imitate some of the fancy riding. Someone provided a willow root ball. The officers made some sticks, and began hitting the ball up and down the field, having, as they put it, 'a go at this polo' which was what they called the willow root ball. But this didn't involve any definite contest. So the next time they rode, they fixed goal lines, chose up sides, and the game they played was a crude form of modern polo.

There was no limit as to the size of the teams at first. All who cared to play could play, but the sides had to be equal. In time, because there were too many players to be accommodated on the limited field, the size of a team was limited, a number of teams were organized, the rules were

by formation of the Hurlingham Club which has been the governing body for polo in the British Empire ever since.

James Gordon Bennett, American multi millionaire, and a great sports man, saw polo played while on a visit to England in the 1870's. He was greatly impressed. Other Americans of wealth were equally enthusiastic. Bennett arranged for a game to be played at Dickel's Riding Academy in New York.

happened

outdoors

of the players, but the game caught their fancy, and plans were made for the creation of more teams, and an impromptu schedule for 1877 indoor play was arranged.

The American game was indoors until about 1880. Then the outdoor

game was tried. In 1885 the Americans weren't sure whether they played the outdoor games as well as the British, and decided to make a test. They invited England to send over its crack team—the one which had won the "Championship of the British Empire" in the first polo tournament in 1877, or any other combination it might select.

The match on the best 2 out-of-3 basis, was played in Newport, R. I.

1899 the U. S. team won 2 to 1.

The match was played on a 100-yard square field.

The match was played on a 100-yard square field.

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show that the U. S. A. players won 8, as against 3 for Great Britain.

Over a long span of years, the horses used for play at polo were of no special type or breed. But as the popularity of the sport spread to all parts of the world and the players came to recognize the mighty importance of the horse in the outcome of the game, there began concentration on the breeding of horses especially for polo playing purposes.

The most courageous animal known to man is the polo horse of today, formerly referred to as the "polo pony."

Other animals, in moments of savage fury, display an insane ferocity and a blind courage. Some show an intensity of rage, and an immunity to pain momentary emotions they

Life for him when it is active, demands that he eagerly go into "rideoff" collision with another horse and, then having done that, to repeat collisions until his rider calls for another mount—or death ends the hurt from the shocks and fractures he has suffered.

Polo horses are, while in full pursuit, speeded up to 25 miles an hour. It's a 50 mile an hour impact when they meet in a fast "rideoff." But they take what the fates deal out to them, right themselves and go hell bent again—again—and again—with the high courage of martyrs ready to die for a cause.

Pain cuts body wracking jolts—these are the lot of a polo horse. But the truly great polo horse never reckons consequences. He knows what is expected of him—and he does it. Never does he purposely halt his momentum in going into a "rideoff." Nor does he ever dodge contact during any moment in the game.

When the average race horse has done nothing but run six furlongs—time about 1 minute and 13 seconds—over an especially prepared track, the task is regarded as so exhausting that he is given from 4 to 7 days rest. The polo horse spurts almost as fast as a race horse, absorbs 20 to 50 "body checks" in an afternoon of polo conflict, and the next day you find him out on the field practicing for some new adventure.

Polo horses are not of any special breed, nor are they of any definite size.

In brief, one faction, placing its dependence upon the drawing insists that (1) polo was a game 20 centuries before horses were large enough to be ridden, and (2) that the game lapsed for many centuries from civilized world view, but was kept alive through all that time by small tribes in Indo China

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There was no limit as to the size of the teams at first. All who cared to play could play, but the sides had to be equal. In time, because there were too many players to be accommodated on the limited field, the size of a team was limited, a number of teams were organized, the rules were constantly changed, and the game became a favorite in and around Punjab.

Polo remained solely a game in India until 1869 when some of the 10th Hussars, returning to England, carried back the polo idea, introduced it and the sport went quickly into fashion. Teams were organized throughout England. I

game ther

by formation of the Hurlingham Club, which has been the governing body for

at sports
men, who played while on a visit to England in the 1810's. He was greatly impressed. Other Americans of wealth were equally enthusiastic. Bennett arranged for a game to be played at Dickel's Riding Academy in New York, which had a large floor area. The year was 1876, which perhaps was the first indoor game, all those in India and England being played outdoors. Attendance at the pioneer match was limited mainly to relatives of the players, but the game caught their fancy, and plans were made for the creation of more teams, and an impromptu schedule for 1877 indoor play was arranged.

The American game was indoors until about 1880. Then the outdoor

game was tried In 1885 the Americans weren't sure whether they played

or any other combination it might select

The match, on the best 2 out-of-3 basis, was played in Newport, R I in 1886 The British won the first game, 10 to 4, and apologized for not doing better, claiming to be still wobbly from a rough sea voyage They proved that this was a truthful alibi by defeating the Americans, 14 to 2, in the second game, and took home the International Polo Challenge Cup

Spasmodically through the 57 years since then, the British and Americans have met in competition, and the summary of those championships

of the world, and the players came to recognize the mighty importance of the horse in the outcome of the game, there began concentration on the

today,

Other animals, in moments of savage fury, display an insane ferocity and an immunity to pain momentary emotions, they

The polo horse of today is different

Life for him, when it is active demands that he eagerly go into "rideoff" collision with another horse and, then, having done that, to repeat concussions until his rider calls for another mount—or death ends the hurt from the shocks and fractures he has suffered

Polo horses are, while in full pursuit, speeded up to 25 miles an hour It's a 50 mile an hour impact when they meet in a fast "rideoff" But they take what the fates deal out to them, right themselves, and go hell bent again—again—and again—with the high courage of martyrs ready to die for a cause

Pain cuts, body wracking jolts—these are the lot of a polo horse But the truly great polo horse never reckons consequences He knows what is expected of him—and he does it Never does he purposely halt his momentum in going into a "rideoff" Nor does he ever dodge contact during any moment in the game

When the average race horse has done nothing but run six furlongs—time about 1 minute and 13 seconds—over an especially prepared track, the task is regarded as so exhausting that he is given from 4 to 7 days rest The polo horse spurts almost as fast as a race horse, absorbs 20 to 50 "body checks" in an afternoon of polo conflict, and the next day you find him out on the field practicing for some new adventure

Polo horses are not of any special breed, nor are they of any definite size

in this era In the years when the height was limited to 14 2 hands, they

polo mare However, odd as it may seem, harness horses cannot be bred to make good polo horses

The training of a horse for polo is a task which requires endless patience, and perhaps four years of unceasing work The first job of the trainer is to

expected of a saddle horse, he is broken for polo ad, so as to accustom the horse must learn and resume stride with

no real loss of momentum In short, he becomes an equine acrobat

Then the real test is made A horse may respond to all other requirements, but if he rebels at collision he is of no use in polo Many horses learn their lessons perfectly and the required

are put into the arena with much weaker animals As they bump off this

to service in slow and ordinary matches

The best of this group, after a season or so, are advanced to faster and even faster classes and then—if they are truly great—are used in matches of national and international importance

At the outset a youngster is worth little more than his keep As he advances in knowledge, his value increases When he has become a star in international contests, he is worth from \$1,000 up to \$10,000—or more—according to how much a poloist may need him

The highest price ever paid for a polo horse was in 1928 when Laddie Stanford parted with \$22,000 for "Jupiter" This animal was bred in the Argentine, brought here for use in an international match by the Argentines, was sold to Stanford by the Argentines

After the contest concluded Jupiter never amounted to much all blooded as not much but after

training became a polo sensation

him
Texa
rang
brilliance He was "tops" for more than a decade, one of the most enduring
animal champions in history

The cost of training a horse for polo is huge. The danger of his crippling or death is great. A star poloist must have many horses for crucial combat. Because this is so, polo remains, so far as important conflicts are concerned, a rich man's game.

FAMOUS POLO PLAYERS

Tommy Hitchcock, Jr generally is rated as the greatest polo player of all time. He first gained international stardom in 1921, was outstanding in all matches thereafter, and was one of America's most brilliant defenders in the last of the series, in 1939.

Larry Waterbury and Monte Waterbury were wonder men in their day, as were Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Devereaux Milburn Louis E Stoddard, Malcolm Stevenson, Tommy Hitchcock, Sr, J E Cowdin, R L Agassiz, R La Montagne, J W Webb E A S Hopping

Major Louis A. Beard was headed for the heights when an injury ended his career.

Among the later day American polo players of greatness are Winston F C Guest, E J Boeseke, Jr, Steward B Iglehart, Michael G Phipps, Raymond Guest, Elbridge T Gerry, Cecil Smith Eric Pedley, William Post, II, Cyril Harrison, Seymour H Knox James P Mills, J C Rathbone and Robert E Strawbridge, Jr

The foreign stars have included

F M Freake, Lord Wodehouse L S Cheape, Vivian Locket, L Lacey,

of Jalpur, India, Maharaja Roark (India)

Also : " rtin (Eng), Enrique
Alberdi : " Andrada (Arg), G
Coulburn Ashton (Aus), Maj A H Williams (India), James Hay Ashton
(Aus), Robt Ralph Ashton (Aus), Lt Col Eric G Atkinson (India),
C E Rayn (S Africa), Mr C H Gardner (Eng), Ian Gibson (S Africa),

Africa), Spencer
L. Lacey (Arg),
E E Pope (So
Reynal (Arg),

Robert Skene (Australia), Capt H C Wairori (India),

INTERNATIONAL POLO RESULTS

1886	GB	2	USA	0
1900	GB	1	USA	0
1902	GB	2	USA	1
1909	USA	2	GB	0
1911	USA	2	GB	0
1913	USA	2	GB	0
1914	GB	2	USA	0
1921	USA	2	GB	0
1924	USA	2	GB	0
1927	USA	2	GB	0
1930	USA	2	GB	0
1936	USA	2	GB	0
1939	USA	2	GB	0

(1900 game not official)

Summary Games won, USA 19, GB 7, including 1900 game

In 1928 the USA defeated Argentina, 2 to 1

The last of the international polo matches for possession of the International Polo Championship Cup was

Great Britain in straight games—11-7

Michael Phipps Thomas Hitchcock,

F C Guest as back, made up the American team The British team was Robert Skene Aldan Roark, Gerald Balding and Eric Tyrrell Martin as back

In the first game the scoring was Phipps 4, Hitchcock, 4, Guest, 2, Iglehart, 1, Balding 3 Skene, 3 Roark, 1 In the second Hitchcock 4 Phipps, 3, Guest, 1, Iglehart, 1, Skene, 2, Roark, 1, Tyrrell-Martin, 1

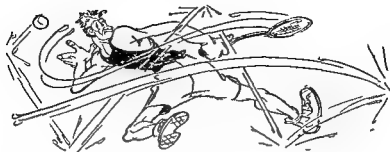
BASIC RULES OF POLO

Polo—outdoors—is played by teams of four men No 1 man, No 2 man, No 3 man and the No 4 man, usually called the back A game is made up of 8 chukkers (periods) of play, of 7½ minutes each The field is 300 yards long 150 wide, but can be extended by mutual consent of captains, with the approval of the officials One point is scored each time the ball is driven between the uprights, which are 24 feet apart

The ball is of willow root 3¼ inches in diameter, and 5½ ounces in weight The players use mallets similar in shape to those for croquet

Indoor polo calls for a 3 man team Playing rules are the same as for outdoors, except the size of the playing field is limited to the enclosure limits

RACQUETS



RACQUETS, which like Court Tennis was a game played in the 16th

permitted to play games of their fancy in the prison yard during "recess." There is evidence that handball was popular, and that some prisoners substituted pieces of flat board for the palms of their hands when hitting the ball.

The first racquets champion of which there is mention was Robert Mackay, an inmate of the Fleet Street Gaol (Jail) in London, at about the time most historians think the game was invented.

Charles Dickens, in "Pickwick Papers," supports the jail house as the possible birth place of the game, by presenting a picture of the inmates

The prison game was played

Racquet and Tennis Club, of New York, in a bulletin sent to the New York Public Library in May 1936, offered the conclusion that racquets began as a game in the early tennis courts in the 16th Century, where it was played without set rules. He does not dispute the adoption of the game by prisoners.

Until the early part of the 19th Century, racquets was a game for the masses in England. Then they abandoned it for no known reason. It lapsed for a while, was revived in schools and then was adopted by the socialites as a game exclusively their own. Many changes were made in the method of play, the game was moved indoors and became housed in huge, four wall courts which cost between \$100,000 and \$250,000 to construct.

Play in the United States is limited to about 6 clubs of the ultra exclusive kind, and the galleries are so small that the games can be witnessed only by a few hundred persons at a time.

The rise of racquets from jails and taverns to its present high respectability, began with its introduction in 1822 into the Harrow School in England. The open courts gave way to closed, roofed in ones, the first of which

was built at Woolwich by the Royal Artillery In 1853 the old Princes Club was built in London especially for racquet play and from then racquets definitely became the game of the clubs, universities and government services

The game was introduced into the United States by way of Canada and also spread to Bombay, Calcutta, Malta, and Buenos Aires Edward H LaMontagne came from Canada about the middle of the 19th Century to awaken the multitude of New York sportsmen to racquets He found on his arrival in New York that there was already a court there It was on Allen Street off the Bowery It was a court of mystery No one to this day has learned when it was built, or who built it

In 1850 the first American court of whose origin there is record, was built in the Broadway Racquet Club Then followed the Gymnasium Club in 1854 The New York Racquet Court Club, on 26th Street, numbering many of the leading sportsmen in its membership, built a court in 1875 The club flourished and grew until it had to move to new quarters on 43rd Street, where, in 1891 it opened under the new name of the Racquet and Tennis Club In 1918 the club took up its present palatial quarters on Park Avenue, which have since been the headquarters of court tennis and racquets devotees in the United States

In 1882 racquets was introduced at St Pauls School Concord, N H
 Philadelphia
 Chicago
 in 1906

the Illinois A C built a racquet court In 1909 the University Club of Chicago opened courts in its new quarters and in 1923 there was built the Racquet Club with the late Charles Williams of England in charge Detroit took up the game in 1903 St Louis in 1906, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh later

Then came the eclipse of the game's popularity The expensive courts were abandoned and play ceased in many places where it had known favor until today New York Boston Philadelphia and Tuxedo are the only active centers with occasional play in Chicago

FAMOUS RACQUETS PLAYERS

Clarence C Pell was perhaps the greatest of all the American amateur players He was USA singles champion 12 times from 1915 to 1933 with S G Mortimer 11 times won the 14 times won the Canadian singles title championships and carried away top honors in the British championships in 1925

Other great American amateurs were H S de Garmendia J Tooker Clarence H Mackey, Payne Whitney, Larry Waterbury Reginald Fincke

E G Mortimer, J Richard Shaw and H D Sheldon, all of New York, Q A Shaw, Jr, H D Scott and Percy Haughton, of Boston, G H Brooke and E M Edwards, of Philadelphia, H F McCormick, of Chicago

The Canadian amateur stars included F F Rolland W R Miller, R E MacDougal, E Greenshields, H M Smith A E Cassils all of Montreal, Sir John Child, Ottawa

Lord Aberdare was one of England's most brilliant players, winning singles and doubles championships in England, singles and doubles in Canada, and, the U S A doubles title in 1930, teamed with Dr H W Leatham

When Sir John retired, H J Gray claimed title Gray died and Joseph Gray claimed the honors H H Fairs defeated him Fairs died and Gray reclaimed title Peter Latham retired in 1902 In 1903 J Jamsetji of India, defeated another claimant, Gilbert Browne, of England Charles William defeated Jamsetji in 1911 Jack Soutar defeated Williams in 1913, but lost the title back to him in 1929, defended it against all comers, until his death, a few years ago

BASIC RULES OF RACQUETS

covers the entire court The walls and floor are made of cement, and are covered with a patented finish

A service line is painted on the front wall 9 feet, 7½ inches above the floor, and a wooden board is fixed to the bottom of the front wall, extending 27 inches up from the floor This is known as the "telltale" and the

Another line runs from the back wall to the center of the short line forming

hundred balls may be used in a match The racquet is 30 inches long, weighs 8 to 10 ounces and has a circular head with a diameter of 7 or 8 inches

The method of play is as simple as in handball. Fifteen points constitute a game, except when the score reaches 13 all or 14 all, when extra points are "set," and matches are won by the best 3 or 5 games, or sometimes 4 of 7, in big championships.

RIFLE SHOOTING

AMERICANS, as a group, are the greatest rifle shots in the world, ■ the last World War proved, and the present one is continuing to demonstrate. For which there ■ reason—adequate reason. Since pioneer days, Americans have been huntsmen and, in the times when they are not privileged to hunt, they continue to perfect their marksmanship by their devotion to rifle shooting as a sport.

The story of the rifle and its development through the years is dealt with in the "Firearms" section of this book—and so this shall be only the saga of the rifle shooters.

Until 1871, when the National Rifle Association was organized, the rifle shooter who wanted a little practice between hunting seasons in the United States was very much on his own.

Most target shooting, prior to 1871, was carried on either around the
 The
 The
 in this

board to use as an aiming point.

The distance between firing point and target varied from a minimum of 60 feet to a maximum around 40 rods.

The purpose was to give the shooter experience for hunting with his rifle. The usual position at these matches was offhand, with the shooter standing erect and firing his rifle from the shoulder with no other support to the gun.

Another popular position, now obsolete, called for the shooter to lie flat on the ground with the muzzle of his rifle resting on a log or stake.
 the least pos
 rest position

The early guns were muzzle loaders; the propellant was black powder, and the projectile was a round ball, or a conical bullet, which was cast by the shooter.

The loading was a very important part of each shooter's work. These guns, when properly loaded, were very accurate within their limited range but would be far outclassed by a target rifle of today.

What was happening in the U.S.A. was being duplicated in England. But the crude target shooting methods did not endure so long in England.

as in the U.S.A. because in 1860 England devised a target shooting range at Wimbledon where the tennis matches now are decided. Before America could investigate these targets thoroughly, it was in the throes of the Civil War, and when hostilities ceased in 1865 the surviving soldiers were glad to put away their firearms and forget them.

The following facts were supplied by F. M. Hackenjos, of the National Rifle Association:

lations were drawn to govern matches, making it possible, for the first time, for a shooter to compare his scores with those made at other places and at other times.

The first large match held at Creedmoor was between a team representing the Ulster Rifle Club of Ireland, holders of the European championship and one from the Amateur Rifle Club of New York. The match attracted

957 to 921

Those early and effective activities of the National Rifle Association established shooting as a national sport, and started shooters on the quest for

hunter and military shooter the increase in velocity meant that it was not necessary to be quite as accurate in estimating the distance he was from his target.

In the black powder days the bullet velocity ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 feet per second. By 1900 the Army service cartridge using a lighter bullet and smokeless powder, had a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. Bullet velocity has steadily increased until today we have one commercially loaded which travels at the rate of 4,100 feet per second when leaving the muzzle of the gun.

than 3,000 clubs now are affiliated with the national body, including senior

All official rifle shooting tournaments are under the auspices of the

National Rifle Association, with headquarters in Washington D C Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the organization annually distributed trophies worth \$50 000 and at least \$3 500 in cash prizes

The rifle and revolver championships were conducted at the magnificent range at Camp Perry, Ohio where many world records were established and the contestants most of them district municipal or sectional champions totalled more than 3 000 annually

C H Lister Secretary Treasurer of the National Rifle Association wrote

"Both rifle and pistol shooting are organized through the medium of the National Rifle Association in this country and the International Shooting Union for international competition In addition the International Olympic Committee has a Rifle Section and a Pistol Section and additional international events are arranged directly between the National Rifle Association of America and similar national associations in other countries

In addition to the international events we have the Annual National Championships which are fired with the assistance of the Army and Marine Corps at Camp Perry Ohio and which include championships for both Service type small arms and for match type weapons

"The next step below the National Championships are the Regional affairs which are held under the supervision of the National Association next below that the State Championships District Championships and local tournaments in that order

"The entire competitive program is divided into sections for the small bore (22 "

The h

the A,

section

Pistol matches for center fire revolvers (32 caliber or larger) and matches for the 22 caliber rim fire pistols and revolvers

Service Rifle shooters are automatically classified by their Army qualifications All small bore rifle shooters and all pistol and revolver shooters are classified by the National Rifle Association on the basis of scores made in the

"The entire competitive program is divided into sections for the small bore (22 " indoor and h powered 600 yards 600 ng the stan- (outdoors) recognized ranges the

It may surprise many to learn that rifle and pistol shooting are as well organized on an international basis as tennis and considerably better organized on a national basis we are we do not cause there is no commercial aspect to the shooting game and no gate receipts to encourage officials or competitors"

FAMOUS RIFLE SHOTS

Some riflemen have gained their fame with rifles having service sights, others with telescopic sights and some by the use of the small bore rifle. Mostly these men specialized with their own type of gun, but some were splendid shots with any kind of gun.

Among the outstanding riflemen of all time must be included W H Richard of Ohio, K K V Casey of Delaware, Comdr C T Osburn U S N, Lt Comdr Thurman Randle, USNR, Colonel Sidney Hinds, U S A, Major Emmett Swanson, USMCR, and a long list of officers and enlisted men from the U S Marine Corps, U S Infantry Engineers and Cavalry who established record after record during the period 1920-40.

RODEO AND ROPING



RODEO is a Spanish word, meaning "roundup," and is pronounced ro day-o. The Americans borrowed it, because of its all inclusive explanation, when they began running big herds of cattle on the plains and needed some word to describe the procedure.

In those early years, cattle and horses roamed an open range. There were no wire fences to keep them on their owner's property. So herds began to mix with each other. Annually, cowboys from the different ranches would roundup all the animals they could find, and drive them into some central place. Owners then would pick out their cattle by the brand that was on them.

In the case of calves born since a previous roundup, the ownership easily

was established because the calves kept close to their mothers. So the owner of the cow branded the calf, and, thereafter, it was officially identified as his possession.

As the years went on, and herds increased in size, and as "rustlers" began to steal vast numbers of unattended cattle, ranchmen started to put wires around their property. Since then the wanderings of the cattle have been limited to the cordons of fences. The need for the roundup practically ceased.

Since big roundups no longer are necessary there are no more amateur rodeos. The word now is applied to contests which are staged by promoters of such affairs throughout the United States. In summer, these are outdoors, in winter, indoors.

The first inter-camp rodeo was put on in about 1870. The first at which

lgary, Canada, the "Roundup,"
"in Cheyenne, Wyoming have

been the most important of summer rodeos.

Before the war, a rodeo was conducted somewhere in U.S.A., Canada or Mexico at least 300 days in the year. Many former cowboys made it a profession, and hundreds of youngsters, who never were cowhands, took up "rodeoing." States like New York, New Jersey and others, thousands of miles removed from the plains, produced "wild west riders."

Rodeos, as a form of international sport, gained real impetus in 1928 with a formation of the Rodeo Association of America, which has been the governing body ever since. Prior to that time, the different rodeos had different rules, many competed with each other, and there was great confusion everywhere. Now rodeos are run off on a non-conflicting schedule like big league baseball, and it is possible for all the riding stars to appear at all towns on the circuit.

To determine champions in each event, the R. A. A. established a system of point awards. Shows were classified according to the amount of prize money offered. Class A shows were permitted to offer 1,000 points for each association event, first 400, second 300, third 200 and fourth 100. Class II shows gave 750 points—300, 225, 150 and 75. Class C shows 500—split 200, 150, 100 and 50, and Class D shows 250—100, 75, 50 and 25.

At present eight events are listed by the Association. At the end of the year points are totalled, and the cowboy having the largest number of points in each event is designated as champion of that event, while the man who has won the greatest total number of points for all the events is acclaimed the All Around Champion.

The eight events which enter into determining the All Around Champion are

Bronc Riding—Rider on a bronc, with saddle, and one rein, time limit 8

Bulldogging (or *Steer Wrestling*)—Dogger leaps off horse, grasps steer by horns, and twists him down so animal lies flat on the ground. Tripping steer prohibited. Event timed.

Calf Roping—Roper must rope calf, throw him by hand, and tie three feet together. Event timed.

Steer Decorating—Similar to bulldogging, except decorator places rubber band on animal's nose, or ribbon on horn, instead of twisting down. Event timed.

Steer Riding—With nothing but a loose rope around steer's body, to which he is permitted to hold with one hand, cowboy rides steer for 3 or 10 seconds. Rules somewhat similar to bronc riding, but rider has no rein and no saddle. Event is judged.

Steer Roping—Steer roped by head, in some places he may be thrown, but most shows require cowboy to bring steer to halt, facing horse, and penalize, or disqualify, for throwing steer. Event timed.

Team Roping—One cowboy ropes steer by head, other by hind feet, otherwise similar to single roping. Event timed.

Bareback Riding—Same as steer riding, except horses are used instead of steers. Event judged.

FAMOUS RODEO RIDERS

WORLD'S ALL-AROUND CHAMPIONS

Earl Thode, Belvidere, S. D., 1929	John Bowman, Oakdale, Calif., 1936
Clay Carr, Visalia, Calif., 1930, 1933	Burel Mulkey, Salmon, Idaho, 1938
John Schneider, Livermore, Cal., 1931	Paul Carney, Galetton, Colo., 1939
Donald Nesbit, Quemado, Calif., 1932	Fritz Truan, Salinas, Calif., 1940
Leonard Ward, Welton, Ariz., 1934	Homer Pettigrew, Grady, N. M., 1941
Everett Bowman, Hillside, Ariz., 1935, 1937	Gerald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas, 1942

Louis Brooks, Pawhuska, Okla., 1943

Other cowboys who, although failing to win the All Around title, did win national championships in one or another of the eight events, and ranking among the great performers, were

Pete Knight, Doff Aber, Frank Schneider, Kid Fletcher, Dick Griffith, Jake McClure, Richard Merchant, Bill McFarlane, Irby Mundy, Clyde Burke, Toots Mansfield, Charles Maggim, Andy Jauregui, George Weir, John McIntyre, Hugh Bennett, Dick Truitt, Ike Rude, King Merritt, Norman Cowan, A. Beloit, Ray Adams, Laurence Conley, John Rhodes, Asbury Schell, Pete Grubb, Jim Hudson, Vic Castro, Vern Castro, Nate Waldum, Carl Dossey, George Mills and Louis Brooks.

ROPING

The art of lassoing didn't originate on the Western prairies nor in Mexico. The rope was used as a weapon of war, according to Herodotus (500 B. C.), who is called "The Father of History," and who wrote

"The Sagartians use lassoes made of thongs, plaited together, and trust to these whenever they go to the wars. When they meet their enemy, they straightway discharge their ropes, which ends in a noose, then whatever the noose encircles, be it man, or be it beast, they drag towards them, and the foe, entangled in the toils, is forthwith slain."

Chester Byers, trick and fancy rope champion, in his book "Roping," written in 1928, credits Will Rogers with saying that the first trick and fancy rope man seen in the United States was a Mexican, Vincent Orespo who appeared about 1900 with "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West Show.

Lassoes vary in length from 35 to 60 feet, the 40 to 50 foot rope being most popular. A rope is from 7/16 to 12/16 of an inch in diameter. The earliest ones used on the plains were made from braided buffalo hide, but the ones today are of hemp or hair.

ROQUE



Croquet was the old fashioned name of the modern game now called roque. Or it might be better to say that roque is the modern improvement of the old fashioned game of croquet. The name roque was devised by the simple process of chopping off the head of croquet (c), and the tail (t). It all happened in Norwich, Conn. in 1899.

Croquet has a blurred history. The word is French and means "crooked stick." The French played it in the 17th century, but only in a minor way. At about the same time, the English were playing a similar game known as "pall mall." It is not known whether the English borrowed croquet from France, and gave it the "pall mall" name, or vice versa.

But in neither nation did the game find many enthusiasts and it lapsed

lege's Handbook of Croquet," authored by Edmond Routledge, of England, probably the first rule book of the game, and one which unto this day basically governs croquet

out croquet equipment. It was the great game of its time. It yielded ground only gradually for a while to the newly imported game of lawn tennis, but once it lost the impetus of its popularity, it went into eclipse. The National Croquet Association, formed in 1882 to govern the game, discovered before the advent of the 20th century that it had no game left to govern.

However, some of the great players who were fond of the game, proceeded to make some revolutionary changes designed to rid it of its gentleness and substitute scientific elements. The Routledge rules, which prevailed at the time, provided for eight balls, of different color, made of

usually was on a lawn.

The "reformers" changed the court. The court shape, with concrete in billiards, might be invoked. Composition balls replaced wooden ones, the handles of the mallets were shortened, and the club ends were of hard rubber, or cement facing, instead of wood.

The new game called for 10 arches and two stakes. But the size of the arches was so decreased that the clearance hole was only a fraction of the inch larger than the ball, and thus a perfect shot was required to carry through. To make the arches rigid, they were cemented into the ground. Only four balls—red, white, blue and black—are used, and a player plays with two balls, instead of one, as in croquet.

The new game was adopted in 1916 to govern the game, which was then called "roque." The WPA and the NAC have since changed the roque courts to playground equipment, since which time the small army of roque players has increased from 10,000 or 15,000 to hundreds of thousands in this area.

The new game has a set of rules of play, and the players are little reformed. The player starts off by hitting the stake, and then drives through arches, hits the other stake

and returns to the home stake, the one arriving there first being the winner

Roque requires a skill not known in croquet, it needs an expertness in stroking that is unnecessary in croquet and in essence is what so many call it—billiards with a mallet

FAMOUS ROQUE PLAYERS

Among the outstanding roque champions since the turn of the 20th century have been Charles L. Cox, Malden, Mass., Harold Bosworth, New London, Conn., who won U S A Championships in 1900.

Robinson, Mansfield, Mass., J. C. dena, Calif., Herbert Sime, Jamhart, all of Chicago, A. S. Denney, Long Beach, Calif., A. G. Buffum Los Angeles, H. C. Hayden, Cleveland, H. L. Smith and Frank Krause Pasadena, Calif., and Kenneth Moore, New Paris, Ohio

ROWING AND SCULLING



THE art of rowing was developed by man as the fourth method of navigating on the surface of waters, and, no doubt, was devised when men wished to travel in numbers in the same craft—with cargo. The first means was astride a log—or clutching it. After that came the raft. Then the canoe, a

it
ings and
y crews
of slaves. Each member of ancient royalty, no doubt, felt he had the superior boat, and the better oarsmen and, it is reasonable to assume, the earliest regattas might have been barge duels, involving the aquatic supremacy of nations.

Other barges were used in ancient commerce

quence of boasts between Oxford and Cambridge students, a race was arranged in 1829—the first collegiate regatta in history

an importance in 1811 sufficient to warrant promoters to spend cash to call attention to a special contest

The 1811 race was between a boat owned by the *Mercantile Advertiser* and another whose owner was merely a "Mr Snyder." There is no data as to the outcome of the duel, because there were no sports reporters for the occasion

of circus fame. It was destroyed by the fire which later consumed his museum

The "American Star" eventually became recognized as the champion among the rowboats in New York harbor, and when the captain of the British ship, "Hussar," was so brash as to hazard the idea that his gig—"Sudden Death"—was a superior skiff, a match race resulted. The side bet was \$1 000. The route was from Bedloe's Island up the Hudson to Hoboken, and then to the Battery flagstaff. The race was viewed "by more than 60,000 cheering people," and the "American Star" won by about 400 yards.

The "American Star" later was used to transport General Lafayette, of France, around New York harbor, and then was presented to him. He sent it to France with the suggestion that French rowboats be patterned after it, "so that France may improve in oarsmanship." As a result, many of the early French lifeboats were modeled after the "American Star."

The most famous sculling race of the olden days was that between James Lee, "of the North River, New York," and William Decker, of "the East River, New York." They met for a side bet of \$500 but it was estimated that each was worth as much as five times as much as each.

As time went on, the boat builders constantly strived for lighter and faster boats and, in 1838, there appeared what was called "a whirlwind." This was created by George Speers, who later designed the yacht "America," winner of the Cup Race of 1851. Speers' boat, a 4-oared shell with outriggers, was 30 feet long, weighed only 140 pounds, drew only 4 inches of water, and could be shot through the water at terrific speed. It was the

model that later boat builders used to bring about the present day racing shell

The modern 8 oared shells weigh about 285 pounds and the propelling sweeps (oars) are about 12 feet in length and weigh about 5 pounds. The 8 oared shell is between 61 feet and 62½ feet in length, 23½ inches wide and 9½ inches deep. In the U S A they are made of American red cedar and cost from \$600 to \$1,100.

The 4 oared boats weigh around 155 pounds, the oars are practically the same as in 8 oared boats. Double scull craft weighs 65 to 70 pounds and single sculls around 27 pounds. Sculling oars are about 9 feet 6 inches long and weigh about 3 pounds 8 ounces.

C S Titus, champion sculler of another era, former rowing coach at Princeton, and rated as an expert on watermanship for more than 30 years, explaining about the stroking of the different shells, said

"In single sculls, the sculler usually strokes about 40 per minute at the getaway, reduces to 35 and, under pressure at the finish, can do 45 or better. At Philadelphia, I was credited with 48 at the finish and chalked up a world's record in that race.

"In double sculls, the stroke average is about the same as for singles. But there is a variance in stroke by all oarsmen. Some use a short, fast stroke, which means many per minute. Others use a long stroke, which reduces the number.

"In 4 oared racing, the men using sweeps instead of sculls, get away at around 40, drop to 30 or 32 and finish at 40—if necessary.

"The 8 oared procedure is a 38 or 40 stroke spurt at the start, then a drop to 32 or so. The boys will shoot up to 38 or 40 for a brief dash, if necessary, at the finish. Occasionally, great championship crews have gone to 42, but they could keep that pace only for a very brief period."

The Castle Garden Boat Club was created in New York in 1834—perhaps the first of its kind. It conducted annual regattas. The Atlanta Boat Club was formed in New York in 1848 and became a dominant power in rowing of that era. The Union Boat Club, of Boston, was organized in 1851. In 1858 the "Schuylkill Navy" was created in Philadelphia, by merging into one group the Keystone, University, Excelsior, Bachelor, and other boat clans in the Philadelphia district.

Yale was the first American College to take up rowing. That was in 1858. The first regatta was held at Yale in 1859, which

The canoe defeated the gig by a half a mile. When the boys hauled their beaten gig out of the water they discovered that somebody had tied a rope to the keel of the gig and to the rope was attached a huge slab of stone—a first class anchor.

Tests at both regatta was because

too much rowing will blister the oarsmen's hands." However, Harvard won the race, which was for 8 oared barges on Lake Winnepesaukee, distance 2 miles, and Harvard repeated in the next duel in 1855, on the Connecticut River near Springfield, Mass.

1 a new crew by the autumn
1 as did Trinity and Brown
part of 1858 found the four

the trials Harvard won

In 1859 there was a race, involving the four colleges—Yale Harvard Brown and Trinity. It was on Lake Quinnisagmond, near Worcester, Mass. Before the start it was evident that the contest was between Yale and Harvard—that the other two were in merely to add to the numerical report of the regatta.

The course was circular—craft that whenever forced wide. This cal along to win by a wide margin. The Yales protested to the Race Committee. The committee cancelled the result, and ordered a row-off the next day.

With the crews hating each other, the main idea was to swamp the other boat. Neither quite succeeded but the tries were very valiant. Yale finished in front, in atrocious time and no wonder! They didn't row—they just splashed. So did the Harvard crew. Both boats were almost swamped.

The Yales became very proud people in 1863 when the first boat house for college crews was built with faculty donations.

The Yales of 1870 finished in front of the Harvards on another circular course on Lake Saltonstall. Harvard protested to the Race Committee, charged the Yale crew with considerable unsportsmanlike conduct. The Yales retorted by saying all this was merely the Harvard method of excusing its defeat. However the Committee upheld Harvard. Yale was disqualified and the honors went to Harvard. The Yales thereupon vowed they never again would row Harvard on a circular course—and never did.

When Yale refused to meet Harvard in 1871 the Harvards joined with Amherst Brown and Bowdoin and formed the first real boat organization—the Rowing Association of American Colleges. Immediately afterward Massachusetts Agricultural became a member and scored a surprise victory.

In 1873 Yale joined the Association. The race—a 6-oared event—also included Harvard Bowdoin Amherst Cornell Columbia, Wesleyan Trinity, Williams Dartmouth and the Mass Aggies. Yale won the 1873 race. Columbia won the regatta of 1874 and Cornell in 1875 both being on Lake George, N. Y. The course, since 1872 had been straightaway.

Yale resigned from the Association in 1876 and challenged Harvard to

a race over a 4 mile route in 8 oared boats, specifying "straight course" Previously races conducted by the Rowing Association were at 11 oars, over shorter routes. Harvard accepted and the first duel over the present standard distance, with the present standard equipment, took place in 1876. Yale won in 22 minutes and 2 seconds.

Harvard, following Yale's 1876 act, withdrew from the Association in 1877 and, since then, with very few exceptions, has confined itself to competition with Yale.

When Yale and Harvard resigned from the Rowing Association, the organization practically collapsed. There was no general regatta from 1877 to 1895 although many colleges had crews. The revival in 1895 found Columbia the winner. Cornell won in 1896 and 1897, and Pennsylvania was winner in 1898 and 1899.

At the end of 1899 all colleges having crews were invited to a convention for the purpose of creating a national governing body. Yale and Harvard were invited but failed to attend. The Intercollegiate Rowing Association was formed in 1900 and its constitution was made to

was reduced to 2 miles in 1920, and the race was on Lake Cayuga (N. Y.). It was shifted back to the Hudson in 1921, and the distance was 3 miles from 1921 to 1924, inclusive. In 1925, the 4-mile race was restored. The record number of entries was 9 crews in 1930. Yale and Princeton are about the only major colleges in the East which never have entered crews.

With the coming of war, the regatta was cancelled for the duration.

The oldest of all rowing regattas is the Oxford Cambridge, with its start on the Thames River, near London, in 1829. The distance is 4½ miles from Putney to Mortlake. Of the 93, including 1944, races, Cambridge has won 49, Oxford 43, and the other was a tie. The fastest time turned in was 18:03 made by Cambridge in 1934.

known as one race war came to England, the British Henley program was as follows:

- Visitors Challenge Cup, 4 oars, established 1831
- Ladies Challenge Cup, 8 oars, established 1845
- Wyfold Challenge Cup, 4 oars, established 1855
- Thames Challenge Cup, 8 oars, established 1868

The Henley regatta course is one mile, 550 yards, but the Wingfield Sculls race, also a part of the program, calls for 4½ miles, while the Putney-

to-Mortlake race, famous for many years, and which calls for a single scull, and also a crew race, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles

The modern Yale-Harvard regattas have consisted of a Freshman 8 oared race, at 2 miles, a Junior Varsity race, 2 miles, climaxed by the 4 mile 8 oared Varsity. The varsity record for the course is 19 51.8 made by Yale, in 1934, on the Thames River, at New London, Conn. Yale has won

formia in 1939

The race was not rowed in 1942 and 1943 due to the war and travel restrictions, and, at the time, a tabulation showed that Cornell was the most successful of the colleges competing in varsity, with 15 victories, while Washington was second with 6, and Navy and Syracuse tied for third, with 5.

Another famous collegiate regatta is that for possession of the cup donated in 1879 by George W. Childs, of Philadelphia with competition beginning in 1880, and Columbia the first winner. In the very early years it was a 4 oared race involving Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and Pennsylvania. Cornell withdrew in about 1890. In 1912 it became 8 oared, in 1919 it became a four cornered race, with Navy entering competition.

The race has been rowed, rather alternately, on the Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia, the Harlem, in New York, and Carnegie Lake, near Princeton.

A regatta was staged annually before the war by Marietta (Ohio) College, there was a regatta among colleges on the Pacific Coast. In addition to the regattas mentioned, quite a few colleges compete among themselves, in dual or triangular contests.

or
oarsman from any country is eligible to compete. The events are so arranged that practically all types of oarsmen can enter into competition.

The program is as follows

Senior 145 pound, 4 oar with coxswain,

Senior 8 oar

While the National regatta usually draws only oarsmen from the U S A, the Royal Canadian Henley, usually contested in the waters around the Province of Ontario, attracts many Americans, and they have been very successful in international competition, the events mainly holding to the American pattern

The National generally draws so many entries for the individual sculling races, that the contest is run off in heats, first and second man in each heat qualifying for the final The 1943 Association Single Sculls Championships, which means title honors for the U S A, was won by Art Gallagher, of the Penn A C

In 1927 the International Lifeboat championship was established A trophy was put up by Commodore William H Todd, and competition was open to the lifeboat crew of any ship in the New York harbor The distance was one mile, and the course, after 1933, was the Hudson River The racing date was Labor Day

The 1928 crew of the Cunard liner Mauretania set the record with a 40

In 1933 the Robert L Hague trophy was put up for competition, and the distance was 2 miles along the Hudson

These races produced great rivalry, the sailors backing up their pride in their crew with cash and the heavy betting on the outcome was reminiscent of the long gone years in New York harbor when small fortunes changed hands on the outcome of every duel with oars

FAMOUS OARSMEN

In the early part of the 19th century, and moving along until its end professional scullers enjoyed great popularity Those of the United States, England, Canada and Australasia met in match races for big side bets, and fought it out over various distances—1 mile, 1 mile and 550 yards and up to 4½ miles, a favorite distance in England

There was a decline in the 1880's, but a mild revival came about 1890 and after 1900 laid claim to the world's title

He defeated him The Championship changed hands—one oarsman defeated another, only to be beaten in a return match until the coming to prime in 1930 of Ted Phelps, one of England's greatest oarsmen He defeated Bert Barry, of England, by 35 lengths in a 4½ mile race near London—the same Barry who had won from the supposedly invincible Major Goodsell of Australia

Phelps defeated all comers until 1933 when he met his peer—H R Pearce, who defeated him 200 yards in a 3 mile race at Toronto, after which Pearce so completely dominated that interest in professional sculling practically ceased

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

1899 1901—E. Hanlan Ten Eyck	1923—Ed vard McGuire
1900—Jon Rumohr	1924—W E G Gilmore
1902 1906—C S Titus	1927—Jos Wright Jr
1903 04 05 1908—Frank G Greer	1928—G Chester Turner
1907—Harry S Bennett	1929—Kenneth Myers
1909—John W O'Neil	1930-31 32 33—Wm G Miller
1910—Wilham Mehrhof	1934—Winthrop Rutherford Jr
1911 1912—E ■ Butler	1935—C A Campbell
1913 14 15—R Dibble	1936—Dan H Barrow Jr
1916—T J Rooney	1937-38-39 Joseph Burke
1917 1918—No regatta	1940—T A DuBois
1919 1920—John B Kelly	1941 1943—Art Callagher
1921 1925 1926—Walter M Hoover	1942—H M McCreesh
1922—Paul V Costello	

SALARIES FOR "PROS"



AUTO RACING

FEW if any professional racers were salaried Depend upon prize money for income Winner of Indianapolis Speedway would take down between \$35 000 and \$40 000 This man if reasonably successful in other events could win between \$50 000 and \$60 000 in one season Less fortunate drivers scaled down from there to nothing at all, Speedway driving cancelled for duration

BASEBALL

Top salary for single season was \$60 000 paid to Babe Ruth by New York Yankees for 1930 and repeated in 1931 This scales down to about \$3 000 ■ \$4 000 beginners pay in majors Top notch minors pay \$10 000 downward Beginners in lowest class of organized minors paid from about \$75 up per month

BASKETBALL

During hey day of professional basketball through the late 1920s and into the 1930s the brilliant stars were paid as high as \$1,500 a month, six months to a season. In isolated cases, some players, figuring in exhibitions, paid as high as \$50 a minute. Average pro basketball player today paid between \$350 and \$400 a month and traveling expenses, but these are exceptional cases.

BICYCLE RACING

Most crack riders were paid regular salary for competing in a 6 day race, so much for each day they rode. They also had a chance to win some of the prize money. Best riders, working steadily during year, could pick up between \$15,000 and \$25,000. Ordinary riders averaged around \$5,000 for a year.

BILLIARDS

Champions and near champions usually are salaried, up to \$200 a week. They increased this income by doing exhibitions and sharing in "gate." Also win small sums in championship tournaments. Willie Hoppe, greatest of modern billiardists, reported to have earned about \$50,000 during some years. Run of the mill pro billiardists can make between \$3,500 and \$5,000 from all sources.

BOXING

Biggest earning one fight \$990,445.54 by Gene Tunney, second battle with Jack Dempsey, Chicago, Sept. 22, 1927. Next largest Dempsey, \$711,868 first fight with Tunney, Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1926. This scales down to \$1, or so, paid to preliminary fighters in small clubs in minor boxing towns.

BULL FIGHTING

Most famous and spectacular bull fighter Spain who hoped to get a chance in big arenas sometime took what they could get for the chance to gain fame, this scaling from \$25 up, with \$100 the usual fee.

FOOTBALL.

Sammy Baugh and Whizzer White signed to play in 1938 season for \$15,000 each. This is about "tops," although "Red" Grange, on tour, in which he was 50 per cent sharer of profits with C. G. Pyle, reported to

GAELIC FOOTBALL

About \$40 a week (2 or 3 games a week)

GOLF

Record prize money for one year was around \$20 000. General average annual champion money winner between \$9 500 and \$15,000, out of which "pro" pays all travelling and tournament expenses. Some 'pros' in bad streak of luck, earn only a few hundred during a season and encounter expenses from \$3 500 up. "Pros" chiefly depend upon tutoring fees, sales of equipment, etc., for upkeep.

HARNESS HORSE DRIVING

No fixed fee for professional drivers Most of them receive liberal expense money from owners, plus percentage of all purses they win. Highly successful trainer may make \$15 000 in one season Will Caton established the record by getting a contract to drive in Russia Salary was \$20 000 and additionally he received 10% of all money won in races

HORSE RACING (JOCKEYS)

Jockeys are paid \$10 to ride a horse. If he wins, he receives an additional \$15. The probability that a jockey will win is $\frac{1}{10}$.

over \$50,000 - 1 1/2 years

work.

HOCKEY (ICE)

National Hockey League fixed \$7,000 as maximum salary. Owners deal

MANAGERS OF ATHLETES

Managers of boxers usually work on percentage basis $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 50 per cent. Gene Normile, who never managed a fighter before—and none since—holds a record for earnings in one fight. He agreed to give Jack Dempsey a bonus of \$25,000 to let him handle his affairs for the Gene Tunney fight in 1926, Normile to get all money beyond \$475,000. The Dempsey share was \$718,868 and Normile received \$243,868.

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actual salary and the salary that is reported—often for publicity purposes

MOTOR CYCLING

Stars usually receive salary for riding certain motorcycle and also keep all winnings. Great and lucky rider can make \$20,000 per year. Others scale down to \$1,000.

RODEO

Riders depend upon prize money alone, according to Rodeo Association of America officials. Depending upon luck, best men can make up to \$10,000 per season.

RUGBY (PROFESSIONAL)

Perhaps \$40 a week in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales before the war.

SKATING (FIGURE)

the season Men skaters do not draw very well and the income of some brilliant ones was not more than \$15 000 or \$20 000 a season Norval Bap- tie, one of the early figure skating stars, was an exception Teamed with Gladys Lamb, he earned \$60,000 and up by theatrical, night club and private appearances

SOC CER

Extraordinary situation here—as it relates to Great Britain Although some soccer stars have been sold by one team to another for \$60,000 and more, the rules provided a salary for the greatest stars of only \$40 a week during the playing season of nine months, plus \$10 if his team won, and \$5 if it tied During the "closed season" of three months player was paid a "retaining salary" of \$30 a week The reserves (substitutes) were paid \$30 during the regular season, \$20 during the closed season and a bonus, during the regular season of \$5 if the team won and \$2 50 if it tied A player is given a bonus of \$3,750 for each five full years he is with a team

TENNIS (PROFESSIONAL)

No fixed salaries Stars go on tour and take percentage of gate Ells- worth Vines Fred Perry tour said to have netted Perry close to \$80 000 (one season) and Vines about \$37 500 Don Budge guaranteed \$75,000 for one tour—1939 Suzanne Lenglen, first woman pro, received \$50,000 for one tour

WRESTLING

Difficulty here Nobody knows whether wrestlers work on straight weekly salary for a combine, or if they share in gate Everybody to his own guess It's likely that the stars of the last decade shared in the profits and picked up \$50,000 to \$75,000 per year The "stooges" are paid from \$200 a week down to \$25

SHUFFLEBOARD



SHUFFLEBOARD is an offshoot of the ancient principle of lawn bowling but in the method of play more closely resembles the game of curling on ice.

Its history is somewhat confused. One historian has it that the game was originated in Persia in about 1700 A.D., but various writers fix its beginning in England in about the 13th Century and quote some regal edicts concerning it to authenticate the date. While the game never was banned in England, various rulers considered it a frivolous occupation, and a waste of time, and royalty let it be known that further play would be frowned upon.

The game, at its peak of play in the early centuries in England, never was of great popularity, and there is not much mention of it except that play usually was on hard dirt packed courts. They had various names for it, depending upon the section where it was played. While "shovel board" was most commonly used, it also was known as "shove groat" and "slide groat."

There is no authentic record as to when, or by whom, shuffleboard was introduced into the U.S.A. It probably was shortly after the beginning of the 19th Century. . . . f a revival in shuffleboard was out 1845, and

play was barred so the game must have had vogue long before then.

Nor is there anything to establish just when it was adopted for ship board play. The P & O liners, running between Australia and England, first featured the game, and that might have been in the 1870's when larger boats meant wider decks, as well as increased passenger travel, with the passengers asking for some forms of entertainment during the long voyage.

Shuffleboard does not have any coherent American history, after being banned in New England until shortly after the beginning of the 20th Century when a crude form of the game was played by school children.

in Daytona, Florida. The adults became interested in the game, which called for pushing a piece of wood, over a flat surface toward a line, the closest to the line being winner, and someone dug up data about the principle of shuffleboard play, someone later found a copy of the rules, and that was the real beginning.

have gone far into the millions. The 1941 report of the National Recreation Association shows that there were 3,304 shuffleboard courts in 278 cities where the N. R. A. has representation and that the participation of players in the single year was 3,129,123 of which about 35 per cent were girls, or women.

BASIC RULES OF SHUFFLEBOARD

A shuffleboard court is 52 feet long, 6 feet wide, and the surface generally is concrete. The wooden discs are one inch thick, six in diameter, and the weight must be no less than 11½ nor more than 15 ounces. Eight discs make a set—four red, four black. The sticks used are called cues. The overall length is 6 feet 3 inches. At the base of the cue is a pushing device, half moon in shape, into which the discs can be fitted, and then pushed along the court.

The neutral zone of the court is the 12 feet in dead center, marked by a line. The playing zones thus are 20 feet each. About a foot back of each of the neutral court lines is the beginning of a triangle which triangle measures 8 feet from top tip to bottom. Each triangle is divided into six parts, marked with lines.

The player who brings a disc to final rest in the top space of the triangle scores 10 points. There are four squares beneath the top of the triangle. Two represent scoring value of 8 points, the other two 7 points. Another

from one, stretching all the way across the bottom. Any disc, or discs, ending within this space which is deducted from his

score.

The game can be played singles or doubles.

The players alternate in shoving discs.

The strategy of the game is to knock a rival disc out of a scoring position and to replace it with your own, and, of course, try chiefly to put the rival discs into the "Minus Ten" department.

Game can be 50, 75 or 100 points.

SKATE SAILING

SKATE sailing is another invention of the ancients which the moderns have developed into a sport

Soon after the people of the Scandinavian Countries were locomoting quite speedily on the crude skates with the ancient runners, they thought up ways and means of traveling faster—with less muscular effort. So one windy afternoon, a skater picked up the skin of an animal, took himself onto a lake, started skating, spread out the skin—and the art of skate sailing was born.

Skate sailing has been both a means of speedy travel on blustery winter days in the North Countries of Europe, and also a form of sport for many centuries. The Scandinavians, migrating to nations where there is ice and snow, always took along their skates and a bit of sailcloth. They introduced skate sailing to cold climates around the world.

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Then the native
of New York, took
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of contestants, and the number of races became so many it was decided to form a national organization to govern the sport.

In January, 1922, the Skate Sailing Association of America was organized, principally through the efforts of W. Van B. Claussen, Austin D. Riley and Randolph M. Mann. Discussing the sport, Van B. Claussen, the Secretary explained:

"The Association rules permit any type of ice skate, maximum length 18 inches. Tubular skates are most suitable.

"Sails are designed on the basis of an allowance of one square foot sail area for each two and a half pounds of contestant's weight when dressed in ordinary winter street clothing, without an overcoat. Thus, a man weighing 150 lbs. is permitted to carry a maximum sail area of 60 sq. ft. This rating has produced a maximum speed of 55 miles per hour over a measured course under complete control. Higher speeds have been obtained in spurts.

"Races are sailed over a triangular course as large as the ice conditions will permit, but in any event, not less than one mile per lap. Championships are conducted on a scratch basis, sailing three times around the course. Cruising races are also conducted, and special races are organized for women contestants only."

The gentlemen who are the bright minds behind the sport of skate sailing have a sense of humor as well as one with appreciation of merit. In addition to the annual award of prizes to men and women champions in specific classes, they award a trophy in the shape of an oil can—for mem-

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There has been skate sailing in the U S A for 150 or more years, but this sport was limited to Vikings until about 50 years ago. Then the native born Americans in the Adirondack mountain region of New York, took cognizance of it and tried it out on Saratoga Lake and Lake George. They found it exciting and became enthusiastic boosters. Contests, most of them impromptu, were held year after year, without supervision, but the number of contestants, and the number of races became so many it was decided

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. of skate
 in specific classes, any

With a few exceptions, figure skating continued as an amateur sport, indulged in chiefly by the fashionables from 1914 until after Sonja Henie, the "Norwegian Doll" went pro in 1936 and created a new and lucrative

was promoting sports carnivals in Paris, approached her on the subject

winning the 1936 Olympic championship

There she met the most difficult competition of her career in Miss Cecelia Colledge, of England, and Miss Vur Anne Hulton of Sweden. Reports which came from Germany after Miss Henie had been declared the champion were garbled. One had it that the judges decided upon Miss Colledge as the winner, and, when protest was made by Miss Henie, they ordered a skate-off, which was won by Miss Henie. Another stated there was an exact tie, and that Miss Henie won in the skate off. Anyway, the first point score was Miss Henie, 424.5 points, Miss Colledge 418.1, Miss Hulton, 394.7.

Miss Henie fulfilled her promise,

as a spectacle, and transform it into a profession.

She and her troupe cracked all records in the Madison Square Garden (New York) appearance in 1936-1937. They hung up all time highs everywhere they appeared. No arena was large enough to house the crowds that wanted to see "The Girl in White," and her supporting cast. The tour enriched Miss Henie personally with about \$100,000—and that was only the beginning. She gained moving picture contracts, went on more and more winter tours, and her financial success caused Miss Maribel Vinson, the American champion, and also many foreign women stars to turn professional.

They vied with each other in the effort to put on more and more elaborate routines, and to perform more and more difficult feats, and many created some sensational acts. But Miss Henie, through the years, easily has maintained her position as the world's most graceful skater.

Many of the gentlemen skaters also turned "pro," but none ever gained the individual popularity accorded the ladies. The gentlemen usually served in supporting roles, on a salary basis, or were given a percentage—a small one—of the tour profits.

Other amateurs, not quite good enough to be featured in any of the carnivals, and not caring for minor parts, became teachers and have been receiving splendid fees from youngsters—mostly girls—who want to "skate like Sonja Henie."

Speed skating was in the limelight long years before Miss Henie popu-

northern Europe, and there was spasmodic continental competition. The

improvement of the bone bladed skate of an earlier age, but it still left much to desire. This desire was realized in 1850 when E. W. Bushnell, of Philadelphia, perfected the steel bladed skate which he sold for \$30 a pair. The progress coming of the steel

Jackson Haines was the outbreak of the U. S. A. and in 1864 he went to Vienna. His favorite sport had been skating. While in Vienna, he experimented with some dance steps on ice, using the glide of the waltz which still remains the basic principle of figure skating. He continued to add figures and became known as the "American Ice Dancer."

The Austrians, wanting to imitate Haines' glides asked him to teach them and he opened a figure skating school. When the sport was well established in the year

When Haines died in Finland in 1875, a monument was erected and

1878—an organization which has ruled both figure and speed skating in the Dominion since that time.

Rubenstein was the Canadian champion from 1878 to 1889, the American champion in 1888 and 1889 and reached the pinnacle in 1890 when he won the world title at St. Petersburg, Russia. He was figure skating's most ardent disciple on the North American continent, and was president of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada at the time of his death in 1930.

The first skating club in the U. S. A. was created in Philadelphia in 1897. However, the U. S. A. did not become figure skating conscious until 1909 when Irving Brokaw of New York, went to Europe and won an international championship. Returning, Brokaw became a missionary for the sport in this country and, as the result of his efforts, the first figure skating tournament in the United States was conducted in New Haven, Conn., in 1914 with "competition" won the men's singles, and Canada, won the Pairs Ch. won the woman's singles.

Karl Schafer, of Austria, generally is regarded as the greatest figure skater of his sex, with Miss Henie all time champion of hers

Miss Henie, who was born April 8, 1913, won the figure skating championship of All Norway in 1923—when she was 10. She entered the Olympic Winter Games Contests in 1924—when she was 11—and was beaten. That was her only defeat as an amateur. Her record of 27 championships follows

Norwegian (6)—1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929

European (8)—1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936

World (10)—1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936

Olympic (3)—1928, 1932, 1936

SPEED

The greatest of all around skaters of all time in the U S A probably was Norval Bapstie, Canadian born. He started as an amateur speed skater, ran out of opponents, turned pro and was "king" over a long span of time. He hung up records which still endure.

was outstanding

Among the champions or record making speed skaters of the U S A were

R. G. McLean, Charlie Jewtraw, F. E. Forzman, Jack Shea, Charles I. Gorman, Irving Jaffee, Edward Shroeder, Ross Robinson, J. S. Jordan, J. C. Carlson, Arthur Pickering, Alex Hurd, F. J. Robson, Willie Shannon, Ben O. Sickey, Percy H. Johnston, Morris Wood, Edward Lamy, Joe Moore, Leo Freisinger, Frank Stack, John Flickinger, Jr., Raymond Murray, Eddie Stundl, Allan Potts, James Webster, Robert Hackenback, Val Bialas, and Ken Bartholemew.

Gladys Robinson, of 20 odd years ago, was one of the great American women speed skaters. Leila Brooks, later Mrs. Potter, followed. Then there was Elsa Muller, Loretta Neitzel, Madeline ("Maddy") Horn, Dorothy Franey, Florence Hurd, and the spectacular Kat Klein.

BASIC FIGURE SKATING RULES

Skaters when striving for figure championships, either singles or pairs, go through a routine far different than those in ice carnivals. In the latter, they strive for the novel, the dramatic, and the picturesque. But the title seekers must go through routines, the execution of which, generally, is monotonous to the beholders, all this accounting for the lack of popularity of such contests.

Determination of the victors in the championship events is on the poi-

system, the contestants indulging in both school figures and free style. In the category of fancy skating there are 41 different figures. The judges draw six of the school (or compulsory) figures by lot, and all skaters are compelled to execute each of these figures in triple repetition. Certain of the figures must be skated starting with the right foot and then starting with the left foot.

The judges, in arriving at their decision, consider correct tracing, carriage, and movements, triple repetition of the figures, and the sizes of the figures.

After the school (or compulsory) figures are skated, each contestant—or each pair—is permitted free skating, that is, they execute, to music, an original program of turns, jumps, etc. In the United States, men skate for 4 minutes, men for championships in Ladies' and those with the highest score than those for free skating.

SKATING—ROLLER



In the 18th Century, a creative Hollander nailed strips of wood onto each of his shoes, to which he attached large wooden spools—and thus the roller skate was born.

However, roller skating never did very well for itself until 1863, when J. L. Plimpton, of New York, designed a skate with four little wheels. They

thereafter it slipped from favor. A few years ago it leaped back into

popularity, and now the U S A is peopled by hundreds of thousands of skaters who go in for fancy roller skating, speed roller skating, or indulge in roller polo

The sport reached an all time high in popularity through 1943, and it was apparent that the tempo would increase through the winter of 1943-1944, due to the fact that many ice rinks could not open because of lack of restricted ammonia for refrigeration, causing ice skating enthusiasts to switch to the rollers

could travel in aeroplanes Albert Flath, of Brooklyn identified with the United States Roller Skating Association, then the governing organization of the sport, explained

"Those reputed v
were not standardiz
few were 16 or 17
it a mile, and turn n

since Bill Robinson^A was the greatest amateur roller skater that ever lived Davidson, by the way, was an ice skater before he took to the rollers But Norval Baptie who probably was the most wonderful all around ice skater that ever lived tried roller skating and never arrived anywhere "

A dozen years or so ago, roller skating was revived, and promoters began to put on marathons and other freak events For a while these carried some appeal, but just when they were slipping from customer favor, there was created, in 1935, the Roller Derby Association, which sent troupes of roller skaters on tour of the principal cities The interest in these sal vaged the sport, and spectators became skaters necessitating the quick construction of roller skating rinks throughout the land

Some of the newcomers were figure skating specialists on ice rinks and they proceeded to try for fancy skating on rollers, with so high a degree of success that roller figure skating now challenges speed skating for popularity

In Cleveland, in 1941, a speed skating contest was arranged so as to bring about an honest standard of speed accomplishment, over standard distances, with these results

MEN

440 yds	42 8	Russell Brown	Chicago
880 yds	1 27 6	"	"
1 mile	2 53 4	"	"
2 miles	5 50	"	"
5 miles	14 54 7	Harold Wyant,	Dayton

WOMEN

440 yds	47 2	Verna Picton, Detroit
880 yds	1 33 4	Dorothy Law, Lakewood, O
1 mile	3 05 4	Edna Malone, St. Louis

Two different—and apparently rival—organizations are dominant in the sport. One is the Amateur Roller Skating Association, with headquarters in New York, with Ozzie Nelson, as president. It is identified with the Amateur Athletic Union. The other is Roller Skating Rink Operators Association, of which Fred H. Freeman, of Boston, is president, and Fred A. Martin, of Detroit, is secretary and treasurer.

Nelson, in a letter of Oct. 6, 1943, stated:

"Our organization is an all amateur organization. We are recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Association, who, in turn, only recognizes our champions, therefore, only our champions can be listed as United States champion."

The letterhead of the R S R O A refers to the organization as "the recognized governing body over roller skating founded and incorporated in 1937," and it states that all its champions were "unimpeachable amateurs" when they won their titles.

The list of champions as of Dec. 1943, as submitted by Ozzie Nelson, was

AMATEUR ROLLER SKATING ASS'N

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONS—1943

<i>Senior Men's Singles</i>	William Best, Detroit
<i>Senior Ladies' Singles</i>	Jean White, Mineola, N. Y.
<i>Junior Men's Singles</i>	Walter Bickmeyer, Jr., Mineola, N. Y.
<i>Novice Men's Singles</i>	Thomas Lane, White Plains, N. Y.
<i>Juvenile Boys' Singles</i>	James Murray, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
<i>Junior Ladies' Singles</i>	Theresa Kelsch, Mineola, N. Y.

Novice Dance Marie Gill & Arthur Forcier, Bridgeport, Conn.

SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONS—1943

Midget Boys 220 yards, William Holland, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn
440 yards, Lawrence Wells, River Rouge, Mich

Juvenile Boys 220 yards, Dale Godfrey, Detroit
440 yards, Dale Godfrey, Detroit

Junior Boys 440 yards, James Godfrey, Detroit
880 yards, James Godfrey, Detroit

Intermediate Boys 440 yards, Don Kirby, Bronx, N Y
880 yards, Albert Durante, Bronx, N Y

Senior Men 440 yards, Harry Lindbergh, Detroit
880 yards, Peter Nelson, Brooklyn

Intermediate Girls 440 yards, Dorothy Henze, Detroit.
880 yards, Dorothy Henze, Detroit

Senior Women 440 yards, Betty Ross, Detroit
880 yards, Betty Ross, Detroit.
1 mile, Betty Ross, Detroit

ROLLER SKATING RINK OPERATORS ASS'N

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONS-1943

Senior Men Jack Seifert, Dayton

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

PAIR SKATING

Senior Miss Margaret Williams, William L. Martin, Detroit.

Novice Miss Marie Reed, Clarence Rader, Cleveland

Junior Miss Patricia Carroll, Norman Latin, N Y C

FOURS

Misses Patricia Carroll, Carol Smola, William Van Wagner, Norman Latin, N Y C

SKATE DANCING

Senior Miss Norma Wescher, Leo Carsner, Dayton

Novice Mrs Geraldine Ringersen, Elmer Ringersen, St Louis

Junior Miss Eleanor Nash, Bobby Guthy, Elmont N Y

SPEED SKATING

(under point system)

Senior Men Frank Wander, St Louis

Senior Ladies Miss Jeanette Killaren, St Louis

Intermediate Boys Vernon Van Zant, Dayton

Intermediate Girls Miss Louise Moore Detroit

Junior Boys Howard Saunders, Cleveland

Junior Girls Miss Dorothy Law Detroit

Junior Boys (Class A) Sam Zante, Cleveland

Junior Girls (Class A) Miss Janet Freese, Cincinnati

Junior Boys (Class B) John Gallagher, Cleveland

Junior Girls (Class B) Miss Joan Gamble, Cincinnati

ROLLER POLO

Roller polo was first an amateur sport, and then as players and promoters realized the possibilities of the game, professional leagues were organized in 1883. The first to be created was in New England with Fall River, Newport, Waltham and Chelsea as members. Soon afterwards a league formed in the mid west with Galesburg Ill., Racine and Janesville, Wis., Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, Richmond and Muncie, Ind., as members.

From that time on the sport spread and developed professionally and it has been played in the Middle West, New England and elsewhere ever

strap not more than ten inches long

A bright red ball, made of rubber and about the size of a baseball, is

used. The ball is placed in the middle of the rink, as the playing surface is called, and at a blast of the referee's whistle, two players, who have been stationed beside the goal cages, rush for the ball and try to knock or hook it.

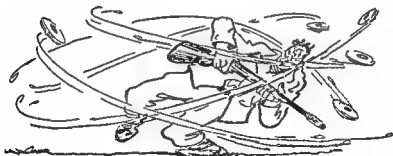
The men who rush for the spot are known as first rushers. Their mates on the forward lines are the second rushers. The center is both a defensive and an offensive player, leading the opposing team.

The game is divided into three periods—the length of each being optional with the league which governs the game—except in a case of a tie score. In that case, another period is begun and the game ends when one team scores a goal.

The longest roller polo game on record was that between the Janesville (Wis.) team and an aggregation from Milwaukee. Play started at about 9 P. M. and, at the end of the regulation period, stood at a 2-2 tie. The players continued—without breaking the deadlock—until the electric lights were turned out at 11:45 P. M.

port it further

SKEET



SKEET is an offspring of trapshooting. As in trapshooting, guns are used and the fire is directed at targets. But from there on the technique of the two sports differs radically.

Jimmy Robinson, of Minneapolis, trapshooting editor of "Sports Afield," advised

"Skeet uses the same clay birds that have so long been standard for trap shooting, throwing them in the same way, with the same style of powerful spring catapult, called a trap. The targets—actually moulded of filler and

pitch, and devoid of clay—are saucer shaped, and thrown with their convex side up. The trap gives the target a horizontal rotary motion, which causes it to plane. In flight this animated target approximates the swift, steady flight of a quail.

A standard target is 4½ inches in diameter, weighs about 3¼ ounces, and breaks, or pulverizes, when struck with bird shot. Guns used are 12, 16, 20 and 28 gauges and 410 bore. In match shooting there are gauge classes. The standard skeet load for a 12 gauge is 3 drams of powder and 1½ ounces of No. 9 chilled shot.

“Two traps are used, each in a separate small house. The houses face each other 40 yards apart. Each trap throws its target at and over the house of the other trap—always in the same line, at the same elevation. Seventeen out of

The name skeet was given to the sport by a woman—Mrs. Gertrude Hurlbutt, of Dayton, Mo. Clock Shooting. The “P” have a distinct name. A title was \$100. There was chose skeet because it is an old Scandinavian form of the word “shoot.”

Henry E. Ahlin, of Boston, for many years secretary of the National Skeet Shooting Association, Inc., advised

“Skeet shooting, a purely American and fascinating form of the clay target shooting sport, has an estimated following of 25,000 in the U. S. A. before the

clay targets and clay target throwing traps as a means of obtaining wing

the establishment of a more definite program of competitive shooting. This gave each contestant the same series of shots and thereby, made competition

was purposely made a part of the Skeet program as excellent training for snap-shooting and fast gun handling, and now is the most talked about one in the entire shooting course.

"Shooting around the clock," as it was informally referred to in 1920, had many of the elements of the present day Skeet program. It soon became popular, and the enthusiastic acceptance of this style of shooting soon indicated that it had possibilities as a new and separate form of sport.

"In 'shooting around the clock' shots were fired to all points of the compass, started a hen farm, to put a member of the trio re-em. He produced a second

'Hunting & Fishing' magazines in 1920, and published articles on clock-shooting which appeared in the November, 1920, and November, 1922, issues

public in February, 1936, and they govern the game today "

Skeet shooting, beginning with 1936, had a spectacular growth in membership ranks, but this was interrupted sharply by America's entry into the war, which caused the "freezing" of gunpowder for sports purposes.

FAMOUS SKEET SHOOTERS

Jimmie Robinson, of "Sports Afield" submits the following.

"The ten greatest skeet shots in the world are Dick Shaughnessy, Boston, Don Sperry, Flint, Mich., Frank R. Kelly, East Orange, N. J., Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Cal., Bobby Parker, Tulsa, Okla., George Deyoe, Washington, D. C., H. L. Litcher Brown, San Antonio, Tex., Jack Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla., Grant Hseng and Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich."

SKIING



No sport adopted by the United States ever made such tremendous strides in popularity as did skiing between 1930, when it was little known, and the

siz
tol
2,6-

ment, clothing, travelling, food, shelter, schooling and incidental bills. These totals become ever more remarkable when it is remembered that this sport is confined almost entirely to the northern frontier of the U. S. A. because snow is needed, and hills are vital for this sport of a frozen north.

The popularity of skiing as a spectator sport was tested in Chicago in the winter of 1936-37, when a Ski Carnival was put on in Soldier Field and drew 57,000 paid admissions. The world's record was established in February 1936, in Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany—155,000—when the

to ski. After that, it was something of a stampede, and New Yorkers, New Englanders, folks all along the Canadian frontiers, and tens of thousands of others in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and California proceeded to ski.

The war, coming to the U S A , of course has altered the ski picture greatly Transportation through the 1942-43 winter was most difficult The ski sport had to be abandoned by many Some communities used salt and borax for ski runs, but this was not practical because of the enormous cost, and so most ski enthusiasts put aside their equipment for the duration leaving the sport to those who live just around the corner from the high snow clad hills of winter time

-
- 1 Jumping—most spectacular
 - 2 Flying Kilometer—most dangerous
 - 3 Slalom—most graceful
 - 4 Cross Country—most gruelling
 - 5 Skijoring—you let a horse pull you along over the ice—a novelty sport

Jumpers appear to be placing their lives in jeopardy every time they take off into space But serious accidents are few and fatalities rare, because one of the cardinal rules of jumping provides that the candidate

A jumper usually is in the air from 2 to 3 seconds depending upon the height from which he took off the heights ranging from about 50 feet to over 300 feet, as in the rugged mountain region of Jugoslavia The longer and steeper the slope the longer the jump

The world's record for jumping is 350.96 feet made in 1939 by Joseph

ican record is 289 feet, made March 1st, 1942 by Torger Tokle at Iron Wood, Mich The first national record was 82 feet, made in 1904 by T Walters

The ski is mankind's oldest means of travelling over the snow and ice

being strapped to the shoes with leather thongs Later flat timber or the skins of animals, was placed between two skis and that was the first sled. When man sought for a faster way of travelling over lakes and streams,

he selected smaller bones—hardly longer than the shoe—and this was the skate

The bone runner ski, in use until after the dawn of the Christian era, had no standard size. But when wooden runners were substituted, the common length was about 7 feet 6 inches, with about one foot of their length turned upward at the front. These skis were about 5 inches wide, 2 inches thick, and the blades of some were covered with the leather from goats and sheep. No radical change was made from this general pattern until the 16th Century.

The runner then was shortened to 3 feet, and a shoe was built right onto the ski, directly in the center, replacing the old custom of wrapping the feet in leather and then lashing the feet to the runner with thongs, drawn

measurement which exists today

The best timber for skis is American second-growth shag-shellbark white hickory—from the forests of Minnesota. The next choice is ash, with yellow pine, maple and birch. It is one of the heaviest of woods, whereas ash bulks slightly over

skis have only a short lifetime, if they are not properly treated. Swedes and Norwegians are the most famous ski makers because they know the art of applying varnish so that it will adhere through the years.

Ski is pronounced 'she' in the Scandinavian countries, but common usage in the United States and Canada has established it as a "skee" in North America. Ski seems to be an abbreviation of "suski," a Finn Ugarian word, meaning "snow glide."

Finn Ugarian tribes originated

Europe, but in the northern part

carries back to a time almost before the Chinese era—approximately 5000 centuries.

The most ancient pair of skis known to the world are in the Nerdiska Museum, in Stockholm. They were unearthed in northern Sweden, and archaeologists fixed their age at about 4000 years, proving that skis were in use in Sweden over 2000 years before the birth of Christ. Xenophon, the Greek historian (born about 444 B. C.) stated that the Armenians wore "patterns" (meaning a crude snow shoe) on their feet, and also equipped the animals (horses) similarly when their routes of travel led over ice, snow, lava, and mud.

Skadi, the giant goddess who, in legend, was married to Njord, one of the Scandinavian Gods, is known as the Goddess of Ski (Odurdis) in the Northern Countries of Europe. Uller, the God of Winter, always is pictured walking on skis with curved toes which often created the idea that he was so huge that he trod the snow with ships lashed to his feet.

Skis first were used in warfare at the battle of Oslo, in Norway, in 1200 A.D. when King Swerre, of Sweden, equipped his scouts and sent them out to reconnoiter the enemy which was camped in deep snow. The first men to wear skis in regular battle were the Swedes in 1542. Sweden had ski shod troops in the wars of 1576, 1590, and also 1610. In 1542 the comrades of injured Swedish troops took the skis off the feet of the incapacitated, spread cloth or animal skins between the ski blades, and carried away the wounded on what were perhaps the first stretchers.

Skung was introduced into Central Europe, via Austria, in 1580, and since then has spread to North America into Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the mountainous regions of South America, to the slopes of the snow capped peaks in Hawaii, and into parts of India.

designating that it should be in the month of February, and that it be at Holmenkoller, near Christiania, where there was a long sloping hill, ideal for a takeoff.

Eventually, this tournament became one of the greatest of national sports

at

It is not known who brought the first pair of skis into North America—or who fashioned the first pair out of native wood—but apparently, they were first seen in Canada. There is mention of skis at an ice carnival in Canada in 1759. The first notation about skis in the United States places the date at about 1840, and the statement is made that "these wooden blades for use on snow and ice were brought from Norway by immigrants and used in the "northern part of the Atlantic Seaboard"—meaning New England and New York.

It was shortly thereafter that the Swedes and Norwegians began moving westward and settled in Minnesota and Wisconsin where the winters were long and the snowfalls frequent and heavy. Skis were necessary for those pioneers, and they made their own from timber which they cut down in the forests. One Norwegian—named Thompson—made the ski famous beyond the Middle West. He went to California during the gold rush days that started in 1849. Failing to find gold, he became a mail carrier and established speed records for travel between the Coast and Idaho and Nevada by using skis when crossing the snow-covered mountains.

The first jumpers known to the United States were two youthful brothers—Torgus and Mikkel Hemmestvedt—who lived in Red Wing, Minnesota, and gained local fame that spread finally throughout the State, by jumping from reasonably high hills without breaking their necks. That was in 1880.

Their playmates soon followed their example, and ski jumping became the sport thrill of winter in northern Minnesota

The first ski club in the United States was formed by Scandinavians in Berlin, N H in January 1882. It has continued its existence all through the years, but under several different names, and now is known as the Nansen Ski Club, in honor of the famous explorer. The next came into existence in 1885 and was formed by a group of engineers in Altoona, Pa.

The third ski club was organized late in 1885 in St Paul, followed almost immediately by the "Den Norske Turn og Skiforening," which was a Minneapolis organization. On Jan 19, 1886, twenty eight Norwegians met in Red Wing, Minn., formed the Aurora Ski Club, and decided upon

On Feb 21, 1904, after the sport of ski jumping had been dormant for ten years, officials of various ski clubs decided to organize a national body, and determined that the contests scheduled for the next day (Feb 22) should be conducted as the "National Ski Tournament." Thus the National Ski Association was founded, with 17 Charter Members, all from the middle west.

The growth of the organization since then has been spectacular.

The National Ski Association is made up of regional associations, officers of those regional associations naming directors, who serve on the board of the National.

The National officers are

Roger Langley, Pres, Barre, Mass
 Bestor Robinson, 1st V Pres, Oakland, Cal
 Fred H McNeil, 2nd V Pres, Portland, Ore
 Julius P Blegen, Treas, Minneapolis, Minn
 Lloyd C Ellingson, Secy, Menomonee, Wis

The regional associations are

U S Eastern Ski Association
 Central U S Ski Association
 Northern Rocky Mountain Ski Association
 Southern Rocky Mountain Ski Association
 Intermountain Amateur Ski Association
 Pacific Northwest Ski Association
 California Ski Association

Individual clubs make up the membership of the regional associations. There are about 350 ski clubs in the United States, of which almost 200 are members of the U S Eastern Ski Association.

the U S Championships

The last of the nationals was in 1942, the tournament since being called off on account of war. The 1942 champions, who will be hold overs until the contests are resumed, are

U S SKI CHAMPIONS (1942)

.. .

— *Below the snow, the sun*

Above Ski Jumping Championships at Duluth February 7-8 1942

Cross Country Howard Gould, Maine

Classic Combined * Howard Gould Maine

Above Championships at Brattleboro Vt February 21 22 1942

Four Event Combined Merrill Barber, Vermont.

Above held at Gifford Laconia, N H March 7 8 1942

DOWNHILL

Men—Open Martin Fopp, Oregon

Men—Amateur Barney McLean, Denver

Ladies—Open and Amateur Shirley McDonald, Idaho (1 run)

SLALOM

Men—Open Sig Engl, Idaho

Men—Amateur Barney McLean, Denver (McLean in tie with Engl for open championship)

Ladies—Open and Amateur Gretchen Fraser, Idaho

COMBINED (*Downhill and Slalom*)

Men—Open Alf Engen, Idaho

Men—Amateur Barney McLean Denver

Ladies—Open and Amateur Shirley McDonald, Idaho

The National Races were held at Yosemite National Park California
March 13-14 1942

HOW SKI CHAMPIONS ARE DETERMINED

In arranging its jumping contests, the National Ski Association had three classes originally, since increased to four. They are (1) Class A for the topnotch jumpers, (2) Class B for jumpers 18 years or older who never finished 1-2-3 in A Championships, (3) Class C for boys between 15 and 18, it being ruled that jumping is dangerous for boys under 15, (4) Senior Class for jumpers over 32 years of age

* *Classic Combined—Jumping and Cross Country*

Prior to 1922 Class A Contests were open to professionals. But at a meeting of the N S A in Chicago, January 1, 1922, it was decided that thereafter all contestants must be amateurs. The way was left open for the "pros" to regain amateur status, it being decreed that any "pro" who did not compete in professional tournaments after Dec. 1, 1922 would be classified as an amateur.

Some pros returned, in this fashion, to the amateur fold. However, the

championship contests in the various ski events for men, women and boys, each performing in his own division. Cups or medals are given to the winners. The winners, and some of the runners up, usually participate in the national championships.

Under the rules made by the National Ski Association, the winner of a ski jumping contest is determined on the point system. It is possible for a man to make the longest, as well as the second longest jump, and still fail to win the event.

Each contestant is allowed two jumps. These are judged by three officials. Each of those officials is permitted to cast 40 votes for each jumper, or as many of those 40 points as he wishes to cast. A jumper could score all the votes—240—for the event, but it is not written anywhere that a jumper ever made a perfect score. The performer who can collect 210 to about 218 votes is doing well. The 1942 National Championship was won by Ola Royal, with 230.2 points, while Arthur Devlin was able to win the Bietula trophy with 228.15.

bit jittery during any part of the voyage and failed to show 100 per cent

of extra descent. Flying Ki moderate The d It streamline

tion of the ice. Sometimes it reaches close to 90 miles an hour. If a racer

hits a snag or obstruction of any kind, or if he makes a blunder in steering,

are over "catch as catch can" courses, up hill down dale, on the flat, around turn and so on. The major cross country races call for about 50 miles—a really terrific test. Most racers devote at least three months to training for a cross country season.

FAMOUS SKIERS

Harold L. Grinden, of Duluth, Minn., historian for the National Ski Association, splits the great skiers of the United States into two groups, as follows:

Pioneer Squad

- 1 Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis
- 2 Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis
- 3 Ole Feiring, Duluth, Minn
- 4 Henry Hall, Detroit, Mich
- 5 Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill
- 6 John Evenson, Duluth, Minn
- 7 Barney Riley, Coleraine, Minn
- 8 Sigurd Hansen, Fergus Falls, Minn
- 9 Erling Landvik, Stoughton, Wis
- 10 Oscar Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis
- 11 Ole Mangseth, Coleraine, Minn
- 12 John Mangseth, Duluth, Minn

Modern Squad

- 1 Sverre Fredheim, Minneapolis, Minn
- 2 Torger Tokle, N Y C, N Y
- 3 Caspar Omoen, Canton, S D
- 4 George Kotlarek, Duluth, Minn
- 5 Eugene Wilson, Coleraine, Minn
- 6 Roy Mikkelsen, Auburn, Calif
- 7 Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah
- 8 Guttorm Paulson, Chicago, Ill
- 9 Walter Bietila, Ishpeming, Mich
- 10 Ted Zoberski, Ironwood, Mich
- 11 LeMoine Batson, Chicago, Ill
- 12 Gunnar Oman, Chicago, Ill

He listed the following as among the greatest of the all time skiers:

Jumpers

Lars Haugen
Anders Haugen
Ole Feiring
Ragnar Omtvedt
Barney Riley

Sverre Fredheim
Casper Omoen
George Kotlarek
Roy Mikkelsen
Eugene Wilson

Torger Tokle

Four-Event Sking

Alf Engen

Arthur Devlin

Dick Durrance

SNOW SHOEING

SNOWSHOES have been used in the cold countries of Europe for a great many centuries. They were substituted for skis when travel was necessary over thick layers of soft snow. The width of the shoes prevented their sinking too deeply into the snow. Furthermore, while travel on skis is relatively slow, high speed can be made on snowshoes.

Although Canadian Indians, and those along the northern frontiers of the U S A had no apparent communication with Europe, those aborigines were using snow shoes almost identical with the European make when North America was discovered.

The snow shoe is shaped somewhat like a pear, and strips of gut are laced between the frames, as in a tennis racquet. The frames are of wood. The earliest snowshoe was attached to one's regular shoe by thongs and the length and width was determined by the user's individual ideas. In modern times, when most snowshoes are machine made, not hand made, they are equipped with a special shoe, such as the ski shoe, and are of several standard sizes.

Although the snowshoes were created to serve a definite need, and not to provide sport, the Canadian Indians often indulged in impromptu races, and these were picked up by residents in Canada and northern

before the war, when they staged their weekly tramps across the snow in their multi colored blanketed coats, they presented a very colorful picture.

In New England there are also a great many clubs, especially in the vicinity of Lewiston, Maine. It was the pre war custom for the International Snowshoe Union to hold a convention either in a Canadian or American city. 10,000 or more devotees of the snowshoeing

The racing snowshoe is much narrower and lighter than the heavy duty shoe, and it is surprising to the uninitiated how fast the runners are. The world's record for snowshoe

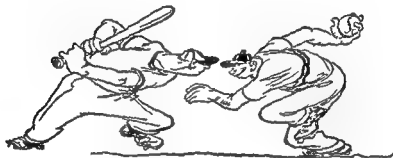
one mile mark was 38 2.5 minutes—another astonishing performance.

The maximum distance for a snowshoe race appears to be 12 miles—a bit of a marathon. The legitimate record for 12 miles was 1 hour, 30 min-

actly snowshoeing

SOFTBALL

(Called Playground Ball in Recreation Centers)



SOFTBALL is the old game of indoor baseball put to outdoor play, and it owes its existence to the Playground Association of America, which now is known as National Recreation Association.

It has more players, and draws more spectators than any other sport in the world.

Playground Ball, and it still is so called in recreation centers. The game there generally is played according to original rules, whereas softball is playground ball with alterations.

The depression years of 1932 and 1933 are responsible for the development of the soft ball game. Hundreds of thousands of workers were out

ladies baseball, soft baseball, and so on. Nobody in 1932 thought of standardizing the name, or the game. It was just something to bridge the idle hours between depression and prosperity, and the assumption was that when men were back at work again, they would abandon play

The popularity of the game mushroomed in all parts of the country, and in the summer of 1933, Leo J. Fischer, a Chicago sports writer, Wilbur E. Landis, and M. J. Pauley, also of Chicago, called leaders of the most conspicuous teams into a session.

The meeting was largely at the behest of the manufacturers of sports equipment. The bats, the gloves and masks, the wishes of a community to arrange rules so that all equipment would be the same, thus bringing order out of a chaos of demands.

to devise standard regulations, and the meeting decided to hold two "world series" at the end of the regular 1933 playing season, one for men, the other for ladies.

Officials, in later years, conceded that this "world series" was a most

other than those in Chicago would go to the expense of making the trip to Chicago. But some communities, quite distant from Chicago, already had generated so much pride in their outstanding team that they raised the needed funds, and the first "world series" had surprising national representation.

Fischer, who became one of the early presidents of the organization, recently said:

We just didn't know what we had a hold of back there in 1933. We liked the game, wanted to popularize it, and keep it alive. It was in its infancy. We

playground ball in earlier years on the recreation grounds.

When we sketched

related Fischer,

think it would go

have their chance if they wanted it. It developed that they wanted it, and the play for the ladies' championship of 1933 really featured our program.

, of 1933"

We didn't

They could

time went on, and prosperity returned, and men went back to work, after noon play by adults no longer was possible. The game by then had so

strong a hold that none of the players abandoned it. They arranged their

and charge admission. Previously, there had been no stands in most places, and no admission fee

Raymond Johnson, sports editor of Nashville, Tenn., and President of the Amateur Softball Association, reports the fabulous growth of this game, complete with staggering statistics in the "Softball" section of the Attendance Totals chapter in the book

WORLD'S SOFTBALL CHAMPIONS

Prior to 1942, all state champions, and champions in major cities, were permitted to participate in world series play. Lots were drawn, and teams played elimination games against each other, the semi-finalists meeting to determine the world's championship

Due to transportation difficulties in 1942, the earlier system was abandoned. The country was divided into 12 sections, following the Army's lines of sectional division, and the winners of elimination tournaments in those 12 sections, plus the world's champion team of 1941. A team from the host city—Detroit—and a team from Canada made up the tournament

MEN

- 1933—J. L. Gills, Chicago, Ill.
- 1934—Ka Nash A's, Kenosha, Wisc.
- 1935—Crimson Coaches, Toledo, O.
- 1936—Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.
- 1937—Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
- 1938—Pohlers, Cincinnati, O.
- 1939—Carr's, Covington, Ky.
- 1940—Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.
- 1941—Bendix Brakes, South Bend, Ind.
- 1942—Deep Rock Oilers, Tulsa, Okla.
- 1943—Hammer Field (Army Air Base)
Fresno, Calif.

WOMEN

- 1933—Great Northerns, Chicago, Ill.
- 1934—Hart Motors, Chicago, Ill.
- 1935—Bloomer Girls, Cleveland, O.
- 1936—Natl. Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
- 1937—Natl. Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
- 1938—J. J. Krieger, Alameda, Cal.
- 1939—J. J. Krieger, Alameda, Cal.
- 1940—Arizona Ramblers, Phoenix, Ariz.
- 1941—Higgins Midgets, Tulsa, Okla.
- 1942—Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
- 1943—Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.

BASIC RULES OF SOFTBALL

The playing field is made up of two parts, infield and outfield. The infield is shaped like a baseball "diamond" (square) and is 60 feet square. The distance between bases is 60 feet. Women sometimes use a 45 foot diamond.

The pitching distance is 43 feet.

The bat is one piece of wood, shall not be more than 34 inches in length nor 2½ inches in diameter at the thickest part. The baseball is smooth seam, with leather cover, packed with kapok and tightly wrapped with

yarn The ball shall not weigh less than 6, nor more than 6½ ounces, and shall not be less than 11½ inches nor more than 12½ inches in circumference

Pitching is underhand.

Only catchers and first basemen are permitted to wear mitts Others may wear gloves Men catchers must wear masks, women catchers must wear both mask and chest protectors

A team is made up of 10 players catcher, pitcher, first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, short stop, short fielder, who can play a roving position, right fielder, center fielder, left fielder.

Seven innings make up a game

In practically all other respects, the rules of play are those which govern baseball

SPEED RECORDS

AIRPLANE

469 220 M P H Fritz Wendel Germany, Apr 26 1939 That is record for

ANTELOPE

(Fastest animal) 62

AUTOMOBILE

369 7 M P H John R Cobb, U S A, on Bonneville Flats, Utah, in "Ballton Red Lion," Aug 23 1939 On same day made run of 368 9, breaking record 357 5 made same place, Sept 16, 1938, by Captain George Eyston, England Only other better than 300 M P H drive, Sir Malcolm Campbell, England

BICYCLE

76 miles, 503 yards in one hour riding, motor paced, by L Vanderstuyft, Paris, 1928

BIRDS

Up to 200 miles per hour See detailed tabulation

CAMEL RACING

Camels in endurance tests, can outrun horses after three miles

DOG (GREYHOUND)

Damon Runyon, racing over standard distance of one quarter mile 25 seconds (world's record) averaging 34 miles per hour

FISH

Several species of fish are reported to have estimated speed of better than 60 miles an hour, but no official tests ever made

HORSE

HUMAN (DRIVING GOLF BALL)

120 miles an hour, tested speed, by Gene Sarazen

HUMAN (HITTING TENNIS BALL)

118 miles an hour, Wm T Tilden

HUMAN (ICE SKATING)

Clas Thurnberg made a mile in 2 38 4 in 1936, which averaged about 24

HUMAN (PITCHING BASEBALL)

HUMAN (PUNCHING)

Jack Dempsey, using 9 and 10 inch blow, sent it traveling 135 miles an hour
Joe Louis ranks next with 127

HUMAN (RUNNING)

Best time, 100 yards, 9.4 seconds. If maintained would be close to 20. Best time, one mile, 4.044, by Glenn Cunningham. If maintained, would average nearly 15. Best distance, one full hour running, 11 miles, 1,648 yards by Paavo Nurmi in Germany.

HUMAN (SWIMMING)

20 minutes, 57.8 seconds by Jack Medica for one mile. Seattle, July 6, 1934. Chicago. If maintained would average about 2½ miles.

HUMAN (WALKING)

Best for one mile 6.25.8 by G. H. Goulding, Canada, 1910—an average of about 11 miles. Walking full hour, A. G. H. Pope, England, 1932, covered 8 miles, 474 yards.

MOTORCYCLE

152.86, E. Henne, Germany, 1934.

MOTOR BOAT

141.74 (land) miles per hour by Sir Malcolm Campbell, Aug. 19, 1926, Lake Coniston, England.

OSTRICH

Racing type of ostrich can do 45 miles an hour in spurts, can step as fast as horse for mile or in an endurance test.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE

143.77
1931
Line E
M P H
Maximum distance was two miles

RIFLE

abx
has
few such with greater velocity, but details are secret.

SEAPLANE

440 68 miles per hour Lieut. Francesco Agello, Italy, 1935

SOUND

740 miles per hour, when traveling through air Speed increases up to 10,000 M P H when forced through substances such as glass, and as low as 60 M P H. through rubber

WIND VELOCITY

over 800 miles an hour but no one ever registered them

SPEED OF BIRDS

Considerable debate occurs relative to which is the fastest bird that flies
an inhabitant of
which inhabits the

One writer calls the Merganser "the fastest bird in the world" He supplies no speed record—so there is skepticism The Swift is credited with a speed of "about 200 miles per hour" But no one ever has furnished proof of any such swiftness It's the guess of explorers But the Duck Hawk is an entirely different fellow

The Duck Hawk loafs at 65 miles an hour He was timed with a stop watch doing 180 miles an hour, flying several times over a measured course Inasmuch as all birds have two speeds (1) normal, (2) accelerated, the Duck Hawk, speeding up at the moment of striking for its prey, can notch up "cruising speed" to 180 to 200 or better per hour

The racing pigeon has few
in speed durability A pigeon,
flew 600 miles in a 1932 race,

In 1937 Dr Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, stated that the deer bot fly (cephenomia) flies at the rate of 818 miles per hour He based his estimate on a conclusion of Dr Charles H T Townsend, a scientist, that a deer bot fly had covered 1,200 feet in one second

The answer to this was made in 1938 by Dr Irving Langmuir of the

General Electric Co., who stated that such speed for insect, bird, or animal

silken thread, that at 26 miles per hour it was barely visible, at 43 it was just a faint line and that it was completely invisible at 64. This was to answer Dr. Townsend's claim that he had seen a deer bot fly flying 300 yards in one second.

Here is a list of birds, showing their highest possible speed as reported to the United States government by persons who have timed them in one way or another, mostly by use of airplanes, trains or automobiles.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Merganser | 200(?) | Horned Lark | 54(t) | Swallow | 45 |
| Swift | 200(?) | Sandpiper | 52(t) | Hummingbird | 45 |
| Duck Hawk | 200(t) | Blackbird | 52(t) | Kingfisher | 38 |
| Canvasback | 72(t) | Mallards | 50 | Robin | 32(t) |
| Eagle | 70(t) | Snow goose | 50(t) | Dove | 32 |
| Pigeon (See above) | | Bobwhite | 49(t) | Sea Gull | 30 |
| Pintail | 65(t) | Teal | 49(t) | Tern | 27 |
| Golden Plover | 65(t) | Starling | 49(t) | Pelican | 26 |
| Peregrine Falcon | 150(t) | Gannet | 48(t) | Sparrow Hawk | 25(t) |
| Crow | 60(t) | Brant | 45 | Ruffed Grouse | 22 |
| Killdeer | 55(t) | Quail | 48 | Cormorant | 20 |
| | | Swan | 45(t) | Sparrow | 17 |

?—Not officially recorded.

(t) means top, or accelerated speed.

SPORTS PERIODICALS

the same jaundiced eye, and the affairs of sport rarely found their way into print.

Sports of these early years consisted chiefly of cock fighting, occasional pugilistic encounters, rowing contests, foot races, spasmodic harness horse and running horse races. The very nice people shunned the cock fights, the boxing battles and some of the other sports, and, as a consequence, when sports periodicals

never used their own names

line whatsoever,

"Gallops," or if a

writers did not write in any other way

The first newspaper devoted to the turf in particular, and sports in gen-

eral, in the United States, was the "American Turf Register," which appeared in Baltimore in August, 1829. The American Turf Register was an offshoot of the "American Farmer," which was started in 1819 by John Stuart Skinner, born in Baltimore in 1788, and who, from 1816 to 1840, was postmaster of that city.

William Trotter Porter, successful in publishing the "Farmer's Herald" in St. Johnsbury, Vt., went to New York late in the 1820s and took charge of a printing plant. While there he gave a job as compositor to a youngster named Horace Greeley.

On Dec. 10, 1831, Porter started publication of his "Spirit of the Times," which became popularly known as "Porter's Spirit of the Times." Porter aimed to make it an all sports paper, such as were published in England, but fortune did not smile on the venture and, in 1832, Porter sold his "Spirit of the Times" to the owners of the newspaper "Traveller."

The two papers were merged in 1832, and the "Spirit of the Times" lost its separate identity. Porter was named Editor of Sports for the Traveller, thus becoming the first of his kind in the United States. Late in that year, Porter quit the "Traveller" and, until 1835, worked in different editorial capacities, and in printing plants of newspapers in and around New York.

On Jan. 2, 1835, he purchased the "Traveller" and of course, the extinct

its beginning in 1831, and this, as Herbert Manchester states in his remarkable volume "Four Centuries of Sport in America" is the explanation of the "lost volumes" of the "Spirit of the Times" between 1832 and 1835.

In 1839 Porter bought the "American Turf Register," moved it from Baltimore to New York, continuing the "Spirit of the Times" as a weekly, and running the "American Turf Register" as a monthly newspaper. Porter, in 1845, reduced the "American Turf Register" to the status of a racing calendar.

The first story written about the game of baseball—a very brief story—appeared in the New York "Sunday Mercury," in April 1853. This was not a sports newspaper, but dealt with general news. The item mentioned baseball as a comparatively new game which was attracting quite a few followers.

Not until well after the Civil War did sports happenings of any sort rate more than scant mention, in the regular newspapers. The attitude of the publishers generally was that sports was a business, and that if promoters wanted to tell people about their enterprises, they could do so through the advertising columns.

As time went on, this prejudice was broken down, and publishers, eager for circulation, sensed an opportunity for increases by carrying small stories about sports results. Those concerning boxing were supplied by referees, those about baseball generally by some retired player. Racing stories were contributed by anyone who could write well enough for the

reader to understand When newspapers expanded sports coverage, they hired the referees, the ball players and the race track experts and sports editors

lication

More than 75 years ago, Richard K. Fox, a sports enthusiast, and one who was especially keen about boxing, started a publication, and it became the famous *Police Gazette*. It featured sports of all sorts and Fox began compiling an annual boxing book, with the records of all important warriors. He also included in the book, the names of champions in other sports, and the outstanding performances. While Fox kept up to date with the changing times in boxing, his record book editors paid little heed to the changing championships in other sports, or to the cracking of records. So the books lost certain value as up-to-date volumes.

Tom Andrews, a Milwaukee sports writer, and boxing authority, took on book publishing about 40 years ago, and brought out annual record

The comparative moderns may be astonished to learn that so recently as 1912 sports, generally, were regarded as step children by newspaper editors. The big uprush in the interest of activities in the world of sport have happened since then.

Any newspaper with a sports department staff of more than 3 or 4 men was indeed a rarity. Sports writers were just loans to the department. They were subject to call for more important chores in a newspaper office—and they usually were called away, leaving the sports editor strictly on his own.

Prior to this war, the metropolitan papers had sports staffs of from 15 to 75 men, not including correspondents scattered around the country. There were at least 10,000 newspaper men who earned their livelihood from sports reporting for newspapers or magazines. Another 20,000 persons made their living by holding positions with organizations which publish sports periodicals.

There are at least 750 radio sports announcers.

The war has taken many of these men into uniforms. Sports are being curtailed for the duration, less space is permitted them in many newspapers, and so the staffs have been greatly reduced. The golden era of sports and sports reporting has gone slightly to dross, but only because a calamity has come upon the world.

Beyond the newspapers, there were, at peak, probably 500 weekly or monthly periodicals or magazines supplying sports news. Some of these

harness horse
motor boat
generally with
employment

to tens of thousands

Additionally, there were scores of magazines devoted to sports fiction, with combined circulation reaching into the millions

Probably the most powerful of all newspaper groups ever identified with sport is the Baseball Writers Association of America, organized as the result of two agitating instances during the World Series of 1908, between the Detroit Americans and Chicago Nationals, which were as follows

(1) Louis Mann, an actor, and a very exquisite gate crasher when baseball was being presented, usurped the press box seat assigned to Hugh Fullerton, then one of the most famous of writers Hugh asked Louis to hop away Louis retorted by requesting Hugh to go places where he always would be warm Fullerton answered by sitting in Mann's lap

Henry Ed
for the
The only

The next day, upon arrival in Detroit for another game Jackson and Edwards called a meeting of the writers—14 in number Edwards and Jackson spoke of the injustice of it all Fullerton made a speech, too The 14 formed the Baseball Writers' Association on the spot, and in 1909 served notice on the magnates that what they wanted was (A) a press box for working reporters exclusively, (B) a space with a clear view of the field—no posts—a request that was granted beginning with the 1909 series

As the years rippled along, the Association was given full right to approve or reject applications for press seats It took complete charge of the

the membership to writers in
barriers to permit entry of
It goes to extremes each

year to get as many seats as possible from the competing series clubs, and, in this way, was able to accommodate 500 to 600 reporters many of them from the minor league towns

Patterned somewhat after the Baseball Writers Association are state or sectional Turf Writers Associations, Boxing Writers Associations, Tennis Writers Associations, etc., and all these have operated for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the writers and the executives of different sports and to provide better reporting

SQUASH RACQUETS AND TENNIS



SQUASH is an offshoot of racquets and dates its origin as about 1850 in the

racquets in 1822 and lifted it
 afterward was accepted by the
 Harrow had but one and this

was not sufficient to accommodate all the youngsters who wish to play
 So there was devised by the pupils a game somewhat similar to racquets,
 which did not necessitate an elaborate court, and this was played with a
 soft ball, instead of the hard one used in racquets Hence the name
 "Squash"

Play at squash provided the youngsters with almost as much action as
 racquets For this reason, and because courts cost very little money,
 squash became very popular among the schools in England, spreading to
 the colleges and then to exclusive clubs

Both, Queen's Club and Marylebone Cricket Clubs became leaders in

that game to play squash

Squash was introduced into the United States in the 1880s, and it is
 likely that the first organized game was played in 1862 in St Paul's School,
 Concord, N H, following a visit of its master, Rev James P Conover, to
 Montreal, where he had gone to get an idea on how to build a racquet
 court, as well as one for squash racquets

The St Paul

to improvise

substituting it

the method of play, enough to make it deviate from the original squash game

Sometime later, Stephen J Feron, of New York, an enthusiast about squash, and one of the world's greatest players tried the tennis ball and tennis bat method. He was satisfied that this speeded play, but he was not able to create the same difficult twists with his rebounds as with the regulation squash ball. Feron finally put some netting around the tennis ball, and this made it possible for him to execute dazzling shots

over the normal cover. To distinguish between the games the original was officially referred to as Squash Racquets and the other as "Squash

The

as in

width, with the front and both side playing walls 16 feet high and the back wall 9 feet. Doubles, which are played in squash rackets but not in squash tennis, called for a court 45 x 45 with the back wall 7 feet high

Chicago, Omaha and a few other cities. They soon faded out of the western picture, lost prestige in Boston and Philadelphia, but have a powerful hold in New York.

International play at squash racquets involving teams in the U.S.A., England and Canada started in 1922 when Henry G Lapham of Philadelphia donated the now famous trophy which bears his name. In the matches, the U.S.A. teams have been most successful

FAMOUS SQUASH PLAYERS

SQUASH RACQUETS

J A Miskey, of Philadelphia, was the first U.S.A. singles champion, winning in 1907, and repeating in 1908 and 1910. W A Freeland won in 1909. F S White in 1911, M L Northall in 1913. They were Philadelphia's Constantine Hutchins in 1912 and 1914. E W Pearson champion in 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. C C Pearson reign by winning in 1920.

Capt G Roberts came over from England and won the U.S.A. title in 1924.

Other American stars included W P Dixon, J Lawrence Pool, 2nd Herbert H Rawlings Sr., and Dr H R Muxsell, of New York,

SQUASH RACQUETS AND TENNIS



SQUASH is an offshoot of racquets and dates its origin as about 1850 in the Harrow School in England

Harrow had adopted the parent game of racquets in 1822 and lifted it afterward was accepted by the Harrow had but one and thus youngsters who wish to play

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Play at squash provided the youngsters with almost as much action as racquets For this reason, and because courts cost very little money, squash became very popular among the schools in England, spreading to the colleges and then to exclusive clubs

Both, Queen's Club and Marylebone Cricket Clubs became leaders in squash late in the 1890's and into the 20th Century The most recent King Edward was a squash enthusiast while he was Prince of Wales and his enthusiasm had much to do with popularizing it Private clubs throughout England erected squash courts and many famous racquet players deserted that game to play squash

Squash was introduced into the United States in the 1880's, and it is likely that the first organized game was played in 1882 in St Paul's School Concord, N H, following a visit of its master, Rev James P Conover, to Montreal, where he had gone to get an idea on how to build a racquet court, as well as one for squash racquets

The St. Paul boys played the to improvise They introduced a substituting it for the less lively Squash ball, and in 1882

the method of play, enough to make it deviate from the original squash game

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over the normal cover. To distinguish between the games, the original was officially referred to as "Squash Racquets," and the other as "Squash Tennis."

Until 1930, the singles games were played on different sized courts. The courts then became standardized at 32 feet in length, 18 feet 6 inches in width, with the front and both side playing walls 16 feet high, and the back wall 9 feet. Doubles, which are played in squash rackets but not in squash tennis, called for a court 45 x 45, with the back wall 7 feet high, the others 20.

Twenty five and thirty years ago, squash games were very popular in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and knew some favor in St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and a few other cities. They soon faded out of the Western picture, lost prestige in Boston and Philadelphia, but have a powerful hold in New York.

International play at squash racquets, involving teams in the U.S.A., England and Canada started in 1922 when Henry G. Lapham, of Philadelphia, donated the now famous trophy which bears his name. In the matches, the U.S.A. teams have been most successful.

FAMOUS SQUASH PLAYERS

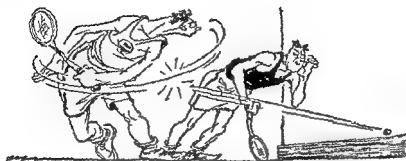
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Other American stars included W. P. Dixon, J. Lawrence Pool, 2nd, Herbert H. Rawlings, Sr., and Dr. H. R. Mixsell, of New York,

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Harrow had adopted the parent game of racquets in 1822 and lifted it to such a fashionable degree that it soon afterward was accepted by the aristocracy. Racquets calls for huge courts. Harrow had but one and this was not sufficient to accommodate all the youngsters who wish to play. So there was devised by the pupils a game somewhat similar to racquets, which did not necessitate an elaborate court, and thus was played with a soft ball, instead of the hard one used in racquets. Hence the name "Squash."

Play at squash provided the youngsters with almost as much action as racquets. For this reason, and because courts cost very little money, squash became very popular among the schools in England, spreading to the colleges and then to exclusive clubs.

Both, Queen's Club and Marylebone Cricket Clubs became leaders in squash late in the 1890's and into the 20th Century. The most recent king Edward was a squash enthusiast while he was Prince of Wales, and his enthusiasm had much to do with popularizing it. Private clubs throughout England erected squash courts and many famous racquet players deserted that game to play squash.

Squash was introduced into the United States in the 1880's, and it is likely that the first organized game was played in 1882 in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., following a visit of its master, Rev. James F. Conover, to Montreal, where he had gone to get an idea on how to build a racquet court, as well as one for squash racquets.

The St. Paul boys played the English game at first, but soon began to improvise. They introduced a lawn tennis ball so as to speed up play, substituting it for the less lively squash ball, and this somewhat changed

lets called during the match

For players in the middle forties, this game is particularly attractive

BASIC RULES OF SQUASH

In squash rackets, the ball is of hard black rubber, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 1 ounce in weight. In squash tennis, the ball is $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighs no less than 2 ounces. The squash racquet bat is shaped like racquet bat, with a round head, and a very slender handle. Maximum length 27 inches. The squash tennis bat is shaped like the lawn tennis bat, and maximum length is 30 inches.

Game is 15 points (or aces), provided the winner has a two point or more advantage, like 15-13. In the event they are tied at 13 points, the set is increased to a maximum of 18 aces.

air, or on first bounce. A ball hitting the ceiling or the back wall is "out

STADIUMS IN U. S. A.

(SEATING OVER 20,000)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Akron U | 35,000 | Cornell (Ithaca, N. Y.) | 21,500 |
| Ala. U | 23,000 | Colo. U | 30,800 |
| Army (Michie Sta.) | 27,000 | Columbia | 32,000 |
| Baltimore Stadium | 80,000 | Cotton Bowl (Dallas, Tex.) | 48,000 |
| Balboa Park (San Diego) | 30,000 | Crossley Field (Cincinnati) | 29,401 |
| Boston Coll. | 24,000 | Denver U | 30,000 |
| Briggs Stadium (Detroit) | 58,000 | Detroit U | 30,000 |
| Brown (Detroit) | 26,302 | Duke U | 35,000 |
| Bucknell | 21,000 | Ebbetts Field (Brooklyn) | 35,000 |
| Buffalo Stadium | 65,000 | Fenway Park (Boston) | 22,600 |
| Butler | 36,000 | Florida U | 40,000 |
| Calif. Memo. Sta. (Berkeley) | 30,000 | Forbes Field (Pittsburgh) | 30,000 |
| Calif. U. (L. A.) | 105,000 | Georgia Tech | 30,000 |
| Chicago U | 56,000 | Georgia U | 22,000 |
| Chicago Stadium | 20,339 | Green Bay (Wis.) | 32,000 |
| Cincinnati U | 25,000 | Griffith Stadium (Wash.) | 57,734 |
| Cleveland Stadium | 78,811 | Harvard | 25,000 |
| Comiskey Park (Chicago) | 50,000 | Holy Cross | |

STADIUMS IN U S A—Continued

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Illinois | 70,000 | Princeton | 50,609 |
| Indiana | 25,000 | Purdue U | 23,974 |
| Indianapolis Speedway | 36,000 | Rice Inst | 80,000 |
| Iowa U | 45,000 | Roesch Mem Sta (Buffalo) | 37,000 |
| Kansas U | 35,000 | Rutgers U. | 22,000 |
| Kezar Sta (San Francisco) | 65,000 | St Mary's (Calif) | 63,000 |
| Kentucky U | 22,000 | St Mary's (Texas) | 22,700 |
| League Park (Cleveland) | 23,000 | Seals Sta (San Francisco) | 25,000 |
| Lehigh Field (Birmingham) | 25,000 | Shibe Park (Phila) | 33,000 |
| Los Angeles Memorial | 103,000 | Soldier Field (Chicago) | 102,000 |
| La Sta U | 45,000 | So Methodist | 25,000 |
| Madison Square Garden | | So West'n (Tenn) | 28,000 |
| (N Y) (Enclosed) | 20,101 | Sportsmans Park (St Louis) | 33,699 |
| Marquette | 21,000 | Stanford U | 90,000 |
| Miami U | 34,500 | Syracuse U | 33,000 |
| Mich State | 28,000 | Tacoma Sta (Tacoma, Wash) | 20,000 |
| Mich U | 87,543 | Temple U | 44,567 |
| Missouri U | 25,000 | Tenn Sta Coll | 35,000 |
| Multnomah Sta | | Tenn U | 35,000 |
| (Portland, Ore) | 35,000 | Tex Agg | 33,000 |
| Navy (Thompson Sta) | 22,000 | Texas U | 46,300 |
| Nebraska U | 30,000 | Triboro Stadium (N. Y C.) | 30,000 |
| No Car U | 23,925 | Tulane U | 73,000 |
| Northwestern U | 48,000 | Utah U | 21,000 |
| Notre Dame | 56,000 | Vanderbilt U | 21,850 |
| Ohio State | 65,525 | Wash St Coll | 25,000 |
| (also has 12,300 portable seats) | | Wash U (Seattle) | 40,000 |
| Okla U | 83,500 | West Va U | 34,800 |
| Oregon U | 20,500 | Wisconsin U | 45,000 |
| Polo Grounds (New York) | 56,000 | Wrigley Field (Chicago) | 38,326 |
| Pasadena Bowl | 90,000 | Yale | 72,988 |
| Phila Sta | 102,211 | Yankee Stadium (N. Y) | 70,000 |
| Pittsburgh U | 67,000 | | |

Seating capacities shown above are when field is used for team play. In cases where boxing or wrestling bouts, etc. are staged, and when seats are erected on field, seating capacity of ball parks and stadiums can be increased by 20,000 to 25,000.

SWIMMING

No one seems to know who was mankind's first swimmer—and none has ever hazarded a guess. Swimming did not originate as a sport. Man is not a natural swimmer, as are animals. Man must learn how to remain afloat and navigate the waters with movements of arms and legs. Some

the art was known in that era—perhaps long before

Swimming was first introduced in England by "Tiddie"

nman",

Jan 7,

1862 in the German Gymnasium, Kings Cross London, and embraced the several clubs then in existence. The organization called itself Associated Metropolitan Swimming Clubs. Soon it changed to London Swimming Association and in 1869, after several other shifts in name, became the Amateur Swimming Association of Great Britain, with a membership of 300 clubs.

Swimming as a sport gained great popularity throughout Great Britain immediately after 1886, with New Zealand and Australia becoming strongholds, but it did not attract many devotees in the U.S.A. until after the turn of the 20th Century.

Along in 1900, when Americans occasionally read about the speed accomplishments of British swimmers, they settled down to learn how to swim at even greater speed. Within a few years Americans had shattered the English marks, but before they had a chance to grow vain, the Australians using their famous "crawl" stroke split the waters in much faster time. And so the international race was on. Australia and the U.S.A. almost monopolized the records, England the home of the early day swim.

Japan served notice that she
the 1936 Olympiad, in Berlin,

tenbroek, one for the U.S.A., the other for Japan.

Swimming races for men were part of the first of the revived Olympiads in 1896, and the U.S.A. gained its initial title due to victory of C. M. Daniels, in the 440 yard (now 400 meters) race in 1904. Within a few Olympiads, the U.S.A. came to dominate in the men's swimming events, but 1936 saw a decline in its supremacy. This was not because American

It

and

the students had practised until they were just

Swimming events for women—100 meters free style and a 400 meters relay—were introduced into the Olympic Games program of 1912. The 100 meters went to Fanny Durack, of Australia, one of the great women swimmers of any era. But Miss Durack was not the first of the mermaids

to bring fame to Australia. She was preceded by Annette Kellerman, who revolutionized women's beach garb.

Miss Kellerman took up swimming to build up a frail body, and developed a figure which artists raved about for 20 years—and still do. Trying for speed in the waters, she found herself handicapped by the skirted bathing suit. She discarded it, substituted a man's two piece bathing suit, created a furor, was condemned, but outlived it, and the abbreviated beach vestments for ladies today is the result.

Through the years there has been much experimentation in distances and courses which finally led to standardization of routes to be travelled by swimmers. The standard U.S.A. distances now are 50 yards, 100, 220, 440, 880 and 1 mile or 100, 200, 400, 800 and 1,500 meters. The Olympic distances for men are 100, 400 and 1,500 meters (free style), 100 meters (back stroke), 200 and 400 meters (breast stroke). The Olympic distances for women are 100, 300 and 400 meters (free style), 100 meters (back stroke) and 200 meters breast stroke. The medley for men is 800 meters for women 400 meters.

There are only three standard styles: breast stroke, back stroke and free style.

Standard courses for tank swimming are three in number. They are:

- (1) 20 yard courses
- (2) the short course meaning 25 yards up to 50 meters
- (3) the long course a minimum of 50 meters and beyond

Ideal water temperature ranges between 74 and 78 degrees. If colder, it has a tendency to stiffen muscles; if warmer, it enervates. Swimmers always do their best in "soft water," meaning clean and fresh. Water which is not changed frequently is known as "dead water." It has no buoyancy and swimmers cannot make record speed.

FAMOUS SWIMS

In the long gone era of swimming in England, the endurance record was more eagerly sought after than accomplishment against time. The greatest of these distance swimmers was Captain Matthew Webb whose exploits caused the dare to be hurled: "Swim the English Channel." This is one of the most treacherous of small stretches of water with its tides and its swift currents and its icy chill.

But Captain Webb made the try, and succeeded on Aug. 24-25, 1875, swimming from Dover, England, to Cape Griz Nez, France, about 19 miles, in 21 hours and 45 minutes. The record books state that Webb was first to make the swim. This is disputed by J. W. Forney, in his book 'Centennial Commissioner in Europe,' which dealt with his work while in France and England. Forney stated that Capt. Paul Boynton, an American, made the swim on April 10, 1875, which was over four months before

Webb's accomplishments Forney wrote that Boynton was congratulated by Queen Victoria.

The next successful effort, after Webb, was by Thomas W Burgess, of England, on Sept 5 6, 1911, in 22 hours and 35 minutes, just beating Webb's time record

Since Burgess' day, there have been more than 100 attempts to swim the Channel, and the record shows that the feat has been accomplished 24 times, altogether The best time turned in by anyone was 10 hours, 45 minutes, in 1927, by Vencesles Spacek, of Bohemia E H Temme is the only swimmer to make two crossings, first from France to England, in 1927, 14 hours and 29 minutes, and in 1934 from England to France, 15 hours and 54 minutes

Ten of the 24 successful Channel swims have been made by women The first was by Miss Gertrude Ederle, of the U.S.A., August 6, 1926, and her time, 14 hours and 31 minutes, is still the record for her sex The second woman to make the crossing was also an American—Mrs Mille Gade Corson—who accomplished it three weeks after Miss Ederle The next six women to cross were English, then an Austrian while the last of either sex was Miss Sally Bauer, of Sweden in 1939

The most famous among long distance swimming contests for professionals in North America was the Wrigley Swim first arranged in 1927, for a \$25,000 prize The route was from Los Angeles to Catalina Island, and was won by George Young of Toronto Lake Ontario became the scene for later Wrigley swims for men, and, in 1929 one was conducted—10 miles—in Lake Ontario, for women, with Martha Norehus, of New York, just turned "pro," winner of the \$10 000 first prize

The Wrigley swim was abandoned some years ago

Another great swim was the one arranged by the Canadian National Exhibition, originated in 1930 The course usually was in Lake Ontario, near Toronto The annual first prizes scaled up to \$15 000 for men and \$5 000 for women

The greatest distance swimmer of this, or any other generation, is Pedro A Candisti, of the Argentine, known as the "shark of Quilla Creek" For years he has had the ambition to swim 205 miles down the River Platte from Rosario

succeeded
and 30 minu

In February 1935 he made his longest swim—251 miles—in the River from Santa Fe to Zarate (Argentine) and was in the water constantly for 84 hours

The world's record
water, is held by John
the Mississippi River, —

The woman's record for continuous swimming is 87 hours 26 minutes by Mrs Myrtle Huddleston, of New York, in 1931 She swam in a tank. She broke her earlier mark of 86 hours, 16 minutes

FAMOUS AMERICAN SWIMMERS

MEN

Opinions will differ as to who was the greatest of all American swimmers because there are three styles—free style, which employs the crawl stroke, and makes for high speed, the slower back stroke, which is, in a way, crawl stroke while facing out of the water, and the still slower breast stroke.

Generally, the inclination is to award the honor to Johnny Weismuller, who dominated the world in his day and era at free style swimming, and some of whose once imposing list of records still stand, although the onslaught against them has carried on for almost 20 years. Weismuller made his marks in an era before there was less stress on ideal water temperature and before the vital need for fresh water for record performance was fully heeded.

Peter Fick was a great free style swimmer. So was Ralph Flannagan. Jack Medica came along in the mid-30s to smash many of Weismuller's marks, and to hang out many which still endure. Ralph Spence, who just preceded Medica into greatness, was a mighty champion. Perry McGillivrey was a star. C. L. ("Buster") Crabbe was often a title holder, and oftener a record maker. And then there was Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian, not born on America's mainland, but who swam under the American flag, and was one of the fastest and most powerful free style artists of all time.

Outstanding among modern free style swimmers is Bill Smith, Jr., born in Hawaii and whose father is an Irish-born policeman. Smith holds five world's records, five American records, and many sectional, state or tournament marks. He is 19.

Few, if any, will dispute that Adolph Kiefer is the greatest backstroke swimmer that ever lived. He won his first U. S. A. championship in 1935, when he was 18, and was unbeaten until April 1943, during which 8 year span he competed in more than 250 races in different parts of the world, sweeping all before him. He won 15 indoor and outdoor national championships, also the Olympics of 1936. When he finally was beaten by a six inch margin by Harry Holdday on that April day it was because he missed the final turn completely and lost much precious yardage.

In the time before Kiefer, the great one was George Kojac. Even the mighty Kiefer could not blast all the Kojac records into oblivion. A. M. Goersling was one of the champion back stroke specialists of a long dimmed era. J. H. Handy came on in the 1900s to take his place in the sun. Later there was H. Kruger. H. J. Hebner was great as were Walter Laufer and Frank Walton. Also Medica—the same Jack Medica, who was the wonder man at free style. And Albert Vande Waghe. After which Kojac and then Kiefer.

The breast stroke, never too popular among swimmers who craved speed, never has been truly dominated by one man since the heyday of

Michael McDermott, king of indoor swimmers at breast stroke. Walter Spence and Leonard Spence were great, so was Jack Higgins. Ray Kaye was a star of 8 or 10 years ago. So were Jack Gorman and Paul Friesel. Jack Kasley still owns a world's record—200 meters breaststroke—and in 1939 R. R. Hough hung up the world's 100 yard, 100 meter and 200 yard marks.

Other great swimmers, regardless of style, were

H Braun, of the 1860s, W C Johnson, of the 1890s, E C Schaeffer, who was a star from 1899 at free style until C M Daniels came along in about 1904 to eclipse him and to gain ranking as one of America's immortals, R P Magee, Ludy Langer, W L Wallen, Norman Ross, the distance specialist, L B Goodwin, Arne Borg, R D Skelton, James Skinner, Ray Ruddy, and Steven Wozniak

WOMEN

The first American girl to gain international fame as a swimmer was Ethelda Bleibtrey, winner of the 1920 Olympic Games, 100 meter and also

In home waters, Ethel McGary was hanging up distance swimming marks at the same time Gertrude Ederle contributed to the growing fame

fancy diving contest.

outdoor 115.4 and 117.51, was an almost 127% winner of the 100 meters

time in her races that the record holders before her were as snails and she never seemed to be aiming at a mark. She was happy go-lucky, swimming for the fun of it, never trying for records, but establishing them with consummate ease.

She turned pro soon after 1932, and so much is the pity. She never gained much commercially, and, had she remained an amateur seriously seeking records, she might be holding all of them today.

Ethelda Bleibtrey, Martha Norelius, Helen Wainwright, Ethel Lackie and Eleanor Garratti, who were before her—these she obliterated in the swirl of waters. She became queen of the free style swimmers. Jennie Kramer, the fabulous Lenore Knight, the beautiful Olive McKean, Toni Redfern, Virginia Hopkins, Esther Williams, Brenda Heiser, Katharine Rawls, Nanci Merck, Mary M. Ryan, Betty Bemis, Mary Lou Petty, who came afterward, were great in their own time, but not quite comparable with Helene of Seattle.

Nor were Brenda Heiser, Esther Williams, Ann Curtis, or Joan Fogle.

Dorothy Burns was the earliest of the great back stroke swimmers. Sybil Bauer was next. Then came Adelaide Lambert, Corinne Condon and Lise Lindstrom. After that the spectacular Eleanor Holm, Jarret Rose. She was the queen of her time and one of the greatest of all time. And then came Gloria Callen, another beauty, who created a thousand and one headlines. She shattered some of the back stroke marks made by La Eleonor, but others still stand. Suzanne Zimmerman is the champion of this era.

Agnes Geraghty was the greatest of the breast stroke swimmers of 15 and 20 years ago—perhaps champion of them all. Mable Arklie, Eleanor Smith, Ruth Smith and Frances Taylor, who preceded her, were keen performers and Ruth Thomas, when Agnes retired. Katharine Rawls came on to don the royal robes which she wore for years, after which there was Iris Cummings. Now there is no one dominating as they did.

Jane Dillard, June Fogle, Patty Aspinwall and Alyce Miller are out standing in this era.

LONG DISTANCE SWIMMERS

J. H. Handy, L. B. Goodwin, Mike McDermott, Eugene T. Bolden, Eddie Keating, Clarence Ross, Norman Ross, Ray Ruddy, Eddie Lee and Steve Wozniak, among the men.

Claire Calligan, Charlotte Bozle, Ethelda Bleibtrey, Ethel McGary, Eva Bein, Susan Robertson, Mavis Freeman, Gloria Callen and Ann Hardin among the women.

DIVING

Al White, Mickey Ruley, Galitzen, G. W. Gaudzik, A. W. Hartung, Art McAleffan, A. E. Downes, Clyde Swendsen, Clarence Pinkston, Albert C. White, Pete Desjardines, Harold Smith, Richard Degener, Marshall Wayne, Elbert Cook, Al Patnik and Earl Clark, among the men.

Aileen Ruggan, Helen Wainwright, Helen Meaney, Thelma Payne, Elizabeth Becker, Georgia Coleman, Katharine Rawls, Claudia Eckert, Mary Hoerger, Dorothy Poynton Hill, Ruth Jump, Marjorie Gestrung, and the current Helen Orlenkovich, among the girls

HOW TO SCORE DIVING

It's a bit on the order of awarding a batsman only one home run if he knocks it off an ordinary pitcher, but, if he hits one off an offering by somebody like Bobby Feller, which is considered more difficult, he then would be credited with two or three homers

Every contestant for major diving honors must do 10 different dives. Five are compulsory, every diver must make the same five. After that he does five Optional Dives, these being of his own choice out of a list of 36 possible dives.

When he has completed the 10, the judges, first of all, decide just what sort of a show did he put on, awarding points according to this standard table

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Completely failed | 0 | Satisfactory | 5 or 6 |
| Unsatisfactory | 1 or 2 | Good | 7, 7½, 8 or 8½ |
| Deficient | 3 or 4 | Very good | 9, 9½ or 10 |

on

on

somersault, 2½—the top score

If a diver scored 9 points for his first job he then multiplies the "degree

picks out five from those 36. No dives can be repeated. These 36 dives are split into five groups, as follows

1 The forward dives, which are the forward somersault, the one and one-half somersault, the double somersault, the two and one half somersault, and the front triple

2 The backward group, with the diver standing face to the board and somersaulting backwards

3 The Gainer group. In these, the diver faces the water but spins backwards

- 4 The Cutaway Dives The diver stands facing the spring board and spins forward
- 5 The twist dives

TABLE TENNIS



TABLE tennis, known to Americans for many years as "Ping Pong," is one of the most modern of games, but there is a dispute as to when it originated—and where

The reader has his choice

- (1) It originated in New England in the 1890s
- (2) It was devised in England in the 19th Century
- (3) A British Army officer in India created it
- (4) A British Army officer in South Africa, before the Boer War, brought it into existence

The American claim is supported by these facts

Parker Brothers, a sport equipment manufacturing concern, in Salem Mass., developed a game in the 1890s, and, called it "Indoor Tennis." The game, played in a limited era, was greeted with mild enthusiasm in the U.S.A., but the Parkers exported equipment to Hamley Bros., in London, who were their English agents. The British Isles took readily to the new form of sport.

It then was played with small sized racquets and battledores, and a firm light ball covered with a knitted web, to avoid harm to furniture and other articles. The small net could be used either across a dining room table or, if placed on the floor, between the backs of chairs.

The English version is

The earliest documentary evidence relating to table tennis, according to the Hon. Ivor Montagu, of London, Chairman of the International Table

Tennis Federation, is found in British sports goods manufacturers' catalogs which advertised table tennis equipment in the 1880s. It was promoted under various fanciful names, among them "gossima."

Quoting Mr. Montagu

hollow celluloid. The innovation proved such a success in the family circle that Mr. Gibb presented the idea to a friend who ran a sports business. The next few years saw a boom gradually spread over the world.

Nothing has been developed to support the claim that the game started in either India, or South Africa. The names of the army officers, the dates, the exact cities, and no circumstances are available.

The game in England came into even greater popularity after 1902 when a "Mr. Good, of London," who is not further identified, hit upon studded rubber to replace wood, vellum and sandpaper surface for the bats, the rubber enabling the player to get greater control over the ball.

The Hamleys gave the game the name of "Ping Pong," although officially it was called "Indoor Tennis." The "ping" was for the sound when

tests were put on in Queens Hall, London, late in the 19th Century and early in the 20th Century. Thousands took part in the European contests, which eventually became world's championship duels, wherein England, France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Australia and the U.S.A. had entries. The Czechs soon dominated the game with an imposing array of champions.

The game was greeted with critical smiles upon its introduction in the U.S.A. in about 1900—or, rather, the reintroduction of "Indoor Tennis" with its new name. But beginning with 1902 it began to spread and reached its height of popularity before the autumn of that year. Because it was treated as a "craze," rather than as a permanent game, it soon lost favor, and was but a memory for more than a generation in this country and had lost almost all its vogue in Europe.

England
"Ping Pong"
the Britons

reorganized, dropped the name "Ping Pong" and substituted "Table Tennis," and called themselves the English Table Tennis Association. In 1926, at the invitation of Dr. Lehmann, of Berlin, a meeting in Berlin organized the International Table Tennis Federation, which standardized rules and equipment. The parent organization now includes more than 25 national associations.

In the U S A, a small group, including the Westchester (N Y) Club, kept "Ping Pong" alive through the years from the early 1900s but only in most limited fashion. Along in 1927 the revival started. In 1930 the American Ping Pong Association was formed to stage a national tournament in 1931. Naturally, the only equipment that was permissible in such play was that made by Parker Brothers, of Salem. The demand for the paraphernalia became so great that the Parkers were overwhelmed with orders and prospective players had to "wait in line."

At about this time, manufacturers of parlor games sensed an opportunity to gain business. They produced equipment for ping pong, but, not being able to market it under that name, which belonged to the Parkers, they called their product "Table Tennis" equipment. Soon thereafter there was created the U S Table Tennis Association, a rival of the Ping Pong Association. The fight then started as to which organization would dominate. Apparently, the Table Tennis folks were victorious because some years ago there was a merger of the two groups, the words "ping pong" disappeared, and the governing organization since then has been the United States Table Tennis Association, which is allied with the

since It provided sectional
 --- v v v v s meeting in the U S A Cham
 pionship match
 active men and
 war of course,
 competition. Transportation troubles have decimated tournament contest
 ants, and the game like all other sports, has suffered.

contestants

FAMOUS TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS

Abe Berenbaum, Marcus Schussheim, J M Jacobson, Sol Schiff, Cy Sussman, Louis Pagliaro, J Cliff W Gunn, Sam Silberman, G T Bacon, Ed Pinner, Sydney Heitner, Coleman Clark, P Pearson, E Lewis, Abraham Holzrichter, all of Chicago. Mark Schlude, Robert Blattner, Richard Tindall, William Price and Sam Nix, all of St. Louis. James McClure, Indianapolis. Tibor Hazi and Laszlo Bellak, San Diego.

Ruth Hughes Aarons of New York was the greatest of her sex. The runner up and current wonder girl is Sally Green of Indianapolis. Others of championship calibre include Leah Hall, Columbus Ohio. Mildred Shalahan, Boston. Jesse Purves, Des Plaines Ill. Emil Fuller, So Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs F Pockrosc, New York, Mildred Wilkinson, Chicago. Miss I Little, Maplewood, N J, Mrs Ethel Schneider, St. Louis, Flossie Bassler and Helen Ovenden, Chicago.

TENNIS

TENNIS is a game with a very confused history, and its very name adds further modern confusion. There are so many different games of tennis, or games closely related, that a prefix usually is needed to identify the particular type of the game under discussion.

And strange, too, is the fact that the word "tennis" was created, and exists today, simply because of an Englishman's confusion concerning the meaning of the French word, "ten ez."

Tennis—or the principle of play—is referred to generally by historians as "an ancient game," and they are inclined to the idea that it was played in a time long before the Christian Era. But they bring up nothing to support their conclusions except a sketch in Homer's "Nausicaa." This shows the Princess of Phaeacia throwing something over something else that, claim the historians, might have been a net. The throw is made to some ladies, a slight distance away.

Tennis, or "Le Paume," never was a throwing game. None of the related tennis games since the beginning of "Le Paume" is a throwing game. It is a game played with the hand or stick. What seems like an imitation of this act by the Princess as part of her education, while on the other is a group. This would place her playing singly against a small crowd. And, further, in the time of Phaeacia, the ladies of royalty apparently did not indulge in muscular sport.

Any application of facts, with the addition of a little logic might develop

after "Tennis"

in 1230 A.D. It was not elaborate. However, it was little patronized,

again in 1673, when French priests requested permission to play the game, they were denied, although for hundreds of years the game had been permitted to be played everywhere else in France, and by all other people.

The "Le Paume" game was introduced in England in about 1360 under the name of "Tennis," and apparently was played indoors on makeshift courts, because the first court order of King Edward III, (13 it recommended it to his subject in England

By 1600 the game was one of great popularity in England, and of even greater popularity in France. At the time there were 2000 courts of different sizes, and different degrees of lavishness in Paris, and 500 more scattered throughout the rest of France. England had an almost equal number, and, naturally, regular play at the game developed some fine players in both countries, the game long since having become one where the paddle succeeded the palm of the hand, and the ball was volleyed over a net, which long since had succeeded the embankments that had been made, usually with blocks of wood.

Both France and England held tournaments and established their champions. This led finally to international rivalry—and international championships. Very soon the greatest players instead of merely playing for the glory of victory insisted upon side bets, of increasing kind. It was the custom to put the stake under dead center of the net, to be picked up by the winning player.

The inevitable happened.

Gamblers "bought" players. There were many "fixed" games. The game came under regal displeasure in both countries. Public play ceased. The game remained almost the exclusive property of royalty, and thus, in truth, it became the "Royal Game."

But soon even royalty abandoned it. It was covered with the dust of generations.

In the early part of the 19th Century there was a great

re-popularity of Court
has set the standard

The better known court games since the start of "Le Paume" have been Court Tennis, Royal Tennis, Racquets, Squash, Squash Racquets, Lawn Tennis, Squash Tennis, Table Tennis, Paddle Tennis, Platform Paddle Tennis.

LE PAUME

The word means the palm (of the hand) in French. It was used to describe the game as played in France beginning in the 11th or 12th centuries. The ball was struck with the palm of the hand to drive it over

an embankment. When played indoors it was "Le Jeu de Courte Paume", outdoors it was "Le Jeu Longue Paume." When the game was to start, the official in charge cried "ten ez", which, in French is a command to "play." In scoring, when one of the players had no score, it was announced "oeuf," which, in French, means "egg." An egg is shaped like a zero or cipher. Thus "oeuf" to indicate zero, or no score.

The Englishman who introduced the game to his own country perhaps was not versed in French. Asked for the name of the game, he recalled hearing the call "ten ez." The English spelled it as they heard it pronounced—and thus coined the word "tennis." Further, the pioneer importer of the game in England, not knowing what "Oeuf" meant, explained that a scoreless situation was called what sounded to him as "ov" or "uff." His fellow citizen felt he missed a letter or two, they made it "love," and that is how "love" explains a scoreless situation.

As time went on, the French, disliking the sting of the ball against the palm, substituted protecting pieces of cloth, which were crude gloves. This did not deaden the sensation, and some of the players called upon pieces of wood, carved to their own fancy, and thus, even before the game was taken indoors to become "Court Tennis" the French were playing what is "Paddle Tennis" of today—the newest of the tennis games—yet a replica of that played many hundreds of years ago in France.

COURT TENNIS

This was the "Le Paume" game moved indoors, where the game underwent some drastic changes. The courts had walls. They also were equipped with portable embankments. The players had their choice, they could bat the ball over the embankment, thus playing undiluted "Le Paume", they could bat the ball with a paddle, which is the modern lawn tennis method. Or they could move the embankment, thus clearing the court floor, bat the ball against a wall with their palms—thus handball—or they could bat it against the wall with a paddle, and thus the modern game of "Racquets."

ROYAL TENNIS

RACQUETS

Originated in the 16th or 18th Century—date in dispute—and called for hitting a ball against a wall with a paddle of special construction.

SQUASH

Harrow School, in England credited with devising this game in about 1850 This is "Racquets" put to play in a court much smaller than that required for Racquets a soft ball originally was used instead of the hard rubber ball in "Racquets" and the game gets its name from the comparative softness of the ball

SQUASH RACQUETS

This is the "squash" game as devised at Harrow in 1850 but the ball is different it is of black hard rubber the "squashy" ball having been ruled out because it slowed play

LAWN TENNIS

This is the outdoor game of tennis of today and also is played indoors originated in England in 1873

SQUASH TENNIS

Americans after playing at "Squash" for a while and finding the black rubber ball too slow experimented with a tennis ball and tennis bat. This speeded up the game The official ball is now inflated but smaller than a tennis ball and has a web covering so that "english" as in billiards, can be put into the strokes To separate the two games of "Squash" the name "Squash" was abandoned in the U S A and two were substituted "Squash Rackets" to describe play with a hard rubber ball "Squash Tennis" for the game with an inflated ball

TABLE TENNIS

Usually played indoors on a table with a celluloid ball. Formerly known as "Ping Pong" in the U S A

PADDLE TENNIS

Originated in the U S A in 1924 Played on a court half the size of the usual lawn tennis court paddles substitute for rackets

PLATFORM PADDLE TENNIS

This is "Paddle Tennis" but it is played on a wooden platform, with a portable canvas roof, so that the game can be played in all kinds of weather, and in all seasons

TRACK AND FIELD



PRIMITIVE man originated track and field sports

But he did not have sports in mind at the moment

The very earliest human was not a huntsman. He had no equipment. Doubtless he was a vegetarian. But wild animals either hunted man for food, or just to destroy him. Man, in defense, either had to fight back, or run from this danger. The fast, running man escaped—and lived. The slow of foot were overtaken and killed.

Naturally, parents encouraged their children in running—and to achievement of the highest possible flight of speed. It meant the difference between life and death when animals pursued. The children, finding it

males and pelted them with rocks. If he missed, he had to run to safety. Realizing the need of good marksmanship, the primitive man practiced for accuracy, with the entire family taking part—and that was the start of throwing as a competitive sport.

And so wrestling can be presumed as the third sport of the human race, wrestling of the rough and tumble variety, with no holds barred, and use your fists, if you wish

Obstacles often may have blocked the way of ancient man. They had to be moved by the hands, supported by muscular power. And so this was the origin of weight lifting.

Humans found some obstacles beyond them. They met this problem by leaping over them—and thus was born the jumping act.

These were the activities of ancient man which came down through the ages into an ancient Greece, and Greece, with its love of the muscular man, began to glorify its youth which could run fastest, throw farthest, jump highest and for the greatest distance, to honor those who were the best wrestlers, the mightiest in lifting weights.

And to decide, at certain intervals, just who these were, it arranged its games where the champions were determined. All of which was the beginning of the sports that now are classified under "track and field events."

For centuries it kept its games limited to its own people. Then Rome conquered Greece, the Romans decided they were superior athletes as well as superior people. They competed with the Greeks, and, thus, international rivalry was born. It died in Rome and Greece in 392 A. D. when further Olympic Games were barred, but was reborn, in small degree, in England over a century ago, when foot racing became a great sport.

On Oct. 2, 1871, there was a track meet in New York—the first in this country. Most of the events were foot racing. It was, so far as the records disclose, neither amateur nor professional. Anyone who chose to compete was eligible.

Meanwhile, you see, other in running, jumping and throwing games, too, met the best at the best of the nation of two college meets. This led to the nation of collegiate meets. In 1876, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, better known as the I. C. A. A. A., which embraced colleges in the East, Middle West and West.

Each staged a track and field meet in 1876, and these have been annual events ever since.

The creation of the two organizations solved the competitive problem of the undergraduate. But another presented itself. There was no place where the post graduate could continue to compete under the amateur standard—and no place for the non-collegiate performer. This was met in 1888 by the organization of the Amateur Athletic Union, which immediately proceeded to hold track and field meets open to all—undergraduates, post graduates, non-scholastic athletes. The only requirement was that they must be 100 per cent amateur.

When the Olympic Games were revived in 1896, there was formed the American Olympic Committee, which is affiliated with the International

Olympic Committee, which governs all Olympic matters and is located in Europe

HOW RECORDS ARE KEPT

for the NCAA and the AAU

All records made at the different American meets are turned over to the AAU which meets annually. All records are considered. Some are tossed aside because it is discovered they were made under unfair conditions, those which do not conform to all the standards are accepted as "Noteworthy Performances." The others become official American records.

If any new mark is better than the existing American record, then application is made to a committee of the AAU, by either the ICAAAA, the NCAA, or the AAU, as the case may be, for recognition of that record as a new world's record. Should this be granted, and if that record happens to eclipse the existing world's record, then application is made for such recognition to the International Federation which met in Europe every two years for consideration of new records prior to the war.

Any athlete competing in the Olympic Games who breaks a record automatically becomes the new Olympic record holder and, if his mark betters the world's figure, application is made to the International Federation that this man be granted the honor of being world's record holder.

SCORING DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON

The winner of the decathlon at any track and field event usually is regarded as the greatest all around athlete. This is so because a decathlon contestant takes part in 10 different events. The winner is determined by the system

The decathlon events, in the order of their runoff, are

First Day 100 meters, running broad jump, 16 pound weight throw, running high jump, 400 meters

Second Day 110 meters high hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, javelin throw, 1500 meters

receive 1360 points. If he falls short of the mark, he gets credit for his nearness to the record. And the grand total points determine the champion.

A pentathlon is made up of five contests, but the scoring system is the same. The events are 200 meters race, 1500 meters, discus throw, javelin throw and broad jump.

TRACK AND FIELD MEETS

The most important of all the track and field meets staged annually in this country are the indoor (in winter) and the outdoor (in late spring or early summer) by the Amateur Athletic Union, for these are open to all types of senior amateurs and the event winners truly represent the greatest athletes in their class

Next, and in equal importance, are the indoor and outdoor meets under the auspices of the Intercollegiate AAAA, and also the National Collegiate AA. These are open only to undergraduates at the schools identified with these two bodies

In addition to the two meets conducted by each of these three organizations each also arranges long distance runs on dates other than those for the regular meets

Individual colleges, or college groups, also have athletic meets of their own. Pennsylvania and Drake have had annual relay races that are hoary with tradition and world famous in athletic annals. All the many college Conferences have their own meets. All colleges in certain individual states group into a track and field meet annually

All these competitions give an athlete the opportunity to condition himself so that he will be at top form in the event the opportunity comes to him to participate in the major meets

FAMOUS TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETES

(American)

Exception perhaps will be taken to the choice of Jim Thorpe as the greatest all around American athlete. The records made by this amazing Indian do not exist. In none of the books that deal with the mighty deeds
re with us still, does the
holder

re

And American newspapers vehemently echoed the sentiment. Thorpe had just won both the pentathlon and the decathlon championships in the Olympic Games at Stockholm. No athlete ever had done that before—and none since. Those championships are awarded on the point system. To win the pentathlon he had to be the top scorer for the five events—300 meter run, 1500 meter run, broad jump, discus throw and javelin throw. The decathlon consists of 10 events—110 meter high hurdle, 100 meter run, 400 meter run, 1500 meter run, pole vault, broad jump, shot put, discus throw and javelin throw.

Thorpe had won both by a wide margin.

In February 1913, a Boston newspaper broke a story that Thorpe had

played minor league baseball—for pay—prior to participating in the Olympics Thorpe readily admitted it. He said he saw no wrong in it, that he had played under his name for \$15 to \$30 a week, and never made any secret of it.

The act, of course, stamped Thorpe as a professional. His prized trophies were taken from him, his records were obliterated. In the books he is unknown. But in the memory of those who knew him at his peak, he could do more athletic things better than any other athlete that ever lived.

Among the other great all around athletes in American history have been M. W. Ford, A. A. Jordan, E. W. Goff, E. H. Clark, A. B. Gunn, Michael J. Sheridan, L. P. Sheldon, J. Fred Powers, J. L. Bredemus, F. C. Thomson, Avery Brundage, S. H. Thomson, A. J. Plansky, Harold M. Osborn, Bernard Berlinger, Eddie Gourdin, Jess Mortensen, Eulace Peacock, Fast Elkins, James A. Bausch, J. Ken Doherty, Robert Clark Wilson, Charles, Paul Courtois, Anthony Woodstroff, T. W. Drews, Clyde Coffman, Harry March, Glenn Morris, Joseph Scott, William Watson, Harry Flippen, Arkie Trento and John Borican. Osborn (1924), Bausch (1928), and Morris (1932) won the decathlon in the Olympic Games.

Most athletes are specialists. Some are runners, others are jumpers, some toss weights or the javelin. Another group devotes itself to pole vaulting.

And the most remarkable of all specialists, past or present, is Cornelius Warmerdam, the pole vaulter.

Warmerdam is the only man in the annals of sport that ever vaulted 15 feet or over. That, in itself, makes him distinct and alone. What makes him more remarkable is that since April 13, 1940, at Berkeley, Calif., when he first soared 15 feet, he has done 15 feet or better on exactly 42 occasions.

And still no other man has done it even once.

Before his time, the record stood at 14 feet 11 inches. Warmerdam moved that to 15 feet 7½ inches for indoors on Feb. 14, 1942, in Boston, and hoisted the outdoors mark to 15 feet 7½ inches in Modesto, Calif., May 23, 1942.

All his 15 foot vaults—with one exception—have been made with a 16

more

In track and field games the runners are classified in groups—sprinters who do 100 yards, or 100 meters, up to 200 meters, and a few of these also will run in the 400 meters. Usually, however, the 400 meter and 800 meter men constitute the middle distance group. Then come the "milers"—those who specialize in the one mile races, or 1500 meters. After that come the distance men—2 miles, or 3000 meters, and up to usually 5 miles. The marathon runners are in a group by themselves.

Some of the greatest runners of all times are listed on the following pages

SPRINTERS

Arthur Duffy, Bernard Wefers, C H Sherrill, A C Kraenzlein Archie Hahn, N J Cartmell, Lawson Robertson, Howard Drew, E J Wendell, Ralph C Craig, Loren Murchison, Charlie Paddock, J W B Tewksbury, Bob McAllister, Chester Bowman, Frank Hussey, Charlie Borah, C S Simpson Frank Wykoff, Jackson Scholtz, Roland Locke, Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe, Culace Peacock, Jesse Owen, Harold Davis and Norwood Ewell

440 AND 880 YARDS (400 AND 800 METERS)

L E Myers, W C Downs, T E Burke, M W Long, Harry Hillman, T J Halpin, Abel Kiviat, J E ("Ted") Meredith, F J Shea, Raymond Barbuti, Wilham A Carr, Ivan Fugua, C H Kilpatrick, Allan Woodring, Will W Sheppard, E Hollister, Homer Baker, A H Hellfnick, Phil Edwards, Earl W Eaby, Eddie Genung, William Bonthron, John Overton, an, Elroy Robinson, John Woodruff, Williams, Ray Conger, C H ("Chuck") MacMitchell, John Borican and Wilham J Hulse

MILE (OR 1500 METER)

H Fredericks, E C Carter, T P Conneff, G W Orton, J F Cregan, Alex Grant, J D Lightbody, Abel Kiviat, Norman S Taber, Joie W Ray, R Faries Ray Baker Lloyd Hahn, G O Jarvis, J F Cregan, J P Jones, M L Shields, Norwood Hallowell, Ray Conger, Eugene Venzke, Archie San Romani, Leo Lermond, Glenn Cunningham, Leslie MacMitchell, Blaine Rudeout, Walter Nehl, Charles Fenske, Gil Dodds and Wm J Hulse

VERSATILE RUNNERS

In the 1880's Lou Myers held all the American running records at the same time 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, 1000 yards, one mile In 1943 and into 1944 his peer at versatility appeared in the person of Johnny Fulton of Stanford, who has beaten Myers' best time at all those distances

TWO AND THREE MILES

Alec Grant, T S Berna, Joie W Ray, D F Potter, George Bonhag V H Booth, Walter L Tibbetts, William Goodwin, Joseph P McCluskey,

Frank Crowley, Leo Mermond, George Lermond, Robert Nichols, John Follows, Louis S Zamperini, Norman Bright and J Gregory Rice, who won 5 consecutive races

FIVE AND SIX MILES

10, 15 AND 20 MILES

Fred Ward, Jr, William A. Agee, Louis Gregory, Ellison M Brown, Leslie Pawson, Eino Pennti, Frank ("Pat") Dengis and John A Kelley

MARATHON

Johnnie Hayes, Olympic winner, Clarence De Mar, Charlie Meller, John C Miles, Karl Kosh, William A Agee, Clyde Martak, Dave Komonen, Frank ("Pat") Dengis, William T McMahon, Mel Porter, Gerald Cote and Joseph Smith

CROSS COUNTRY

G W Orton, F G Bellars, W J Kramer, Fred Faller, Willie Ritola, Gus Moore, William C Zepp, Clark S Chamberlain Joseph P McCluskey, Donald Lash, R A Sears, J Gregory Rice and William J Hulse

2 MILE STEEPLECHASE

G W Orton, M A Devaney, Willie Ritola, Hans Assert, Tom Deckard and Joseph P McCluskey, the greatest of them all

HURDLERS

S A Safford, Al F Copeland, G C Puffer, A C Kraenzlein, J W B Tewksbury, R Simpson, E C Perkins E J Clapp, F W Schule R G Leavitt, Harry L Hillman, C J Bacon, F F Loomis, J I Wendell, Forrest Smithson F W Kelly, C R Brookins, L W Dye, Steve Anderson, E M Wells, F Morgan Taylor, Eugene E Record, John M Donovan, Jack

Keller, Vic Burke, Sol Furth, Glen Hardin, J C Taylor, D C Kinsey, George Salng, Ken Grumble, Percy Beard, Sid Kieselhurst, Forrest Towns, John S Colher, Bill Cummins, Fred Wolcott, Joe Patterson, Eddie Dugger, Robert Wright, Harold Stckel and Fred Wolcott

HIGH JUMP

H E Ficken, J P Conover, E H Clark, W B Page, M F Sweeney, I K Baxter, A W Richards, W H Jones, H F Porter, S S Jones, W H Taylor, L S Webster, G R Fearing Jr, Ray C Ewry, Platt Adams, W C Low, John Murphy, H M Osborn, J W Burdick, Robert Van Osdel, R W Landon, Anton B Burg, H G Hedberg, W N Oler, Jr., George Spitz, Cornelius C Johnson, Walter Marty, Robert W King, Wm B O'Connor, Melvin Allbritton, Edward T Burke, Les Steers, Wm Stewart, Gil A Peters and A R Morcom

BROAD JUMP

F J Kilpatrick, M W Ford, J P Conover, Al F Copeland E B Bless, J F Jenkins, Jr, Myer Pornstein, T G Shearman, W F Knox, H P McDonald, E L Mercer, A C Kraenzlein, Platt Adams, Frank Irons, L F Sheldon, H T Worthington, Sol Butler, DeHart Hubbard, Edward B Hamm, Alfred H Bates Jesse Owens, Ed Gordon, Eulace Peacock, William Lacefield Wilham Brown, Anson Perina and Norwood H Ewell

POLE VAULT

W J Van Houton, H H Baxter, C T Buchholz, F K Foss, E E Meyers, E T Cooke, Jr Lee Barnes, H J Babcock, Glenn Graham, Fred Sturdy, Thomas Warne, Jack Wood, William Graber, Sabin W Carr, William Miller, Keith Brown Wurt Thompson, Earle Meadows, Wilham Sefton, George Varoff and Cornelius Warnerdam

DISCUS THROW

C H Hennemann, Richard Sheldon, M J Sheridan, Ralph Rose, E Muller, A W Mueks T J Lieb, A R Pope, Clarence Houser, Eric Krenz, Paul Jessup, Glen Hartranft, Clifford Hoffman, Robert C Jones, Henn La Borde John Anderson, Ken Carpenter, Phil Carpenter, Alfred C Blozis, Archie Harris, who hurled for 174 feet 2½ inches in 1941, which was a world's record until broken June 5, 1943 by Hugh S Cannon, graduate of Brigham Young University, with 174 feet 10½ inches, now an ensign.

SHOT PUT

H E Buermeyer, F Larkin, A T Moore, A W Adams, F L Lambrecht, A B Coxe, H H Janeway, W O Hickok, F G Beck, W F Krueger, J Horner, Jr, Richard Sheldon, W W Coe, M J Sheridan, Ralph Rose, Glen Hartranft, Ralph G Hills, Eric Krenz, A W Mucks, P J McDonald, Clarence Houser, John Knick, Herman Brix, Harlon P Rothert, John C Lyman, Anthony Gemawicz, Leo Sexton, Jack Torrance and Alfred C Blozis

HAMMER THROW

F L Lambrecht, J S Mitchell, J J Flannagan R J Sheridan, A B Coxe, A J Bowser, W O Hickok, J C McCracken, J R Dewitt, M F Horr, T Cable, J S Mitchell, A D Plaw, J W Merchant, F D Tootell, Frank N Conner, Peter E Zeremba, M J McGrath Clarence Houser, John Kuck, Herman Brix, Leo J Sexton, Jack Torrance, Irving Folwart shany, James Reynolds, Francis Ryan, Lilburn Williams Robert E Peoples, Nick Vukmanic, Robert H Bennett, Leon Vosburg, Stanley Johnson, Chester Cruikshank and Edmund Styra

JAVELIN THROW

Ralph Rose, B Brodd, G A Broder, Jr, M S Angier, John Kuck, Charles Harlow, Creth B Hines, Ken M Churchill, Horace P O'dell, Ward L Cuff, Jesse M Mortensen James De Mers, Nick Vukmanic, Don Vosberg, William Reitz, Edmund Styra and Boyd Brown

56 POUND WEIGHT

C A J Queckberner, J S Mitchell J J Flannagan, J B Mitchel, P J Ryan, P J McDonald, M J McGrath, Leo Sexton, Clark Haskins, Louis Lepis, Henry Dreyer and Frank J Berst

HEEL-AND-TOE WALK

E E Merrill, E D Lange, S Liebgold E Renz, W Plant, Joseph Pearman Harry Hinkel, Otto Kotraba, William Carlson, John Knackstedt, John Rahkonen, John J Abbate and John Dem

SULLIVAN TROPHY WINNERS

Annually, since 1930, the Amateur Athletic Union has called upon a group of sports authorities through outstanding amateur champion of votes ■ awarded the James E

The winners have been

1930—Bobby Jones, golf
1931—Barney Berlinger, track.
1932—Jim Bausch, track.
1933—Glenn Cunningham, track.
1934—Bill Bonthron, track
1935—Lawson Little, golf
1936—Glenn Morris, track

1937—Don Budge, tennis
1938—Don Lash, track
1939—Joe Burk, rowing
1940—Gregory Rice, track
1941—Leslie MacMitchell, track.
1942—Cornelius Warmerdam, track.
1943—Gilbert Dodds, track

FAMOUS WOMEN CHAMPIONS

SPRINTERS

Elta Cartwright, Mary Carew, Alice Monk, Betty Robinson, Mildred ("Babe") Didrikson, Jeanette Jones, Clare Isacson, Helen Stephens, Dorothy Nussbaum, Frances Ruppert, Helen Filkey, Fanny Vitale, Olive Hasenfus, Lula Hymes, Ivy Wilson, Lucy Newell, Eleanor Egg, Beverly Hobbs, Helen Busch, Jean Lane, Annette J Rogers, Lucy Newell and Stella Walsh (Walasiewicz), one of the greatest all around athletes her sex has produced

She was born in Poland, never has become a citizen of the United States In Olympic Games competition she has represented Poland.

She made her athletic debut more than 15 years ago, has won a vast array of titles, shattered ■ great number of records, and today is still ranked among the brilliant stars

HURDLERS

Mildred Didrikson, Hazel Kirk, Mrs Evelyn Hall, Josephine Schlessler, Helen M Filkey Simone Scholler, Catherine M Donovan, Anne O'Brien, Marie Cotrell, Cora Gaines, Leila Perry, Sybil Cooper and Stella Walsh

HIGH JUMPERS

Mildred Didrikson, Helen M Filkey, Annette J Rogers, Ida Meyers, Gerda Gottlieb, Jean Shiley, Catherine Maguire, Barbara Howe, Loretta Murphy, Margaret Bergman, Alice Coachman and Stella Walsh

BROAD JUMPERS

Mildred Didrikson, Lula Mar Hymes, Helen Filkey, Nellie Todd, Elta Cartwright, Mabel Smith, Eleanor Egg, Dorothy Lyford and Stella Walsh

8 POUND SHOT PUTTERS

Rena McDonald, Lillian Copeland, Mildred Didrikson, Helen Stephens, Katharine Mearles, Dorothy Dodson, Margaret Bergman and Catherine Fellmeth

DISCUS THROWERS

Rena McDonald, Maybelle Reichardt, Roberta Rank, Evelyn Farrara, Ruth Osborn, Helen Stephens, Lillian Copeland, Mildred Didrikson, Margaret Wright, Elizabeth Lindsay and Catherine Fellmeth

JAVELIN THROWERS

Nan Gindelle, Mildred Didrikson, Lillian Copeland, Roberta C Rank, Margaret Jenkins, Sylvia Broman, Martha Worst Rose Auerbach and Dorothy Dodson

RECORD FOR BASEBALL THROW

296 feet by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, Tex , 1931

RECORD FOR BASKETBALL THROW

101 feet 6½ inches, by Nan Gindelle, Chicago, 1933

RELAY RUNNERS

Carrie Jansen, Jessie Gross, Loretta McNeil, Maybelle Gilhand, L. C Washburn, J Stanczuk, Mary Carew, Catherine Carew, Helen McCarty, Marie Wendt, Alice Monk, Pearl Young, Nellie Sharka, Catherine Capp, Mildred Fizzel, Myrtle Lamb, Mrs Edna Atkins, Thelmae Norton, Harriette Bland, Jessie Crane, Edna Gustafson, May Brady, Jane Santschi, Lucy Newell, Leila Perry, Hester Brown, Rowena Harnson, Evelyn Hall, Betty Robinson, Ethel Harrington, Annette Rogers and Alice Coachman

FOREIGN DISTANCE RUNNERS

Europe has produced few sprinters, or middle distance runners, comparable with the Americans, but it has developed some of the greatest distance men in the history of sport.

The first of the truly great was Paavo Nurmi, of Finland, who hung up Olympic, or world's, records from 1,500 meters to 10,000 meters. He was the super route man of his time, and became known as the "incomparable." He appeared on tour in the United States about two decades ago, and usually swept everything before him.

Other great runners produced by Finland were Hannes Kolehmainen, who later settled in the United States, Willie Ritola, H. R. Larva, Gunnar Hockert, Ilmari Salminen, A. O. Stenroos.

Sweden has shattered the monopoly Finland once held on distance racing through the exploits of Arne Andersson and the fabulous Gunder Hagg. The former was timed for 4:02.8 for the mile, and his record is official. Hagg, after performing sensationally in Europe, made a tour of the United States in 1943, met all that America could pit against him, and won all his races with ease.

TRAPSHOOTING



TRAPSHOOTING was devised in England by huntsmen of the middle class after they had been deprived of the chance for hunting because of the establishment of private game preserves by wealthy English.

Going into the 18th century firearms had been perfected sufficiently in the British Isles to be useful in hunting wild game. Because the area is small, and the huntsmen were many, there soon resulted a shortage of

game.
be exte
in the h

and animals would
g up vast acreage
hese up as private

property where they protected the birds and animals from "foreign" gunmen, thus making the hunting exclusive for themselves and guests.

This violated the old Roman law, and the middle class huntsmen protested against the existence of the private preserves. But it was without avail.

Such gunners, thus shut off from their annual hunts, began to experiment with some substitute sport. This brought about the formation in 1832 of a shooting club in England which became known as the "High Hats." They were so called because they placed live birds under their hats and, upon signal, lifted the hats, clamped them back onto their heads and then—and only then—permitted themselves to take a shot at the birds, which usually were well on wing.

Soon the supply of birds grew scarce and the gunners looking about for a substitute, hit upon a glass ball. This was the first real method of shooting at objects zipped out of a trap. The balls had a diameter of 2½ inches. They were placed in a cup, which served as the trap. A spring

only the edge exposed

These pigeons, it soon developed, were baked too hard it being difficult to break them with gunfire. So there was invented a cardboard ring, with a rubber balloon about 2 inches in diameter, in dead center. The idea was for the gunner to shatter the red balloon, as this target was sent out of a trap almost identical with that used for clay pigeons. This target was not popular, but by that time trapshooting had firmly established itself as a sport, and its enthusiasts proceeded upon many experiments in the

to accept it as standard, an Englishman, named McCaskey, perfected a target made of a mixture of river silt and pitch—an ideal combination. This became known as the famous "Blue Rock" target. McCaskey later intro-

duced a revolutionary trap, which he named the "Expert," and, with this satisfactory target, and a well functioning trap, the sport neared standardization and quickly came into world wide popularity.

There have been certain improvements on the McCaskey target in the years since then, and many developments of the trap, but McCaskey's creations remain basic. Rotary motion was originated after McCaskey's time, and this solved the last of the trapshooters many original problems of a hundred years ago.

Trapshooting, as a sport, was introduced into the United States late in the 1870's. By the early 1880's it had quite a following and this led to the creation of the Interstate Association of Trapshooters, which purchased land on Long Island, and there conducted both live bird and trapshooting tournaments under direction of Elmer E. Shaner. It was on these grounds that the Grand American Handicap trapshoot first was conducted. The winner of this annual contest, beginning then, and in all the years since, is regarded as the U.S.A. Champion.

In 1900 the Interstate Association was succeeded by the American Trapshooting Association, which became the national governing body. Until 1924, the ATA was controlled by manufacturers of guns and ammunition. In that year it was decided by the trapshooters to divorce it from all "subsidy" and to have the association go on its own as strictly a sports organization. The severance was made and the name changed to its present one of Amateur Trapshooting Association.

The organization has magnificent quarters at Vandalia, Ohio, and its shooting equipment is without peer in the world. The plant cost over \$200,000 and there are close to 30 traps. The membership is made up of 48 state trapshooting organizations, with allied membership in Canada. There are over 2000 life members and about 20,000 annual members.

More than three decades ago, ladies took up trapshooting and became enthusiasts, and the feats of some of them are on a par with the ranking men. They once were limited to competition among their own sex, but the organization now puts on a mixed team championship match.

The custom is for states to hold annual championships in all classes, during which four state champions are crowned, one in each of the outstanding events. These men and women, and others of ranking ability, then contest in the nationals at Vandalia.

The outstanding of these championships for men have been Grand American Handicap, North American Doubles, North American Clay Targets, Governor's Cup, Gibbons Hotel Cup, Jun Day Cup.

While there is a North American Clay Targets shoot, and also a Grand American Handicap for women, recently there has been added to the program a combination championship shoot for men and

The peak entry list for men 1929 tournament, with -

The Cr -

doubles sometimes calls for 100, on other occasions for 200 shots, the North American Clay Targets, 200 for both men and women, the Governor's Cup is a 1000 shot contest, as is the Gibbons Hotel Cup, while the Jim Day Cup is either 400 or 500

Among the minor championships are the Veterans (70 years or older), Junior (18 years maximum), Sub-Junior (15 years), Husband and Wife and Father and Daughter

1943 U.S.A. TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPIONS

While most major tournaments in the firearms group were cancelled, the Amateur Trapshooting Association conducted its annual meet at Vandalia, O. There were 812 entries in the Grand American, compared with the association record of 1100. The result of the tournament, through the courtesy of Secretary Ray E. Loring, follows:

Grand American Handicap—Jasper Rogers, Dayton, O

Ladies Grand American Handicap—Miss Skipper Winski, Wellsburg, W. Va.

Winner Preliminary Handicap—James Sabata, David City, Neb.

Ladies Preliminary—Miss Skipper Winski, Wellsburg, W. Va.

Service Men's Preliminary—S/Sgt. Richard Shaughnessy, Laredo Field, Texas

Clay Target—Orla C. Booher, Farmland, Ind.

Men's State Champions of Champions—L. E. Smith, Peru, Ind.

Ladies State Champion of Champions—Miss Betsy Herndon, Georgetown, Ky.

Veterans Race (70 years and over)—Jacob L. Bales, Albany, Ind.

Husband and Wife—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Andrews, Spartanburg, S. C.

Junior Championship—Bobby Lee Stifal, Casey, Ill.

Sub-Junior Championship—Roy Foxworthy, Indianapolis, Ind.

Father and Son Event—Ralph M. Jenkins, Orleans, Ind., and Lt. Bill Jenkins, Purcell, Okla.

High Professional—J. R. Hinkle, Corsicana, Texas

National Doubles—Rudy Ethchen, Chicago, Ill.

State Team Race—Indiana

Class Champions—AA—H. L. Cheek, Clinton, Ind., A—Orla C. Booher, Farmland, Ind., B—Bill Harding, Toledo, O., C—A. H. Fuller, Sturtevant, Wis., D—Bernie Judd, Hamilton, O.

High Gun on 500 Targets—H. L. Cheek, Clinton, Ind.

Army and Navy Special Team Race—Army team won 484 x 500. S/Sgt. Mercer Tennille, Capt. C. W. "Buddy" Jones, S/Sgt. John C. Gray, Capt. D. L. Braun and Lt. Victor A. Reinders.

* * *

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Race on 100—16 yard targets—S/Sgt. Mercer Tennille, Panama City, Fla.

FAMOUS TRAPSHOOTERS

MEN

Joe Hiestand, of Hillsboro, O., has been one of the most successful of trapshooters. Another great one was F. M. Troeth, of Portland, Oregon. Others were

Mark Arie, J. B. Royall, G. E. Payne, Lawrence C. Dana, Walter Weaver, Art Sheffield, Rev. Garrison Roebuck, Alfred R. King, Jr., Mose Newman, Isaac Andrews, Otto Newlin, Charles A. Young, E. C. Starner, P. R. Miller, . . . G. W. Lorimer, J. D. Henry,

. . . L. Cheek, Clinton, Ind., (Capt.), Orla C. Booher, Farmland, Ind., L. E. Smith, Peru, Ind., Ralph Jenkins, Orleans, Ind., Florence Mos, Cincinnati, O., Bobby Lee Stifel, Casey, Ill., Ensign Rudy Etchen, Chicago, Ill., Karl Maust, Columbus, O., J. R. Hinkle, Corsicana, Texas, Art Davidsen, Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN

Mrs. Leila Hall, Miss B. Sanders, Miss A. Crothers, Mrs. H. E. Grigsby, Miss J. Jay, Mrs. H. H. Harrison, Mrs. J. C. Wright, Mrs. E. L. King, Miss Betsy Hemdon.

TROPHIES



The word "trophy," derived from the Greek, means a monument to victory on battlefields.

Each Grecian triumph of ancient times was commemorated by placing a slab on a tree nearest to the spot which marked the successful turning

tioned it for more
One of the rules

was that no slab ever could be repaired or replaced, the idea being that if this were done it would reopen old wounds at a time when warfare of the past should be only a memory

plate This was serviceable, but had a tendency to rust and to blend into the color of the tree bark.

The Greek
for a trophy
until weather

When Greece staged its first major Olympic Games in 776 B.C. it determined to award a trophy—the symbol of victory—to all winners. But the trophy wasn't metal. It was a wreath made of the olive leaves from the trees on the sacred Mount Olympia. Very soon the rulers heard laments, the leaves quickly perished and there was nothing the champion

of his valiant deed. In most instances, the champions contented themselves with a plaque tacked onto a tree in some conspicuous place. But many athletes of riches, or who had wealthy admirers, built statues to themselves in the public places of their cities or towns.

The Romans, after conquering Greece, not only continued the practice of awarding olive leaves to winners and allowing them to erect trophies, but did, after the dawn of the Christian Era, award bits of silver to the winners, which the champions could show at any time as proof of their status in athletic realms.

The Olympics were banned in 392 A.D. by Emperor Theodosius because the Greeks and the Romans mingled in too many side issue brawls, and the awarding of trophies to athletes came to an end.

There is no further mention of bestowal of trophies until 1512 A.D. when it is discovered that the town of Chester, England, cradle of horse racing, awarded a wooden ball festooned with flowers to the winner of the annual four mile horse race at the Fair. In 1540 it was decided to substitute a silver shell, in the shape of a ball, in place of the wooden ball. This shell had an intrinsic value of about \$1. Silver continued to be the only trophy metal until 1607 when the boys of England went a bit fancy and elaborate and substituted a gold ball. It was hollow and worth about \$10.

The awarding of silver balls as trophies continued in England until 1703.

Each year, from 1703

In 1710 she donated

st year of her life, she

... ..

thought up the cup idea, so that toasts might be sipped from a trophy, and awarded a \$500 gold cup—the first ever donated. Incidentally, the Queen's horse—Star—won the race and the trophy.

History records that the first silver trophy which had real value was donated in what later became the U S A, but which then was a British Colony. That was for a horse race run on "Hampsted Plaines" (Hempstead, Long Island), March 25, 1668. The trophy was put up by Colonel Richard Nicolls, the first British Governor of New York, who was eager to encourage horse racing, believing this would bring about intensive breeding in a land where horses were few and rather "scrubby" as to size.

The race—and the trophy—was won by Captain Sylvester Salisbury, a British army officer. It was in the shape of a porringer and had on it the initials 'P V B', believed to be those of Peter Van Brugh, a well known silversmith of the time, who lived in Albany, N Y. The porringer, of solid silver, regarded as the oldest piece of silver created within the United States is now a part of the Mabel Brady Gawan Collection, in Yale Univ.

There is no coherent history as to when victors in contests other than horse racing were awarded trophies. It is probable, however, that heavy-weight champion pugilists in England were the first to be singled out. These men were given belts encrusted with gold, and sometimes studded with jewels by admirers who had won big wagers as the result of the triumphs of those pugilists.

The British Henley, first staged in 1839, probably pioneered the practice of putting up a cup for the winning competitor in anything beyond horse racing and pugilism. It donated a cup to the winner of the first outstanding event—the Grand Challenge race down the Thames River.

Next perhaps in the order of time honored trophies, was the cup donated for a yacht race in 1851, as part of the London Exposition ceremonies of that year. The cup, costing about \$500, was donated by the Royal Yacht Club of England. It was won by the United States Schooner, *America*, and not much consideration was given to the conquest at the time. English sailors filled with pride of accomplishment, felt they would regain the cup "in due time." But more than \$75,000,000 was spent in the effort—and the cup still is of continuous existence in the United States.

Going into the latter part of the 19th century, it became a custom, when a championship was at stake, for the "sports" of the day to "chip in" enough money to buy a belt as a trophy for the winner.

In 1860 when the first golf tournament was arranged in Scotland, a belt was put up, this to become permanent property of the man who was first to win three successive annual championships. Tom Morris, Junior, retired the belt by winning in 1868, 1869 and 1870.

Other sports were progressing then toward organization. But a switch was made from belts to trophies. A few men wore belts in those years, although, in later years, their gifts, they awarded.

One of the unwritten roles of the time was that if there was only one prize, then that was to be or silver, if two, then the first was gold, the second silver, if three, the third was of bronze—a method of award that has come down to this decade in sportdom

FAMOUS TROPHIES

In the years of long ago, it was the custom to put up some sort of trophy for the winner of important contests in the world of sport. Usually these were cups, sometimes pieces of gold or silver, oftener medals. Some of these became permanent possessions of the winner. The rules regarding perpetual trophies were different, but, generally, the winner was given possession of the trophy, his name was inscribed and he was permitted to retain trophy until defeated.

Within the last generation, few new trophies of national or international importance have been donated. But the added years have only added to the tradition and glory associated with many trophies which so often have been in the limelight, and so gallantly fought for and defended.

Among the well known trophies are

AVIATION

Bendix, Charles E. Thompson, Louis William Greve and Amelia Earhart Trophies

BOB SLEDDING

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman Trophy, Samuel H. Packer Trophy, Commissioner Lithgow Osborne Trophy, John R. Lunney Trophy, Lowell Thomas International Trophy (one for 2 man bob, other for 4 man bob), William Fiske Memorial Trophy, Elizabeth Linney Trophy

BOXING

Edward J. Neil Memorial Trophy

CANOEING

International Challenge Cup, Presidents Cup, American Canoe Association Sailing Trophy and American Canoe Association Paddling Trophy.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

Curt H. Reisinger Cup.

CRICKET

Urn containing "ashes of Cricket" now in Marylebone Cricket Club (England) Trophy Room

CURLING

Merrim Medal (USA), Utica Cup (USA), Gordon International Trophy (Canada and USA), Governor Generals Trophy (Canada), Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy (Canada), Ontario Curling Association Silver Tankard (for men and women)

FOOTBALL

Lambert Trophy (for teams), John W. Heisman Trophy

GOLF

Walker Cup (men amateurs, USA vs England), Ryder Cup (men professionals USA vs England), Curtis International Cup (women amateurs, USA vs England), Duke of Devonshire Trophy (USA amateurs vs Canada), Standish Cup (USA Public Links Individual Champion), Harding Cup (USA Public Links Teams)

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup (for international professional play), Allan Cup (Senior amateurs, Canada) Dr. David A. Hart Trophy (most valuable player), Lady Byng Trophy (clean play), George Veniza Trophy (best goalie)

HORSE RACING

Kentucky Derby, \$5000 Gold Cup, annual award, Woodlawn Vase, perpetual trophy for winner of Preakness, Jockey Club (N Y) Gold Cup, Saratoga Cup In England, Ascot Gold Cup, in Australia, Melbourne Cup and Sydney Cup

LAWN BOWLING

Robertson Trophy, St Petersburg, Fla, Chamber of Commerce Trophy, Alexander Simpson Memorial Trophy, McGuire Lockie Memorial Trophy, Jack Taylor Trophy, St Petersburg Press Trophy, Boston Scottish Border Trophy, all for teams The Robert D Kay Trophy is for individuals

MOTOR BOATING

Harmsworth Trophy for international competition, Gold Challenge Cup (USA), President's Cup (USA), National Sweepstakes Greening Duff Trophy, Virginia Gold Cup, Royal Poinciana Trophy, Detroit Yacht Club Trophy

POLO

International Gold Challenge Cup

RACQUETS

Tuxedo Gold Cup

RIFLE SHOOTING

Leech Cup, Marine Corp Cup, Presidents Match Wimbledon Cup (USA), Members' Match, Navy Match.

ROWING AND SCULLING

*Grand Challenge Cup,
Stewards Challenge Cup,
Diamond Challenge Scull, -
Childs Cup (USA), Commodore William H Todd Trophy for International Lifeboat Champions, Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup*

SOCCER

USA National Challenge Cup (professionals), USA National Challenge (amateurs), Canadian Challenge Cup, International (European) Challenge Cup, English Cup, Scottish Cup, Irish Cup, Welsh Cup

SQUASH RACQUETS

Lapham Trophy (USA, Canada and England).

TENNIS

Davis Cup (international competition among men), Wightman (international competition among women).

TRACK AND FIELD

James E. Sullivan Trophy, John J. Hallahan Memorial Trophy

YACHTING

America's Cup (international competition), King's Cup (international competition), Astor Cup (one for sloops, one for schooners).

TRAPSHOOTING

Governor's Cup, Jim Day Cup

VOLLEY BALL

Herbert Lee Pratt International Trophy.

TUG O'WAR

Many centuries ago it ceased to be a requirement in military training and was adopted as a sport, usually featuring athletes. The strongest men in different teams were selected. It was a great contest.

A team can be made up of any number of men, but the teams must be equal in numbers. The rope must be 4 inches in circumference. Its length depends somewhat upon the size of the competing teams. There must be a 12-foot allowance for the center "pull", there must be a 12-foot slack on each end, and, further, an allowance of 4 feet for each centerstand. Thus, a contest with 6 men on each side would call for an 84 foot rope.

A strip of tape is placed in the exact middle of the rope. Six feet away, on each side is placed side tape. A center line is marked on the ground, and six feet to each side of it are marked the side lines.

A pull starts with the rope taut and the center taped part directly over the center line on the ground. It ends when one side has pulled the rope in its own direction so far that the side tape marking of the other team has gone beyond the side line marking of the pulling team.

In short, a team need haul the other team only a trifle more than six feet to win a match, which seems simple. But when teams are evenly matched, this is no simple feat.

longest tug o' war on

India, between the H

E Company of the sar

was won by the H Company

In the years of its greatest popularity, folks who wanted to build up muscular power in the entire body, or those who wanted to take off excess bulk, were tug o' war enthusiasts.

VOLLEY BALL



In 1895, four years after basketball was originated, and proved that gymnasium athletes liked getting exercise in the form of competitive sport, William G. Morgan, then Physical Director at the Y M C A. in Holyoke, Mass., invented volley ball.

A tennis net and a rubber bladder taken from inside a basketball was the first volley ball equipment.

an cousin volley ball, while confined indoors, arrived nowhere in particular. This is explained somewhat by the fact that basketball is a game of speed, and appeals to youth which inhabits gymnasiums in large numbers, whereas indoor volley ball was for the oldsters and there aren't so many of these to be found in the gyms.

The game moved into great vogue, however, when it was put to the outdoors, and made partner with other recreation centers. It, then, boys took it up if they wanted to make it so, a slower game, if they cared not too much for speed.

The volley ball game is under the supervision of the United States Volley Ball Association, of which Dr. Joseph J. Fisher, of New York, is President; A. Provost Idell, Philadelphia, First Vice-President; Miss Josephine Burke, New York, Second Vice-President; and Dr. John Brown, Jr., of New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Y M C A took cognizance of the game in 1922 by arranging a tournament, and, in 1927, the Amateur Athletic Union National Championships.

There were many thousands of volley ball courts outside the N R A jurisdiction, at bathing beaches, picnic centers, the grounds of resort hotels, at schools, etc. It was estimated that at least 4,000,000 persons played volley ball last year—and the popularity of the game is on the increase.

The game knows its greatest popularity in the Middle West, and in some of the smaller cities at least one twelfth of the population indulges in the sport.

A recent survey of camps of the Armed Forces reveals that volley ball ranks second to softball among the soldiers, sailors and marines. The fact that it can be played in a very limited area and needs no special flooring has caused it to be in great favor throughout the battlefronts.

In some of the South Sea Islands the first thing the victorious American forces did, after clearing up the area, was to locate the volley ball string up some sort of net and go into competitive action as soon as circumstances permitted.

BASIC RULES OF VOLLEY BALL

Six players make up a team—left, center and right forwards, left, center and right backs. The ideal indoor court is 60 x 30, outdoor, 80 x 40 for men. For play by women the court usually is smaller—40 x 20 for indoors and 60 x 30 outdoors. The net is 32 feet long and 3 feet wide. For the men's

game, the net is stretched so that the top at center shall be 8 feet from the ground, and the bottom 5 feet. The top height for the woman's game is 6½ feet. The ball is 26 to 27 inches in circumference, weight is 8 to 10 ounces, and is inflated to 7 or 8 pounds pressure.

No sticks or bats of any kind are used. Service is made, as in tennis, but the ball is hit with the palm of the hand. After that it may be hit with the palm, or the side of the hand, but not with the fist, it can be butted by any part of the upper body, but kicking is barred. Catching or holding ball is barred.

The ball must clear the net on service. It must be returned over the net with a maximum of three passes, otherwise the team loses service. In volley ball, only the serving team can score. In good volley ball, a team usually uses the maximum passes so that the ball can be taken close enough to the net to enable a player, leaping into the air, with arms uplifted to their limit, to hit the pass coming at him over the net with terrific speed and away from recovery by the other side.

A game is 15 points, provided the opposing team is beaten by two or more points. If the score is 14-14 the play continues until one side has a two point advantage.

U S A VOLLEY BALL CHAMPIONS

(Winners awarded Herbert Lee Pratt International Trophy)

Pittsburg Central Y M C A —1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926
Hyde Park, Illinois, "Y"—1927, 1929, 1930
Germantown, Pennsylvania, "Y"—1928
San Antonio, Texas, "Y"—1931, 1932
Houston, Texas "Y"—1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939
Duncan "Y" (Chicago)—1937
Los Angeles A C —1940
North Avenue Branch (Chicago)—1941, 1942
No tournament in 1943

WALKING

It always has been difficult for historians to determine who originated the heel and toe method of walking, which makes for high speed, and enables the pedestrian to cover remarkably vast distances without suffering too much fatigue.

They hike for great distances, at keen speed and, probably, the top-notch walkers of some early century discovered that landing on the heel and

bouncing quickly to the toe for the next step was the ideal method of locomotion

Heel and toe walking is a health giving exercise of de luxe variety. It calls for a powerful stride, deep breathing, a piston like action of the arms—something that brings almost all of the body muscles into play, as well as pumping the lungs full of vital oxygen

is just about two thirds as fast as the best time turned in by great mile runners

Walking is one of the really great sports in the British Empire. Walking

yards. A. E. Plumb, of England, hung up records 10 years or so ago, some still standing

Janis Dalinsh, of Latvia, broke the British monopoly on records in 1933 when he set the present 2 hour walking mark, previously held by V. L.

and 10,000 meters

George V. Bonhag, one of the best of American walkers, won the 1,500 meter Olympic Contest in 1906. The great American champion before his time was S. Liebgold, of New York.

Since his day, Harry Hunkel came along to be the durable champion in the 1920's and well into the 1930's

stance walkers
atlantic coast to

In 1909, when he was 70, he walked 3,895 miles from New York to San Francisco in 105 days, and a year later, he walked from Los Angeles to New York, 3,493 miles, in 77 days

While Great Britain's walking clubs have been increasing through the years, and the sport, to a limited extent, was continued even after the begin

WATER POLO



AN Englishman, whose name does not appear in the histories, originated water polo in 1870, or thereabouts. It gained slowly, but surely, in popularity, but for almost a quarter of a century was played under haphazard rules, the basic one seeming to be to 'dunk' an opponent with the ball long enough so that he had to choose between releasing the ball, or suffocating.

The game, after informal introduction into the United States, was played under rules devised on the spot by the competing captains, and water polo then was a rough and savage sport, little supervised by officials and a lot of things happened under water, during fierce scrimmages, which were certainly not gentlemanly.

In 1897, Harold H. Reeder, of New York, sponsor of the sport in the U.S.A., and then a member of the Knickerbocker A.C., put together the first official set of rules. These were aimed to take the excessive roughness out of play, and let victory go to the more scientific and swifter acting teams, rather than to the ones who were roughest in conduct.

These rules have been altered from time to time, to fit into the more modern pattern of play in different sized pools. There was, at the outset, both Soft Ball Polo, better known as the American Water Polo game, and Hard Ball Polo, in which Europeans specialized, and which was the standard game in Olympic contests. In more recent years, the Soft Ball game

must be not

maximum pool

is 30 x 20 yards. Goal nets are smaller than those used in the game of soccer, while the leather covered ball must be between 27 and 28 inches in circumference.

By comparison, Soft Ball Polo was played in a pool with maximum measurements of 74 x 40, the nets were less than one half the size of those for Hard Ball Polo, the ball was 7 to 8 inches in circumference, made of leather, six players made up a team—and everything went tackling, but-

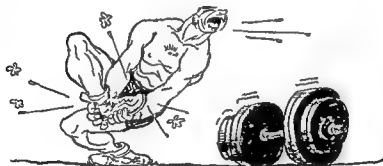
ting, charging, choking, gouging and a few other choice methods of hand-capping an adversary

In Hard Ball Polo, it is a foul to take the ball under the water, or to put two hands on the ball at any time. A player cannot be tackled, or bumped at will, he is eligible for tackling only if he has a hand on the ball—and then the tackling must be on the refined order

A D Adamson, for many years swimming coach at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Texas, advised

"Although Soft Ball Polo once was very popular in this country, its very roughness, which put a premium on unethical conduct in the water, sealed its doom, and the Hard Ball Polo, much better governed, much faster and more scientific, took its place in the affection of Americans, and now it has become the standard water polo game, approved by the A A U, by the Olympic committees, and by the colleges. Inasmuch as Europe long ago adopted Hard Ball Polo, then this form of the sport becomes the standard Water Polo game throughout the world."

WEIGHT LIFTING



The principle of weight lifting is as old as civilization, for it is obvious that what ancient man wanted to carry away, he first had to lift. No record exists as to when the spirit of competition entered into weight lifting and when the most muscular of humans met to determine who could lift a larger load higher.

Weight lifting was a sport among most of the ancient people known

The immigrants of long ago brought the weight lifting sport to the U S A , and it has existed as such through many, many generations. But it never was popularly adopted. It is not exactly play for the participants.

builds the muscles of the entire body, and makes for fine and prolonged good health.

Seven events usually make up a weight lifting program: right hand snatch, left hand snatch, two hands snatch, right hand clean and jerk, left hand clean and jerk, two hands military press. Scoring is on the point system.

The weight lifters for world's championships are divided into five classes: 132 pounders, 148, 165, 181 and the heavyweights. In the U S A there also is a 123½ pound class.

The American (and world's) record for two hands military press, as of March 1944, was 321 pounds, made by John Davis, in the heavyweight class. The other world's record for heavyweights were two hands snatch 317, also held by Davis, and two hands, clean and jerk, 371½ pounds by Steve Stanko, U S A.

FAMOUS WEIGHT LIFTERS

Lucian LaPlante, Robert K. Knodle, David Rothman, A. Firpo Lemma, Joseph Fiorito, Ed Heffernan, B. Leardi, J. Arthur Levan, M. Mungoli, Joe De Pietro, Richard A. Bachtel, Anthony Terlazzo, John Terry, Max Rohrer, Arnie Sundberg, Stanley Kratkowski, John Terpak, James Manning, Al Bevan, William L. Good, John Davis, Frank Kay, Tom Tyler, Albert Manger, John Mallo, John Grmek, David Mayer, Steve Stanko.

WOMEN IN ATHLETICS

WOMEN of Greece participated in sports contests hundreds of years before the beginning of the Christian era.

Ancient Olympic Games were for men only. Ladies not merely were barred as contestants, but also as spectators. Many women, whose curiosity overcame them, and who tried to witness the games from tree tops, or furnished with

from Olympiads. There was nothing she could do to crack the customs

of the times, so she did the next best thing and originated the Heraea, which was an athletic meet for women only

She named the festival in honor of Hera, wife of Zeus, a Greek God, and arranged the first meet in celebration of her own marriage to Pelops. At that event, only her girl friends were among the contestants and onlookers, but soon all the women of Greece were invited, and they could compete, or just be audience, as they chose.

The Heraea's, like the Olympic Games, were every four years, but were sandwiched between the Olympic Games.

was concerned,

Grecian feet (all)

as formal Heraea garb, and these ended between the hips and the knee.

The right shoulder and breast were bare. They ran barefooted, with hair streaming down over their shoulders. In the Vatican, in Rome, is a statue of a woman, which is fixed around 500 B.C.

, in addition, were awarded a share of a heifer, which always was sacrificed to Hera prior to the start of the contests.

Apparently the Heraeas ceased at about the time that Rome conquered Greece, for nowhere is there record of games indulged in only by woman after the absorption of Greece by its ancient enemy. And that ended, for many centuries, the indulgence in sports of any kind by women.

Mary Queen of the Scots became a golf enthusiast along in the 1550s and is established as the first linkist of her sex. Queen Elizabeth was a coursing devotee—which means dog racing of today. The royal ladies of France are said to have been more than spectators at court tennis. Queen Anne of England 1665-1702.

snatching affairs, with a bit of scratching—in the late 17th and 18th centuries.

invaded

They have gone in for almost everything from angling contests to yachting. They took up auto racing and later shifted to aviation. Quite a few have taken up boxing, others are wrestlers, a few being professionals. Most of the others are collegians. There's a lady bull fighter in Mexico.

City—a daring and a spectacular performer. The girls play baseball and softball, a few million have been basketball performers.

There are champion cyclists among the girls, some keen billiardists. Long ago they started their try at the dangerous sport of bobsledding. They roll the duckpin bowling balls, and the big pin balls with the skill of the males. They canoe, and they play at curling, fence and compete in a vast number of firearms events. They have had their 11 player football teams, and many participate in the 11 players game. They golf from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the southern frontiers, they play at handball, drive harness horses, and are exercise "boys" for the thoroughbreds.

They dominate the field hockey game, and occasionally take a "go" at

When they have their track and field games they run, jump, throw a

out anybody to govern their play and without standard rules. They adopted those of the men, which were not always easy to adopt. But they did the best they could, and they had their fun. However, they greatly welcomed the formation of the National Section on Women's Athletics as a separate unit in the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

FAMOUS WOMEN ATHLETES

The parade of ladies into sports realms once monopolized by man was led by Eleanora Sears, a Boston society girl, born in 1884 whose daring in face of the conventions of the times and whose prowess as an athlete, eventually revolutionized the attitude toward the combination of women and athletics.

While still in her teens Miss Sears took up golf and tennis and then made the startling shift to four in hand driving, horse-backing of the rodeo kind, long distance swimming in turbulent ocean waters, sailing, motor boating, automobile racing and other sports which had never known women contestants. For years she created astonishment—and then followers, one by one, hundreds by hundreds and now millions and millions.

Miss Sears emancipated womanhood from the stuffy attire of the gay 90's when she appeared in trousers at the Burlingame Country Club in 1909, and naively asked the gentlemen if she might join them in a game of polo. The British captain was so startled at viewing a charming lady

garbed in trousers and a mannish shirt that he became speechless. But the manager of the American team rushed to his rescue and ordered Miss Sears and her trousers to scramble right off the field.

Resolutions were adopted—by women—condemning Miss Sears for wearing trousers, but Miss Sears continued wearing them. Eventually other women followed her example when competing in sports, and tog by tog the girls doffed scenic effects to reduce down finally to the abbreviated sports costumes of today.

Miss Sears was the most audacious and greatest all around athlete of her time—when there was limitation as to the number of games in which a girl might compete. She was champion at swimming, on horseback, in a racing car, or boat. She sailed a yacht in ways that astonished the "Old Salts." She was a keen golfer, six times a sharer in the U S A tennis doubles championship.

When she reached her 40s she hung up long distance walking records, and later went in for Squash and won a national singles title while in the middle years. In 1938 when 54, she went along to the quarter finals at squash before being eliminated.

Miss Mildred ("Babe") Didrikson, of Beaumont, Texas, ranks as the world's most remarkable woman athlete. She was a champion at running, swimming, javelin throwing, diving, golf, high jumping, hurdling, baseball, boxing, rifle shooting, horseback riding, billiards—these and others, including basketball where her playing marked her as the outstanding woman player since the sport began.

The best yardstick that measures her uncanny skill is her record as an amateur. She entered 634 contests—and won 632. Her only defeats were as a member of a basketball team that finished as runner up in a tournament, and the other occasion was during the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. She broke the world's record for high jumping, but the judges disqualified her for using what they termed the "Texas roll," denied her the record, gave title to Miss Jean Shiley, and awarded her second prize.

She turned "pro" soon after the Olympiad, found little competition, and then proceeded to specialize in golf. Within a year she made a world's record drive—for a woman—327 yards.

She now is Mrs. George Zacharias.

Miss Didrikson, in her Olympic prime, was 18 years of age, and 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighed 126.

The outstanding woman swimmer of all time probably was Miss Helene Madison, of Seattle. She first flashed into national fame along in 1930, was at her superlative best in 1931, starred in the Olympiad of 1932, and turned "pro" sometime later. Shortly thereafter she abandoned swimming, married and became mother of a small family.

Going into 1932, Miss Madison held 32 of the possible 40 U S A free

style swimming records for women. She owned all of the 14 short course marks, 13 of the 14 long course, and 5 of the 8 possible records at the 20 yard standard.

The greatest accomplishment of this happy go lucky blonde, who, at 18, had the aquatic world at her feet, was on March 18, 1930 when she dove into the Lackawanna Pool, in Jacksonville, Fla., to find out what she could do against various distances in a 500 yard swim. She broke 6 of the 7 possible records—200 yards, 220, 300, 400, 440 and 500—failing only against the 100.

Miss Madison was close to 6 feet in height.

The world has produced no woman sprinter comparable with Miss Helen

the summer of 1935 at St. Louis.

She astounded the athletic world by winning the 100 yard dash defeating a field of crack sprinters including the supposedly invincible Stella Walsh. In later years she competed in over 100 races and never was defeated. She won the Olympic championship in 1936 putting the world's record at 11.5 seconds for the 100 meters and also was holder of the 100 yard world mark of 10.4 and the record for 200 meters.

Miss Stephens who was 20 in 1938 was just a trifle under 5 feet weighed about 155 in condition and took a stride of 8 feet—longer than most men sprinters. She retired from competition some years ago.

Mrs. Floretta McCutcheon of Pueblo, Colorado is the greatest woman bowler. Back in 1927 when she was 45 in a match game against Jimmy Smith then world's singles champion, she defeated him—at big pins of course—704 to 688. That was the real start of a career of unequalled brilliance.

than 27.
eight to

When Helen Wills Moody won the Wimbledon championship emblematic of the world's title in 1938, at the age of 32, the world freely conceded to her the honor of being the super tennis player of her sex greater than the immortal Suzanne Lenglen of France, her only rival, who had quit amateur play before reaching her 30s.

The greatness of any athlete becomes firmly established only through durability. Those who flare into sudden brilliance and quickly disappear—

now retired

The most superb figure skater ever known is Miss Sonja Henie, of Oslo, Norway, who turned pro after the Olympiad of 1936, and since then has made a fortune as a moving picture star and on exhibition skating tours.

Born April 8, 1913, and with one-fourth Irish blood in her veins, she took up skating at 6, won the Norwegian National Championship at 10, and while still 10—in 1924—made a try for the Olympic Games title. She finished eighth—in a field of 8.

She never was defeated thereafter.

The girl who is called "the white doll" because her costumes always have been white, and who is 5 feet tall and weighed about 110 at her peak, won 27 amateur championships in 28 strivings, 6 Norwegian nationals, 8 Europeans, 3 Olympics and 10 world's championships—1927 to 1936 inclusive.

And so these are the seeming immortals—Sears, Didrikson, Stephens, Madison McCutcheon, Moody, Henie.

Since Eleanora Sears blazed the trail for women in sports back in the far flung yesterdays of her brilliant and courageous youth, there have been many champions in fields other than those the immortals invaded—great champions. Yet none seems to have dominated so convincingly or for so long a time as these seven: none appears to rank along with them—at least not until they have furnished further proof of their stamina as champions.

Often through the last decade with women performing so heroically, the question has arisen as to how the greatest of the great would fare in competition with the stars of the other sex. And the answer is—second best.

There are printed instances where a lady wrestler has pinned a man's shoulders, where girls have outsailed men, where the lady boxer has banged a male species into a coma, where ladies at golf or tennis, or other sports have conquered the men. But analysis usually proves that such happenings either were fluke feats that never could be repeated, or that the gallant gentleman just wasn't trying to win.

It is inconceivable that in combative games—ice hockey, football, basketball, field hockey, etc.—that a team of women could defeat a team of men of equal skill. The frame of a woman is delicate and frail in comparison with that of a man, and it follows that a woman must collapse after repeated collision.

Even in competitive sports—golf, tennis, running, jumping, throwing, swimming, etc.—the supremacy of the male never is a matter for debate. If everything were equal in skill, courage, brains and even as to speed, man would be triumphant because of greater power and superior stamina.

Girls can be champions of their sex, and they even can become champions over some groups of men. But they are without a chance to rule supreme in any game of combat, and, great as they may be, they must surrender eventually to men in competitive sports, because of the merciless truth that men have greater strength, greater power, greater audacity—and far greater durability.

WRESTLING



by throwing

and so that he often might have to meet wild beasts

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wrestling even
rians honored it
Wrestling had at
Greece and Rome

place
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and tumble style no holds barred, grapple
punch, kick—do anything you pleased

After the Romans conquered Greece and took over the supervision of the Olympic Games they ruled out some of the not too-refined processes in the Pancratium. They blended their own method of grappling with the earlier form of Grecian wrestling and thus produced the Greco Roman style which endures unto this day in Europe—with a few alterations.

In Greco Roman holds below the waist are not permitted.

Most famous among the Grecian wrestlers of fact and legend was Milo of Croton, six times champion at Olympic and Isthmian Games. Homer's account of the match between Ulysses and Ajax (Iliad 23) is the greatest wrestling story ever written.

Theseus (about 900 B.C.) son of Ageus, King of Athens, is credited with arranging the first standard wrestling rules for the Greeks. He also is supposed to have written the original boxing rules which brought the murderous cestus with their studs of spikes into action.

Greek wrestlers oiled their bodies prior to a match and then sprinkled on some "lucky dust" usually brought from one's own neighborhood. At one period it was a rule that a flute must be played all during a match, and this brought about relay flute playing.

The ancient Jews, who hardly figure in sports, were wrestling enthusiasts. Sculptors trace the sport among the Jews to a time very close to the Sumerian era of 5,000 years ago. Down through the ages thereafter and well along into the Christian era, the Jews produced some mighty wrestlers and the champion at wrestling was ranked as the most remarkable athlete of the Jewish race.

Wrestling a spectacle for the rulers of Greece and Rome as well as all their people was a sport reserved mainly for royalty and its guests in European countries following the beginning of the Christian era. Fete days established by kings usually found a wrestling match or a series, topping the program. Many monarchs priding themselves first in the possession of a great army found their next greatest delight in the fact that one of their subjects was a champion at grappling.

International tournaments were rather frequent all through the Middle Ages—and beyond. France and England had many such contests. For many centuries the rulers of those countries always conceded that the nation was the superior athletically which, at the moment, housed the winner of a French-English title bout.

In the long gone days King Francis I of France (1515-1549) became disgusted with the way his wrestlers were disporting against those from England. The easy triumphs of the English gave their ruler, King Henry VIII (1509-1547) a chance to gloat a bit in good-natured fashion. King Francis' temper became unhinged; he jumped to his feet in the royal box where he was seated with the English King, grabbed King Henry and precipitated a royal wrestling match in the presence of all beholders. It didn't go very far because the more or less innocent bystanders stopped the show.

England had almost as many different styles of wrestling as it had towns.

game cock.

En
lar
pr

Emperor, or at any public ceremony of importance The sons of Sumo

maturity, is 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 9 inches in height—exceptional for a son of Nippon—and the weight has scaled between 300 and 400 pounds

Wrestling tournaments in Japan started about 25 B.C. The modern events continue for 11 days. A contest ends when either (A) one man has thrown his opponent to the floor, (B) when he has caused the other to touch the floor with hand or knee, or (C) when one has forced his opponents feet beyond the "ring" boundary. This form of wrestling is entirely different from Jiu Jitsu.

The Indians on the North American continent found sport in wrestling long before Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492. The early Spanish settlers had their wrestling, so did the English the Dutch and also the French in Canada. Every social gathering of the other days when held outdoors, found some wrestlers at grips.

The catch as catch can style of wrestling prevails in the USA now. There have been Greco-Roman matches and Jiu Jitsu contests but they have been rare and mainly on the order of exhibitions.

Wrestling as a sport in the U.S.A. was of purely amateur variety until about 75 years ago. Then some men, who were such spectacular performers that there was a demand for the sight of them beyond their own neighborhood, they visited. A committee, for their benefit

In that era, all wrestling contests of this type were out of doors, and generally headlined the entertainment at fairs or carnivals. As time went on, these men, sensing the opportunities in this new profession, began to page promoters to put on indoor shows. Eventually the consistent winners proceeded to acclaim themselves champions of the district, and promoters then matched these so-called champions, and by process of elimination a national champion was produced.

There is some dispute as to who was the first heavyweight professional

wrestling king of America. In the 1880s and going into the 1890s there were many claimants. The original Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, Farmer Burns and others had big followings, each acclaiming his man as the champion. In 1890, however, the feats of Tom Jenkins, of Cleveland, were such that he was fully acknowledged as the greatest of the group.

Jenkins was dethroned by Frank Gotch in 1905 and Gotch from then, until retirement in 1913 piled up a legitimate record that ranks him as the greatest wrestler in American history.

Gotch, after defeating Jenkins in 1905, lost the title to Freddie Beall in 1906 when his head butted into a ring post and knocked him out. He regained title shortly after in a return match with Beall and never was defeated thereafter. His career shows 154 victories against 11 defeats.

After Gotch retired, there was a mad scramble for his crown. Eventually the "wrestling trust" was created and the charges were flung that the promoters, plus a few star wrestlers, controlled the entire situation, switching the title back and forth among the men who would draw best at the box office. The "trust" finally was broken up, the former partners became proprietors of separate "trusts" and each had a champion of its own.

Nobody appears to know who is the greatest wrestler at catch as catch can rules in this country today--and apparently nobody cares. The professional wrestler is a rather forgotten man.

But amateur wrestling has been perpetuated by the Amateur Athletic Union and the major colleges and enjoys national popularity. The collegians wrestle among themselves in their own Conferences to determine the catch as-catch-can champions in the different classes, and then these champions compete to determine which collegian is entitled to ownership of the national collegiate title. After which--and often before--many of them appear in the U S A championships sponsored by the A A U.

WRESTLING RULES

The A A U arranges both catch as-catch-can and Greco Roman bouts.

Entrants in the A A U contests are paired off by lot in the first of the elimination bouts, and winners continue wrestling each other until the division champion is determined. All bouts are limited to 9 minutes--three periods of 3 minutes each except the final, which is 12 minutes divided into three equal periods. In the event that one of the contestants secures a fall within the time limit, he becomes automatic winner of the match. If no fall in dual meets, and the wrestlers are tied as to score, the referee calls it a draw. If tied in a tournament match, he awards to the man who showed the most aggressiveness and ability.

In a championship match if a fall occurs in the first period, that terminates the match. If a fall occurs in the second period, then the third period is limited in time to that which terminated the previous fall.

A A U catch as catch can wrestling is divided into two groups—senior 135, 145, 155, 165, 175, square and must have



U S A OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Americans who have won Olympic championships are

105 pounds R Curry, 1904

115 pounds George N Mehnert, 1904

119 pounds George N Mehnert, 1908

Bantamweight Robert Edward Pearce, 1932

Featherweight I Niflot, 1904, G E Dole, 1908, Charles E Ackerly, 1920, Robert Reed, 1924, Albie Morrison 1928

Lightweight B J Bradshaw, 1904, Russell Vis, 1924

Welterweight O F Roehm, 1904, Jack F Van Beber 1932, Frank Lewis, 1936

Middleweight Charles Erickson, 1904

Light Heavy John Spellman, 1924, Peter Joseph Mehringer, 1932.

Heavyweight B Hansen, 1904, Harry Steele 1924

YACHTING

YACHTING has been a sport since a time centuries before the Christian era when men equipped their water craft with sails, indulged in arguments as to which was the faster boat, and which owner was the better sailor, and then they took to sea to find the answer over some stipulated distance

The word "yacht" is a slight departure from the old Dutch of "jacht," and specifically means a pleasure boat. Any ship which is in commercial service is not a yacht, even though it may be used occasionally for racing purposes. Of course in old Dutch times, a yacht was a sail equipped boat, that being before the discovery of steam, gasoline combustion or electricity.

In these later years, the word yacht can be used to describe any craft, whether sail, steam, gasoline, or electrically driven, so long as it is operated only for pleasure. However, the New York Yacht Club, called upon some time ago to clarify confusion on the point of "what is a yacht?" decided that to be called a yacht, the boat must be at least 30 feet in length along the water line.

"Jacht" in the beginning was a noun, not a verb, and when it was said that one was going "jaching" it meant that one was going on a sail for pleasure.

The Dutch seem to have been the modern pioneers in yachting. Men of other nations long centuries before, had gone in for yachting, but they used

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WRESTLING RULES

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U S A OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Heavyweight B Hansen, 1904 Harry Steele, 1924

YACHTING

"Jacht" in the bc FAMOUS CUP RACES

The Dutch see the America's Cup race, there is another of international pleasure for other nations for Kings Cup for sloops and schooners, originated in 1905

by the donation of the trophy by King Edward VII, of England. The original cup was retired with the death of Edward, but a new cup was substituted in 1912 by King George V. The trophy was sailed for annually until races were halted by the war. It was open to single masted yachts not less than 50 ft. on waterline, or if double masted, not less than 60 ft.

The Astor Cup races were for international competition but entrants chiefly were Americans. There was one cup for schooners, one for sloops.

The best known of the inland races was the 331 mile Chicago Mackinac

STAR CLASS YACHTING

The history of the "Star Class" boat is a romance of the waters. It is the saga of an idea for a small boat that came nearly 100 years ago, was made into an actuality and then developed to a point where legions of yachtsmen engaged in numerous contests each year.

The original ancestor of the Star Class yacht was the "Sharpie," which appeared in Long Island Sound off New Haven Conn., about 1835. These were built for oystering. They had a centerboard, two leg-of-mutton sails, loose footed but no jib and a horizontal sprit was used to extend sail. This class of boat was discarded in 1880 with the appearance in the Sound of the Nonpareil Sharpie with a V shaped bottom. In 1900 a "Sharpie" appeared with a slightly concave bottom.

The real daddy of the Star Class yacht was the "Bug," which appeared in Long Island waters in 1907. Its design was dictated by William Gardner, with Curtis D. Marby doing the actual work. The "Bug" was the miniature Star boat of this era and the idea for it originated with George A. Corry, who since has been called "The Father of the Stars."

The "Bug" was 17 feet long and cost \$140. Corry, satisfied with the first model produced, ordered the building of 13 more and from 1907 until 1910, he personally conducted an annual regatta for "Bug" boats.

In 1910 Corry and others designed the "Bug" to about 22 feet. Corry's models had been the original

gested by Wainwright, who sug-

The "Star" cost \$260 complete. About 22 were built for racing in that year by I. E. Smith of Port Washington N. Y. They were an instantaneous success and the first regatta was sailed on Decoration Day 1911, on Long Island Sound with "Little Dipper" skippered by Corry, the winner.

Owners of "Star" boats organized the Star Class Association of America in 1915. In 1919 a Class "B" for Star boats was originated. This is now generally known as the "Junior Division." In January 1922 the Star Class Yacht Racing Ass'n succeeded the original organization, and has ruled the sport since then.

With the coming of the Star Class yacht the sport of yacht racing boomed. There were races on all the important waters outside the United States and also within. Some of the better known races were

International Cup, President's Cup, Atlantic Coast, Bacardi Cup, Barnberger Trophy, Chesapeake Bay, Lipton Cup, Commodore Corry Trophy, Cuban National, Great Lakes (for Archer Trophy), Gulf Lipton Cup, Hawaiian Lipton Cup, Lipton Cup, Mid Winter, and Pacific Lipton Cup.

